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W. L. LEISHMAN, PRESIDENT TOURNAMENT ASSOCIATION, 1921.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF PASADENA

PASADENA

CITY OF THE ROSE TOURNAMENT

The joy of living under beneficent skies after a contest with Nature on the western plains, this is the motive behind the Pasadena Tournament of Roses. Winter after winter, for several generations, the people from east of the Rocky Mountains have come to California seeking rest, health and recreation. They have brought with them the best and most modern ideas of life and the latest inventions for making life comfortable and pleasant, until now there are great communities living under the most favorable conditions found anywhere.

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The city is governed by a commission of five members, who apportion its various activities and administer its affairs. It is now in its eighth year under this form of government. It has experienced a most successful administration—much money has been expended for permanent improvements, tax values are reasonable and the tax levy for nearly all that time has been below the limit. Until last year, no bonds have been issued since 1912—when the water system was acquired—and the bonds just issued to increase the light system will be carried from the light plant income. Few cities can show a more successful government.



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California Southland

MABEL URMY SEARES - - - - Editor and Publisher

No. 15. JANUARY, 1921



CONTENTS

PAGE

THE GREAT BRIDGE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.....*Cover Design*
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THE BACKGROUND AND THE PAGEANT.....*Contents Design*
Photograph by Hiller & Mott, 1921
THE CIVIC PAGEANT.....*F. Tolles Chamberlain* 5
THE HISTORIC PAGEANT.....*Joseph G. Parke* 6
SCULPTURE IN THE WEST..... 7
LEON BAKST.....*Virginia Calhoun* 8
THE COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA.....*Reginald Bland* 9
THE DANCE, VIOLET ROMER..... 10
OHIO VERSUS CALIFORNIA..... 10
THE KERCKHOFF DAM.....*R. C. Starr* 11
SOUTHLAND OPINION.....12-13
THE COLLEGE WOMAN.....*Louise G. Lavagnino* 12
PRESERVING THE MISSIONS.....*John McGroarty* 13
THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.....*Alice R. Norris* 14
CORONA, ITS CLUBS AND INDUSTRIES.....*L. L. Andrews* 14
A SOUTHLAND BRIDE..... 15
THE HOUSE OF HOLLOW TALE..... 17
THE FLINTRIDGE CLUB.....*Ellen Leech* 19
SMART CLOTHES FOR CALIFORNIA.....*Ethel Rose* 20

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THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB FLOAT IN THE THIRD TOURNAMENT OF ROSES, 1887

CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

The TOURNAMENT *of* ROSES *As a* COMMUNITY PAGEANT

From the Standpoint of a Native Californian

By F. TOLLES CHAMBERLAIN



PASADENA ENTHRONED—A FLOWER-COVERED MESA

ONE who has not watched the growth of the Rose Tournament pageant might be thought presumptious in giving his impressions of it based only on the last two years. But a fresh point of view can sometimes be of interest, as all creative workers know, and no doubt the editor of California Southland had this in mind when asking me for some of these enthusiastic impressions of what the pageant must mean to every Californian.

The Rose Tournament is such an important event in Southern California that one is filled with gratitude to Mr. Holder and Dr. Rowland and the other members of the Valley Hunt Club for their inspiration in giving it birth. In the thirty-two years of its life it has attained an impetus that reflects not only the growth, but the pride of the community. Considered as a civic pageant it is so important as, in some respects, to challenge comparison with the great civic pageants of Europe, even though it be far younger in years.

When those who have the Rose pageant most at heart—and that means every thinking citizen of Pasadena—shall concentrate their efforts in moulding it into a more intensive expression of Southern California, as well as of the best ideas of the community, then surely it can take its place in the front rank of the great civic pageants of the continent. It would seem that this might be realized in the near future when we have all learned to pull together as a well organized team, like the Community Playhouse Association, for instance, which has already shown the world that wonderful things can be done by the people in the field of drama. Tremendous work is done by the few every year, but we can all learn to work together, not so much with a sudden enthusiasm, as with a serious desire to contribute our best thought to the perpetuation of something tremendously worth while to the community.

I am resentful when a European tells us that we Americans lack thoroughness and that we lack the finer sense of relations: but we are bound to admit (among ourselves) that we are far behind in these qualities. I mean that sense of fitness that enabled the men of the Renaissance to do such wonderful team work to the end that Architecture, Sculpture and Painting form a harmonious whole; and, we must not forget, each art is enhanced by this intimate association with its sister arts. And when we learn that the character and beauty of an entry does not depend on the thousands of this or that flower, but most decidedly on the way the flowers are used, we shall appreciate more fully wherein the beauty of the pageant we have created really lies. In this respect the Tournament of Roses Association's entry in this year's procession stands out as a finely worked out scheme and sets a very high standard as an harmonious ensemble. Some other entries were most successful in this respect, notably the shoe with a sail from Altadena, the high school float, so fine in color, and the entry designed by that experienced Rose Tournament artist.



THE WALKING PAGEANT OF THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS. DESIGNED BY F. T. CHAMBERLAIN

Howell Brown. This year as in the past, artists have shown what can be done in individual floats or in groups of floats. What we need now is co-ordination of all organizations to make a unity of motive in the pageant as a whole. These beautiful entries prove that fine things can be done, and when the creative musicians gather the music of the mesa and mountains, and it is there just as surely as Nature has arranged a glorious pageant of color for us—and adapt this music to the Rose Tournament, then there will be something that can tie the whole procession together, no matter how diverse the different entries.

Anyone who has seen the great *festa*, the Palio di Siena, given in August of each year, carries away a deep impression of something tremendously vital, something deeply religious, which indeed it is; for here there is a tradition dating far back in the Middle Ages, and this background of centuries has given it a character unlike anything else. One feels that it is an intense expression of the people of Siena; and that it takes place each year, not to entertain the outsider, but to carry on an ancient custom according to all the traditions which have accumulated. It is a splendid example in that music forms an important part. It would be impossible to forget the simple dignified Marcia del Palio rendered by the trombones in unison in the first part and in two voices in the second theme. Needless to say, this music was especially arranged for this pageant, and to hear the stately march in relation to the richly colored banners and costumes makes one realize how vital music can be when it forms an integral part of the whole.

The Russian opera "Boris Godunov" is a wonderful example of successful collaboration in which music, color, and action form a most harmonious whole. It is the perfect fitness, the working together of the "Boris" that makes it comparable to the art of the 15th Century, when painter, sculptor and architect understood each other's art so well that they were able to carry out those wonderful ensembles. At that time the artist was the craftsman and understood the material in which he worked. They didn't say to themselves, art is good business, so let us produce good art. They produced the best that was in them and time has proved it to be good business.

The great religious festival of the Greeks, the Panathenaic procession, judging from the written descriptions of it and from those precious marbles in the British Museum, must have had great character and beauty, even allowing for the genius of Phidias in carrying out the frieze around the Parthenon which the world will never cease to admire.

We, living in the twentieth century, on American soil, cannot hope to reproduce the Panathenaic procession, nor do I think as Americans we should make the attempt. Nor should we want to copy the Palio di Siena; but I do feel that the Rose Tournament can and should be just as sacred to Pasadena as the Palio fete is to Siena or the Panathenaic procession was to Athens. It is true that in both cases it took centuries for them to develop; but notwithstanding the comparative youth of the Rose Tournament, it seems easily within the reach of the present generation to realize in it the qualities that would place it in the front rank as a civic pageant, expressing the true spirit of Southern California.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT

By JOSEPH G. PARKE

HAND IN HAND with the Little Theatre Movement has come a splendid revival of the outdoor play, and while many successful things of the sort have been staged in the East and Middle West, it remains for California, the land of continuous summer, to bring the project to its best.

One of the most interesting of dramatic events given in the beautiful ampitheatre at Redlands was the Robin Hood pageant. It was



LORDS AND LADIES CROSSED THE GREEN IN STATELY FASHION

presented last winter by 300 children of the town, under the direction of Sybil Emerson and M. Louise Arnold. Staged, as it was, out of doors, and in January, it was a thing of special interest to all eastern visitors. Perfect weather and the beautiful setting of the amphitheatre itself was a stimulus toward a successful play. The handsome costumes, the well trained children, and the splendid snap with which the play went off, together with the response of the large and sympathetic audience, distinguished it among amateur affairs.

Spreading palms lined the amphitheatre, and back of them, feathery eucalypti reached skyward, parting here and there to show glimpses of snow-capped mountains. The stage, built in a semi-circle, offered a good sweep of space, which was well utilized, various scenes occurring at different spots. On either side, the grounds, extending far back, offered splendid possibilities for pageant lines.

The play was made up of several of the most interesting episodes and adventures in the life of Robin Hood and his merry outlaw band. Heralded by a youth, green clad, who spoke in brief prologue, we first beheld the merry men themselves and a glimpse of their life in Sherwood Forest. A poor goatherd, his faggot-laden donkey and goat were hustled in, tormented by the laughing, shouting crew, who, having fooled the old man completely, gave him a well filled purse, taken (before our very eyes) from a rascally tax-gatherer. Here, too, we met Little John, and saw how he joined the band. The second adventure comprised fully 300 people, and was the "mighty fair and shooting match at Nottingham town." Boys clad as yeomen ran in, bearing banners, pennants and coverings for the grandstand which they put up with unbelievable speed. The trees fluttered pennants, and from the top of the grandstand was loosed a long stream of banners to dazzle with their brilliancy.

Through the trees, far off, we heard a sound of flutes and fiddles, then moving toward us, we caught glimpses of blue. Finally in full sight came the musicians, followed by country girls in dancing processional. After them came the yeomen, bearing on their shoulders a splendid Maypole; then streamed in the country folk—a laughing, singing crowd, with here and there a hobby horse, a vender of sausages or a balloon man, to lend merriment to the scene. And, last of all, the Sheriff himself, and all his following of lords and ladies with flowing trains, bright veiled hennins, velvets and laces, to seat themselves grandly in the stand placed for them.

Proclaimed by a herald, the match began, while dancers in gay costumes tripped off Old English folk dances, Selenger's Round and Peascods. Strollers with a bear made fun for the throng, and at last the fair came to a close. The Sheriff, foiled in his plot to capture Robin Hood, departed with his train, and the laughing groups scattered.

Then came a short scene in which Maid Marian visited Sherwood Forest, and last of all, a scene in which King Richard and his train planned to visit Robin Rood. Clad in friars robes, purchased from a country man (who led a most fascinating donkey), the band sallied



COYOTE STOLE THE FIRE FROM THE ANIMALS TO MAKE THE SUN

forth and was captured by the merry men, just as they had hoped, and passed in pious processional to Sherwood Forest. Here a shooting match made a fine time for the enforced guests, and great was the merriment when Robin Hood himself, missing the mark, fell into his own plot and received the smart slap intended for others of the band. In the midst of the sport, Little John returned to camp and recognized the leader of the friars as his Majesty. The King granted gracious pardon to all and took the merry men into his own service.

The motive in giving the play was not only to entertain, but to present a play of value to the youthful actors themselves. As in all pageants, the visual part was of vast importance. The work of the players was expended not alone upon speaking and the interpretation of parts, but the costumes were designed, the cloth dyed and made up by the local talent. The great variety of beautiful garments, yet all within the period, testified to the great amount of thought put into the project.

The pennants with their beautiful designs, the standards of the heralds, the banners, resplendent with tie-dyed designs, were all the work of the players.

Last year, in a prologue, the gods of past centuries appeared in turn before us, bringing us to our own California Indians and their god, Coyote. All this in turn gave way to the cross as implanted by the early Spanish explorers, and finally the brilliancy of a Spanish Fiesta dazzled us. This was followed by a scene in Redlands on May Day, 1885, and the performance was closed by a vision, perhaps the most beautiful of all, "Tomorrow," by a hundred children. The exquisite grace of the little people, their beautiful dancing, their delicate voices, the effective lighting, all made a passing picture whose memory will be wonderfully lasting.



IN ARCADY—BAS RELIEF BY THE LATE ELIZABETH EDMUNDS OF CALIFORNIA



THE BRAVE—HIGH RELIEF BY LENZ, SCULPTOR



WALL FOUNTAIN IN THE GARDEN OF MRS. LORING, PASADENA. MAUD DAGGETT, PASADENA, SCULPTOR

Miss Daggett, the Southland's most talented native sculptor, studied in Paris and Rome. Miss Edmunds, who studied there at the same time, lost her life in the service of her country, 1918. Mr. Chamberlain is a native of San Francisco and took his "Prix de Rome" in painting from New England. He has since become one of America's most talented sculptors. His lovely bronze pictured on the right is 26 inches high (Gorham, New York, founders). Copies shown in the Panama Pacific, the Buffalo Exhibition and other places have been sold to the Detroit Museum, the Peabody Museum and to private collectors.



CUPBEARER, CHAMBERLAIN, SC.

LEON BAKST, WHO CLOTHED RUSSIAN BALLET IN DANCEABLE DRESSES

By VIRGINIA CALHOUN

A Talk Before the Assistance League of Southern California at the Leon Bakst Exhibition Benefit, Alexandria Hotel, October 2d and 4th, 1920

THE service of Leon Bakst to Russian ballet was not less than the opportunities which that ballet furnished to Bakst; for it is a matter of history that Leon Bakst is one of the two outstanding personalities that the performance of Russian ballet brought very especially into prominence. The other personality was M. Nijinsky, an artist, whose proper medium of expression is the dance; and the contribution of Leon Bakst in his stage settings and costume designs, became an inseparable one-half of this artist's performances. Indeed, his work is recognized as the complemental essential of the music, pantomime, and dance of the ballet. In his ability to evoke scenes and sensations by the color of the music, Bakst became one of the most celebrated choreographists of modern times in his scenic method of recording these by an orchestration of color in unison with the true color of music.

The miracle he was obliged to perform was to clothe this ballet, created by by the alliance of poetry and music, so as to give their interpreters due importance and invest the whole with fitting glamour and appropriate splendor.

Leon Bakst has produced other works of art besides those of the decorator and designer, but his enduring contribution to our time is as co-creator of the great Russian ballet—Russia's supreme art-formulation. He is a Russian, born at Petrograd, 1868. And whether his work was carried out in the Imperial Russian theaters, or in Paris, or elsewhere, it is always the genius of the Russian Slav, with something of the mystic and something of the savage. There is the rich and sensuous beauty with ever something sinister and menacing. He finds the silvery-greens, the burning purples, the dusky golds, that are the very essence of life as it passes in the divine haze of the shimmering sun of Greece, or that call up the glowing, poisoned splendors of the East—the atmosphere of love and death. He knows what will give sense of animation and vitality. And the broad and simple masses of his coloring allow an infinite play of modulation.

The Los Angeles Bakst exhibition of some hundred original water-color designs, including his stage settings and costumes, was of real importance to students of the science and art of stage productions, as well as to all persons who take interest in the great progressions sweeping on to the attainment of the ideal in whatever medium of expression. For this haphazard collection had seen service, the creation and realization of the great Russian ballet.

In Russia's classic drama-ballet, with direct plot, purpose, climax, and denouement, without words the great primal emotions and passions of the Flesh lusting against the Spirit, and the Spirit fighting against the Flesh, are set forth in music, color, and dance, we find the weird and grotesque that that belong to all times and climes, and also the exquisite perfume of the soul.



COSTUME DESIGN BY LEON BAKST. SHOWS HIS ATTENTION TO DETAIL OF DRESS, INCLUDING THE COIFFURE. ALSO A CHARACTERISTIC ACTION OF THE CHARACTER.



A BAKST ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR OF ORIENTAL COSTUME PRESENTING A CHARACTER, RATHER THAN A FASHION PLATE, STUDY.

Had the people of Russia, beginning with 1906, been able to seize onto the great lesson, manifest in the technique of this, their distinctive, national art-formulation, they might not today have been overtaken by destructive lawlessness. For in the technique of their great drama-ballet, was manifest the imperativeness of constructive unity. This is its chief characteristic. There are central figures, but their importance in the production comes from their association with the ensemble. And this ensemble gets its importance and reason for existence in it relation to the central figures.

Though by this method the high-lights of the composition are not lost out, they are in no sense spot-lights. And though this great Russian drama-ballet calls for an all-star cast, still without a Nijinsky and a Karsavina as central figures, they would certainly fall short of realization. And so the call of the art for the artist, and the artist for his art, is in no sense diminished.

The intrinsic value of these original Bakst designs of stage-settings and costumes for the great Russian drama-ballet at its zenith also bear witness to the value to art of constructive unity. They are almost priceless, since they are the originals for the actual theater settings and costumes; they served only as models to the scene builders, decorators, and the costumer. And they remind us that the master artist who produced them, Leon Bakst, has realized the best and the most that the modern art of the theater has accomplished. Is his too much to say in view of the work of Benios, Mme. Komissarjevskaia, Stanislavsky, Dantchekko, Meyerkold, Fuchs, Littman, Erler, Reinhardt, and Gordon Craig? Nevertheless, there are two supreme qualities in Bakst's realizations—the most and the best. For around the summit of his attainments, he did not set up against himself any of the limitations of the faddist. The drama-subjects to be produced he did not undertake to force through some preconceived theory of his own as to how all drama productions should be made. His problem was how to clothe this ballet created by the alliance of poetry and music. And this resolute Russian draughtsman, decorator and designer is quoted as stating that his method was according to one inviolable, immutable, principle, to submit himself to the, shall it be called temperament, of the drama-subject to be produced upon the stage, until its atmosphere suffused his being—until its breath became his breath. Then with his master skill and technique, Leon Bakst's well-informed genius, sees, creates, accomplishes his scenes and costumes in the color and movement of the drama-subject in hand, until scene

after scene, the body and soul of the drama come forth, animated by a positive mind, according to the spirit of its author.

The works of this great Russian master are triumphs of intelligence and fine taste, where scenery, acting, dancing, seem to vie with each other in self-effacement, and still retain the ability, each to spring forth from the ensemble, with which it blends to perfection. So, he has revived the fame of Attica and shepherds who were companions of Daphnis—so he causes to spring into being the savage, Thamar of the Caucasus; also the finesse of that other sucker-away-of-souls of the Nile—even Cleopatra—all with the vivid enactment of the fullblooded vigor of swift, fierce drama.

And again, in *Le Carnaval*, he presents Harlequin, Columbine, Pierrot, costumed in the prim and dainty style of the Victorian period of crinolines and peg-topped trousers. They all become simply embodied phrases of irresponsible humanity. She, the incarnation of feminine immutability and charm, and he the spirit of unbridled mirth and mischief, while Pierrot remains the traditional Pierrot.

And in the *Ballet of The Blue God*, when the penitent pours herself forth in prayer, before the blue lotus pool, within the rock-girt shrine, to the tutelary deities of the place, a brilliant blue irradiates the place, the lotus-flower within it opens and from it slowly there arise the god and goddess of the shrine. The goddess enthroned, the god, with reedy pipe in hand, sits with legs and up-raised arms, bent angularly. He steps from the lotus, raises and supports the amazed penitent, seats her beside the pool and begins a solemn dance before the uneasy monsters, her tormenters. And while he plays his pipes, one by one, they are subdued. At which the goddess descends from her throne, finally sinks slowly from view within the lotus-pool depths. As the blue god steps among the awed people a fragment of the orange-colored cliff rolls away which reveals a flight of broad, golden stairs. He ascends the mystic flight, above the bowed forms of the people, still playing his pipes, as the curtain comes down.

And again, *The Spectre of the Rose*, one of the most exquisite love-weaving dramas ever danced into perfection. In this ballet was realized the completest expression of all that can be imagined of what the dancer's art could project from the love-breathing soul of the rose. To see this composition is to receive a revelation as to what the art of dancing can compass. And *Prince Igor*, in which Bolm demonstrates with what vigor and impulse Russian dancers endow the ballet as a means of artistic expression. And so the list might be extended ad infinitum of these great choreographed dramas by the celebrated Russian choreographist—Leon Bakst.



ONE OF THE ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR DESIGNS BY LEON BAKST, WHERE, IN SPITE OF HIS DISREGARD OF HUMAN ANATOMY, THE PERSONALITY OF THE CHARACTER IS EVIDENT IN THE POSE AND ACTION.

THE PASADENA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA

By REGINALD BLAND

THE Pasadena Community Orchestra is planning to make each of its concerts a stepping-stone to a higher artistic standard. Each appearance since the first has been a step upward and the members of the orchestra are united in their ambition to preserve this habit of steady growth.

At the next concert at the High School Auditorium, Friday evening, Feb. 4, the orchestral numbers will include Weber's overture to "Oberon," the first movement of the B minor Symphony of Schubert (the "Unfinished"), March of the Toys, from Victor Herbert's comic opera, "Babes in Toyland," and the ever popular "Humoreske" of Dvorak. Olive Heiss will contribute a group of piano solos and Junia Wolff will sing, accompanied by the orchestra. Lois Brown, pianist, and Henley Bussing, soprano, will be soloists on the third program, April 15, Miss Brown playing Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto with the orchestra. The program committee is also preparing the fourth concert, June 3, and will soon be able to announce its plans.

More home material is being discovered and with the assisting profesionals will bring the organization to nearly fifty. The orchestra has organized into a definite association, conducting its business through an executive board of seven, elected annually from the active membership. The present officers are Ernest N. Wright, president; Gertrude McCreery, secretary; Laurence Emmons, treasurer; Eugene Powers, librarian; Reginald Bland, business manager; Roscoe Dickinson and H. T. Staats, Jr., members-at-large.

Following the announcement of associate memberships at the fee of $5.00 a year, a number of friends of the orchestra have already voluntarily applied, forming the nucleus of this important auxiliary to the active membership.



Photograph by Mabel Walseri Studio

REGINALD BLAND, ORIGINATOR AND MANAGER OF THE PASADENA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA, WHICH IS BRINGING OUT THE LOCAL TALENT AND GIVING THE BEST OF MUSIC TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

THE WORK OF THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BY THE SECRETARY

THE Assistance League of Southern California has been organized for a year. The scope of the League is very broad, and while our work does not include at present everything which we plan to do, it is to be as broad in its scope as the name implies—that of assistance to charities and individuals. Our motto is, "All for Service, Service for All."

At present we have a number of Bureaus, including—The Location Bureau, the work of which is to procure locations for moving picture companies who pay for the same a reasonable fee; the Research Bureau, also aiding the moving picture companies, in securing data pertaining to various film productions; the Entertainment Bureau does not confine its work to the giving of various large benefits, but it also encourages individuals with talent to give their services through smaller affairs which may bring in money for our beneficiaries; the Membership Bureau tries to secure the co-operation of everybody whom it can interest to become a member of the League at a fee of $2.00 per year. Address, Coulter Building, L.A.

A recent auditing places our operating expenses at only ten per cent of the gross receipts.

Through a man's kindly offer to pay the entire expenses of a crippled child who otherwise would not have the necessary care to restore it to health, a new bureau was suggested to the League. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the Bureau and secure from individuals help of this kind, not only for sick children, but also for those needing financial help for their primary education.

A CREATOR OF DANCES AND BALLET—VIOLET ROMER

PERHAPS the coming of Violet Romer to Southern California will mean that the dance, too, will take its place in the New Year's Tournament of Roses. Fancy the long sweep of Orange Grove avenue, with its beautiful background of trees and fine houses, the scene of a dancing pageant expressing the joy of outdoor life and the fun of a tourney of flowers in winter time! Who but a Californian born would feel equal to creating such a spectacle? Who but our own youth and maidens, who formed so prominent a part of the Tournament this year, could be expected to dance out of doors on the first of January!

That Miss Romer is capable of executing the idea of such a pageant is proved by the work she has already done in California, abroad and in New York. The New York Music Magazine has given the following sketch of her career so far, and we print it with pride in our claim of her and in gratitude that she has returned to California.

"Miss Violet Romer has been seen in three of the most noted dramatic productions recorded in stage history, as well as in dance-matinees of her own conception and execution at the Knickerbocker and Lyceum theaters in New York. Notable among these productions have been 'Kismet,' 'The Daughter of Heaven,' and 'Joseph and His Brethren,' all magnificent dramatic spectacles.



VIOLET ROMER, DANCE CREATOR IN THE GARDEN OF MRS. ANITA BALDWIN AT ANOAKIA, NEAR MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA.

"Mis Romer has had a career as brilliant as it is unusual. Born in San Francisco, California, she early manifested such undeniable gifts as to prompt one of the most influential women's clubs of San Francisco to bring her before the public under their patronage. With the assistance of an eminent conductor, and a symphony orchestra of sixty-five pieces, she was seen, at the age of eighteen, in the Columbia theater, San Francisco, as a star in her own right for her first public appearance, winning such renown as to place herself at once in the first ranks of interpretative dancers.

"Marc Klaw, the well known theatrical manager, who chanced to be in San Francisco at the time, was so deeply impressed with her talent that he arranged for her to go at once to London, where she danced at The Coliscum theater during the Coronation season. From London her fame spread back to the United States and New York heard of her. Harrison Grey Fiske was one who was impressed and forthwith he engaged her to originate and render the Egyptian dances and ballets in 'Kismet,' the remarkable dramatic production in which Otis Skinner appeared so long."

NEW YEAR'S GAME BETWEEN THE WEST AND MIDDLE-EAST

THE victory of the California varsity team at Tournament Park in Pasadena was more than a mere football scoring. Like the undercurrent that lasts all year between the Missourian and the Kansan in the Mississippi Valley, the feeling between the native Californian and the back-easter was the undertone of the day. And young California was dominant. The victory marked an epoch in the changing history of Southland growth and character.

When the game began 42,000 people were seated, thousands were outside the gate or at home, disappointed that no more tickets were to be had. As a result of this crisis in New Year's Day affairs there will be a new stadium of concrete and Arroyo stone next year in Pasadena, and additional thousands will be accommodated.

As it was, the bleachers were crowded to the limit. Thousands were standing and thousands more were clamoring for admisison. The day was ideal, blue sky and a warm sun gave California an advantage of climatic usage; but the best team won.

When the Ohio team came upon the field a rousing cheer went up from the Buckeye following. A moment later the Bears trotted out and the Ohio yell was drowned in the roar from California throats. Thousands of men doffed their coats and watched the game in their shirt sleeves. Unusual rooting and stunts added to the amusement of the crowd and taught the southerners who know little of their own university, many of the traditions of California.

During the intermision, Y. M. C. A. boys made a collection for the European Relief Council, the spectators dropping coins into tin buckets.



A TENSE MOMENT IN THE OHIO-CALIFORNIA GAME AT TOURNAMENT PARK, JANUARY FIRST, 1921

The California delegation, 1600 strong, formed the word California by the use of gold and blue placards in a special demonstration in the grandstand. This received a tremendous ovation. In doing this men removed their coats. At the end they made a gold "O" out of the "C" as a tribute to Ohio, the Buckeye delegation acknowledging the stunt by a return yell.

California's headquarters were at the Maryland and the Raymond opened its doors December 27 especially to accommodate the Ohio team and its large contingent of rooters.

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN CALIFORNIA'S INLAND EMPIRE

By R. C. STARR, *Construction Engineer, San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation*

DURING the period of the World War the construction of all things not needed for purely war purposes was postponed, and immediately upon the signing of the armistice in 1918 the power companies in the West each made a careful survey of its individual system demands. It was found that, whereas in 1914 there was ample power to supply the demand, every company would be face to face with a serious power shortage during the summer of 1920, unless new power installations were completed by that time.

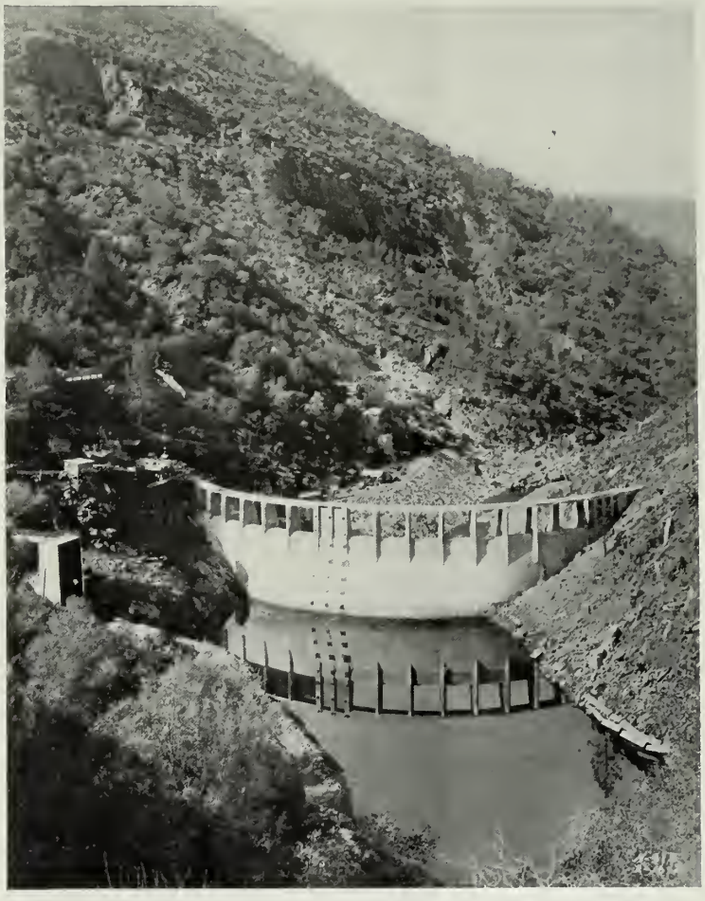
It had been possible, by interconnecting all the systems in California, because of the diversity factor of the separate company loads and the difference in their seasonal periods of run-off and the stream flow of their water power plants, to make certain that the year 1919 could be safely passed, by reducing the load on certain non-essential industries; but nothing could prevent the closing down of many essential industries in 1920 and 1921 unless all the power companies commenced to increase their generating capacities.

The rapid increase in the price of oil during the war had turned all the California companies to the development of hydro-electric power which nature has provided for us in abundant quantities, to take care of our growing needs as an industrial and agricultural center. The centers of the manufacturing industry must closely follow the centers of natural power supply, and when it is thoroughly realized that over fifty per cent of these resources—in general, coal, oil and water—lie west of the Rocky Mountains, every Westerner will be impressed with the one idea—that eventually there will be a manufacturing center in the West similar to the manufacturing center already existing in the East.

California, on account of its close proximity to the Far-Eastern trade, its climate and its agricultural possibilities, must be the future Western industrial center, inasmuch as the great power resources of Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico can all be brought here by transmission lines at a minimum of cost, when the natural resources of the State have been developed. This predicates the construction of high voltage trunk transmission lines, to which all the power plants in a given region would deliver electric energy, and from which all retail distribution systems would receive power.

The State of California has two natural manufacturing centers, one at Los Angeles and one at San Francisco, and two great agricultural centers—the Sacramento Valley, centering around Sacramento, and the San Joaquin Valley, centering around Fresno.

To take care of the tremendous agricultural growth of the San Joaquin Valley was the problem faced by the management of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, serving this inland empire of over five million square miles. Additional power applications, amounting to over forty thousand horsepower, had been held up during the period of the war, and the necessity for action was at hand. As a result, the construction of the Kerckhoff Project, named after the president of the company, W. G. Kerckhoff, of Los Angeles, was decided upon late in the spring of 1919, and this was the first hydro-electric development to be completed in America since the war.



LOOKING DOWN STREAM AT THE KERCKHOFF DAM IN THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS ABOVE FRESNO



THE CAMP AND THE KERCKHOFF DAM OF THE SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION

The latest ideas and methods in construction were employed to expedite the work and insure the early production of the project, and when it is realized that the entire development was completed in a period of fifteen months, sixty days ahead of schedule, there can be no doubt that American engineering methods are still far in advance of those in other countries.

The Kerckhoff Development, located on the San Joaquin River forty miles northeast of Fresno, consists of an arched dam 125 feet high and 570 feet long across a narrow gorge in the river; a tunnel 18 feet by 18 feet, through the granite mountain, 17,000 feet long; 3 steel penstocks, each 950 feet long, connecting the three water wheels, each of 20,000 horsepower capacity, with the tunnel; a reinforced concrete power house with an outdoor high tension bus and transformer station; a 110,000 volt transmission line, 110 miles long; and three reinforced concrete substations, located in the San Joaquin Valley.

The completion of this plant and its official dedication on August 15, 1920, was made possible by the adoption of entirely new methods in dam, tunnel and power house construction. The first problem confronting the writer was the necessity for completing the dam before January, 1920. To reach the dam, it was necessary to build five miles of road and an incline 2,700 feet long, with a maximum grade of 92.5%. The first camp at Auberry, the nearest railroad point and the headquarters of the field construction organization, was opened May 1st. Sixty days would ordinarily have elapsed before work on the dam could have begun, if the road and incline were to be completed first.

To expedite the dam construction, the diamond drill equipment, materials for camp supplies, etc., were packed on mules and hauled on sleds seven miles over the hillside and down the steep mountain slope to the damsite, 1,100 feet below. In this way the diamond drill exploration for the foundations was completed and 100 men were at work building a permanent camp and installing compressors and other machinery at the damsite by June 1st. The cofferdam diversion of the entire San Joaquin River, with a drainage area of 1,500 square miles, through a flume 30 feet wide, 12 feet high and 400 feet long, was completed in less than 60 days. The excavation of 26,000 yards of solid rock by steam shovel, and the entire construction of the dam, including 24,000 yards of concrete, was completed December 15, 1919, the first concrete being poured on August 15th.

While the dam was being built, five permanent camps were being constructed to house 1500 men; 17 miles of wagon road built and steam shovels and other equipment transported by trucks, so that the entire tunnel was under construction by July 15, 1919, in a period of ten weeks.

After the construction of the dam, before the winter flood season,

(Continued on Page 22)

SOUTHLAND

Currents of Thought

EVERY winter there come to the Southland of California, to the great hostelries and other recreation centers, people who are leaders in the thought of their own communities at home. They come to rest, but nevertheless, they often stay to live under sunny skies. In the freer air of the West, such leaders of thought cannot cease their thinking, and, in consequence, many of the fundamental ideals of American life have, in California, a fairer chance to grow and thrive.

It is to catch and hold within the community these currents of thought coming from mature sources that the Tuesday Lectures at California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena, have been arranged. The crowded room and the eager attention of the unusual audience testifies to the increasing demand for such a clearing house for American community ideas.

Dr. James A. B. Scherer opened the course this year by a survey of the wonderful work to be done in this southern land of opportunity. In an unformed cosmopolis, youth must set the pace and do great things, but mature wisdom has much to do to guide the youth of this teeming community aright. Dr. Scherer's widened field of influence is keenly chosen and the need of such leaders of thought in that which is held up before the people daily and nightly is vital and imperative.

It would be impossible to sketch all of the lectures in one number of this journal. Captain Perigord has consented to embody his impressions of Mexico in an article for the February issue, and some gleanings from Dr. Suzzalo's remarkable solution of labor problems will also be presented then. But the inspiration of Dr. George Stratton's well-rounded, polished lecture on the Psychology of International Relations must be caught at once and made a part of our daily thought on world questions. Here in one afternoon we were given the answer to much that has weighed heavily upon the minds of all citizens since the war destroyed forever the "splendid isolation" of America. As a trained, hard-working and experienced psychologist, Dr. Stratton speaks with authority to the American people represented so widely in that crowded little room in Pasadena. He told us that just as we have developed as individuals, from the savage, through family relations, tribal relations, and then the civilized intercourse between neighbors, towns and states; so we must control and subdue within ourselves those savage, anarchistic tendencies now dominating our attitude as nations, and stop throwing bombs from country to country—learning to make international law and order and to live in peace.

And, just as the best members of a family make the best citizens of a community, just as the best citizens are selected to represent the community's average man in the government above him, so each nation will select the best brains and trained representatives available to form an international government making for law and order in the whole world.

Guided by national loyalty, Americans most devoted to our own fundamental ideals will thereupon prove the most enlightened and the wisest world citizens.

The Wellesley College Campaign

DOUBTLESS many Californians will read of the campaign soon to be opened by Wellesley College for $2,750,000.00, with the feeling that a college so remote can hardly hope to arouse interest in the far West. So comfortable are we in the possession of good colleges of our own on the Coast that we are sometimes forgetful of the really close relation between just such colleges as Wellesley and our western life and institutions. It was but very few years ago that practically the entire faculties of every university, college, and school in the West were manned by graduates of Eastern colleges. And what but the ideals caught at some Eastern Alma Mater inspired those early teachers, as they laid the foundations for our own school systems and built up our splendid colleges?

After all, the real connection between a college and a community is made by the graduates of the college as they serve the community. Some two hundred Wellesley alumnae are living in Southern California. As we look over the names of women who truly serve their communities, in church or club life, on governing boards of hospitals, schools, colleges, Y. W. C. A., philanthropic organizations of many kinds, on the faculties of colleges and secondary schools, we realize that Wellesley women are right there, carrying into practice their college motto, "Non ministrari sed ministrare"—Not to be ministered unto, but to minister. If money is to be raised for educational purposes here, they are turned to for help, with assurance that they will be quick to feel the importance of such work. And now that we are starting out to raise for Wellesley a suitable endowment, let not the West forget its kinship to this noble women's college of the East.

LOUISE G. LAVAGNINO.

The Missions, And Their Preservation

THERE can be no doubt that the stranger in California finds himself more interested in the Old Missions than in any other feature of the Golden State. The ruins of these once vast establishments that were created between San Diego and Sonoma along El Camino Real, the "King's Highway," for a distance of 700 miles, tell the history of California's glamorous past and of a civilization that has departed forever.

It is in the pathetic ruins of the Missions that we read the wonderful story of the bringing of Christianity and civilization to the western shores of America. And it is a curious fact that while the Puritan was establishing the white man's civilization on the Atlantic seaboard, Spanish pioneers were doing exactly the same things and at exactly the same time on the shores of the Pacific. Yet the one knew nothing of the other.

In the year 1769 an expedition was sent up from New Mexico to California by order of the King of Spain, with the purpose of really taking possession of the country, both for the Crown and for the Church. This expedition was under command of Don Caspar de Portola, who thus became California's first governor. Portola came by sea from La Paz, but two other arms of the expedition made the journey overland across the then unknown and still terrible desert wastes.

With one of these land parties was a man whose name has become a household word in California—the renowned and venerated Fray Junipero Serra, a Franciscan Friar and the founder and first Father President of the California Missions.

Serra was, at the time of his arrival in California, 56 years of age. He was one of the most remarkable men in all history, not only because of his qualities of heart and mind, but because of what he accomplished in the face of most discouraging difficulties.

The feat he accomplished was to redeem an entire race of savages from heathenism and abject ignorance. Serra lived only sixteen years in California, at the end of which time he was laid in his grave at Carmel Mission, six miles from Monterey. But the work he started was continued by his successors until 80,000 Indians had been taught the Christian faith as well as to do a white man's work in field and shop.

During these fifty years the Franciscan Fathers had taught the Indians to work at fifty-four European trades, to till the fields, to raise cattle and sheep and to do almost everything else that white men knew how to do in those times. As a result, twenty-one Missions had been founded and built and were in successful operation in California.

OPINION

These Missions were located each one day's ride on horseback from the other. The Mission establishments were in many instances of great extent, including not only a church, but living quarters and shops. In them the Indians became very prosperous and, as a rule, very happy. It is a mistake to suppose that the Missions belonged to the Friars.

The days of the Missions mark the golden age of California. In that wonderful time everybody was happy, well-fed and well-content. Nobody was poor. Nobody was rich. It was an age of easy toil, of prayer and song and laughter, of peace—it was a wholly ideal existence.

In the days when the Missions were in their glory the traveler on the King's Highway, between San Diego's Harbor of the Sun and Sonoma in the Valley of the Seven Moons, could make that entire journey of 700 golden miles without a penny in his pocket, and never lack for food to eat or a shelter at night.

For, in that golden age, the Missions were also the hospices of the land. Their great doors swung ever inward with welcome to whomsoever might come. There was no price paid for anything. In the plenty that was on every hand all were welcome to share.

Now comes the question: Why did this seven-hundred-mile chain of producing establishments fail and how has it come to pass that they now lie wasted and ruined and broken on the King's Highway, their greatness and their glory departed?



Pen Sketch of Old San Antonio Mission. General Architecture of New Playhouse
Sketch by Mr. W. A. Sharp, of the Office of Arthur Benton, Architect for Mission Playhouse
Courtesy of E. K. Hoak, Manager of the Mission Play

History itself furnished the answer, and it is this: The Spanish Crown, and later the Mexican Government, which succeeded the Spanish Crown, had successively on their hands military establishments in California which subsisted on the industry of the Missions. The soldiers did not work, but had to be fed just the same. Both Spain and Mexico, in the course of time, came to owe the Missions a great deal of money for the food and supplies which were furnished to the various presidios and garrisons.

Looking the matter over coolly and calculatingly, after the manner of thrones and nations in the pains of poverty resulting from criminal waste and extravagance, they decided that it would be much easier to boldly confiscate the Mission establishments, with all their fruitful fields, orchards, flocks and herds, than to pay the debts they owed them.

Wherefore, as early as 1813, the Spanish Cortes passed a decree secularizing—which was to say—confiscating—the California Missions, and all other Missions in Spanish America. Thus was the robbery—for it was nothing else—inaugurated, and although Spain never got around to the point of carrying out the scheme, the Mexican Republic, which succeeded Spain in California, took up the idea with enthusiasm and pushed it through to its sad and squalid finish.

One after another the great splendid hospices were sold at auction to greedy buyers. As an instance of the way these things were done, it is necessary only to state that the beautiful Mision San Juan Capistrano was disposed of to a purchaser for the ridiculous sum of seven hundred dollars.

It was not the Franciscans who were robbed, but the Indians. It was the Indians who owned the Missions. A Franciscan never owned anything, not even laying claim to the sandals on his feet or the rough brown robe on his back. They simply acted as trustees for the people whom they had redeemed through infinite suffering and sacrifice from savagery and heathenism.

Thus, by the time the United States came into possession of California in 1848, the Franciscan Missions begun by Junipero Serra in 1769 had passed into history. They were no more.

The hospice roofs have fallen in the dust, the Mission bells are silent, and from fertile field and peaceful patio the dusky faces once thronging there have departed. And now what are they—these glorious Missions that once stood so bravely along the King's Highway? Crumbling and pathetic or garishly restored, they form a broken chain from San Diego's Harbor of the Sun to the Valley of the Seven Moons.

Nowhere else in the world would such a glorious record of history be allowed to suffer from the winds and tides of fortune in such tragic neglect. Nowhere else in the world are there such significant ruins; and Americans who are "so rich and so strong" but alas, so forgetful, are willing that they should perish bit by bit, and fall into utter oblivion.

It was to save them—to preserve them, rather than to "restore," that the writer and his associate, Mr. E. K. Hoak, formed our "Mission Preservation Society." The membership fee is one dollar and the dues one dollar per year. The aim is to secure one hundred thousand members, and so have available one hundred thousand dollars each year to expend on the work of preservation.

There is no red tape, and what is more important, there are no salaries in our scheme of things. We want the Missions to be restored with love, and so our plan concerns all those who love the soul of California, who have veneration for age and tradition and a memory for the Franciscan Padres who toiled so valiantly for humanity and who established so substantially the civilization of California .

JOHN STEVEN MCGROARTY.
Author of the Mission Play.

Claiming the Promises

THERE is a certain old-fashioned Methodist phrase which rises to the surface out of the well of past experience. We have heard it in the frequent petitions of Cornish miners at prayer meetings in the high Sierras. We have seen it in the faces of gentle Methodist mothers going about their daily tasks after an habitual hour of communion with God. The serene glow of contenance proved how confidently they had "laid claim to the promises."

A realization of the meaning of this phrase sends one to his Bible to find out what these promises hold for him, and stirs the fighting claim a man feels for his own rights and privileges. It answers the carking questions still eating out the heart of nations ruined by war. The vital thought of it starts an individual on the right road to heaven and lays the firm foundations of God under his feet.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

MONTE VISTA LODGE

By Alice R. Norris

THERE is a highway in Los Angeles County which might be termed, aptly, the Trail of the Uplift.

In the days of the padres its dust was trodden by the Franciscan friars pilgriming from San Gabriel Mission to that of San Fernando, as they pursued their high, serene purpose—the spiritual and material uplift of the Indian neophytes.

Later, along the same path, came the American pioneers, clearing the level spaces, and exampling, for future generations, the hoarded fruitfulness of the soil; demonstrating the possibility of a comfortable, nay, luxurious, maintenance of our species in this western empire.

Still later, the enthusiasts now scornfully referred to as boomers, left, on this road, monuments to their good intentions and bad judgment, in the form of bleak, capacious buildings intended to house the expected myriad colonists who, as history attests, were not quite ready to come.

Now, towards one of these boom-time buildings, again the urge of uplift is directing a procession—unlike any of the former ones.

Along the boulevard of the Canada-Crescenta valley move the motor cars of many earnest women, affiliated, through various organizations, with the Council of Community Service.

Recently the Sunland Hotel—favorably situated in this enchanting spot and neighboring the estate of our poet, John McGroarty—was sought as a holding, by the Actors' Club of New York. But the women of the Council had their regardful eyes upon it for a much-needed home for the care of under-nourished children, of which—incredible as it may seem, at casual thought—there are a multitude in this prosperous community.

Not having in hand the necessary funds for a first payment, an appeal was made to the City Hall, and with instant recognition of the necessity, wisdom and potential benefit of the project, the city of Los Angeles loaned to the Council of Community Service the sum of three thousand, five hundred dollars; and Sunland Hotel—the shabby relic of the boom—was immediately glorified into Monte Vista Lodge—one of the finest philanthropies of the present moment.

The Council of Community Service contacts six hundred and thirty-nine organizations of women in Los Angeles city and county—an enormous aggregation, as a whole, and each, in its particular sphere, aiming at human betterment; and the project of Monte Vista Lodge, receiving the unqualified endorsement of this great body, confidently may be written a foregone success.

The property consists of one and a half acres of ground, and a large hotel, which covers one-third of this acreage; and because it adjoins a vast oak grove—part of the National Forest Reserve—and perpetually available as a recreation ground, it will be practicable, eventually, to use the entire acreage for building purposes.

It is proposed that each organization select some special part in the renaissance of the building, and urging such selection to the speediest completion compatible with thoroughness, it is believed the cumulative effort will place Monte Vista Lodge in full commission by the coming summer.

CORONA—ITS CLUBS AND INDUSTRIES

By L. L. Fraser

THE town of Corona is ideally situated for a home in the orchard district. The mesa on which it stands slopes north from the Santa Ana mountains and is just far enough from the Pacific Ocean to enjoy an equable climate free from the fogs that often cover the coast line; yet it does not suffer from the heat of the interior.

Thirty-five miles by automobile over a paved road will bring one to the seashore and a day spent on the sands is delightful. Or, a week-end trip to the higher San Jacinto or San Bernardino mountains forty to fifty miles away is often enjoyed by busy citizens. For Corona has its industries. Besides the immense pack of citrus fruits which increases as new orchards are planted, there are the pet industries of ranchers, beekeeping, poultry raising, and general farming. Potteries and citrus by product plants furnish employment.

The Woman's Club is a vital factor in the life of the place and brings musicians and lecturers from out of town besides adding much to the entertainment of the community in local talent. The officers for this year are:



THE SWEEPING CURVE OF THE ENCIRCLING BOULEVARD AROUND CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

President
Mrs. L. V. Ashcroft
First Vice-President
Mrs. Willard Lincoln
Second Vice-President
Mrs. Elmo Hough
Recording Secretary
Mrs. R. B. Layman
Corresponding
Mrs. F. J. Mueller
Treasurer
Mrs. G. E. Snidecor
Federation Secretary
Mrs. J. M. Key
Mrs. Theo. Ashcroft

COMMITTEES

PROGRAM
Mrs. L. L. Andrews
Mrs. Elmo Hough
Mrs. R. R. Root

FINANCE
Mrs. R. L. Willits
Mrs. F. H. Roberts
Mrs. G. E. Snidecor

MEMBERSHIP
Mrs. J. B. Blair
Mrs. F. E. Snidecor
Mrs. W. G. Tower
Mrs. J. M. Key
Mrs. Rose Wilkins

LIBRARY
Mrs. C. E. Malmann
Mrs. J. P. Key
Mrs. R. L. Cundiff

CIVIC
Mrs. C. Gully
Mrs. M. H. Bert
Mrs. Earle Cook

PUBLIC WELFARE
Miss M. E. Jacobson
Mrs. Harry Lyman
Mrs. W. H. Jameson

AMERICANIZATION
Mrs. T. C. Jameson
Mrs. F. H. Roberts
Mrs. J. P. Key

LEGISLATIVE
Miss Lillian Lewis
Mrs. Nora Hampton
Mrs. Thos. Rude

EDUCATION
Mrs. H. M. May
Mrs. Howard Glass
Mrs. C. McCarty

MUSIC SECTION
Mrs. Geo. H. Holt
Mrs. G. E. Snidecor
Mrs. W. S. Davis
Miss Anna Platt
Mrs. T. A. Fraser
Mrs. E. B. Fuller
Mrs. T. C. Jameson

BALLADE OF THE MORNING-GLORY

By ERNEST McGAFFEY

Purple and yellow, blue and white,
And thick on a trellised thatch reposing,
Yet waking now from the hooded night,
Softly their fragile cups unclosing,
Fresh as the dew-drops on them dozing
There mid the morn's faint frost-lights hoary,
But yielding swift to the sunlight's glozing—
Youth is the soul of the Morning-Glory.

Purple and yellow, pink and white,
Curled like the locks of a Greek Apollo,
With humming-birds in their jewelled flight,
Dipping down in each nectared hollow,
But dawn will pass, and the noon must follow,
To scatter their rapture transitory,
That came and went as a south-bound swallow—
Youth is the soul of the Morning-Glory.

Purple and yellow, red and white,
The frailest bloom in the realm of flowers,
And fading out to our yearning sight
As April suns into April showers,
For cloistered soon are those dazzling bowers
That drooped and shut in the sun's fierce foray,
Their beauty lasting a few short hours,—
Youth is the soul of the Morning-Glory.

ENVOY

Prince! I have read you the legend true;
The years will tell you the self-same story;
Purple and yellow, bronze and blue,
Youth is the soul of the Morning-Glory.

Photographs of the Bridal Party by G. Elmer Grove



MISS FLORENCE LOWE, WHO WAS MARRIED IN JANUARY



THE BRIDAL PARTY ON THE STEPS OF THE HOME OF THE BRIDE IN SOUTH PASADENA

A beautiful wedding at St. James Church in South Pasadena, was that of Miss Florence Lowe to the Reverend C. Rankin Barnes, Rector of St. James Parish, on the fifth of January, at high noon.

Miss Lowe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Lowe who, for many years, have been leaders in all good works in Pasadena.

T. S. C. Lowe, father of Mr. Thaddeus Lowe, was prominent in pioneer life here in the Southland, having built the railroad up Mt. Lowe.

Mr. Barnes is the popular and well-beloved rector of a thriving parish.

In the bridal party were Miss Beth Krebs, Miss Margery Dobbins, cousin of the bride, and maid of honor; Miss Elizabeth Bixby and Miss Caroline Banks. Mr. Stanley Barnes, brother of the groom, was best man. He was one of the U. of C. team which played on New Year's Day. Mr. Guy McComb, Mr. Charles A. Hibbard, Jr., Mr. Ted Center, Mr. Robert Center and Mr. Snyder, of San Diego, acted as ushers.

The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Charles L. Barnes, Dean of San Diego Convocation, and father of the groom.

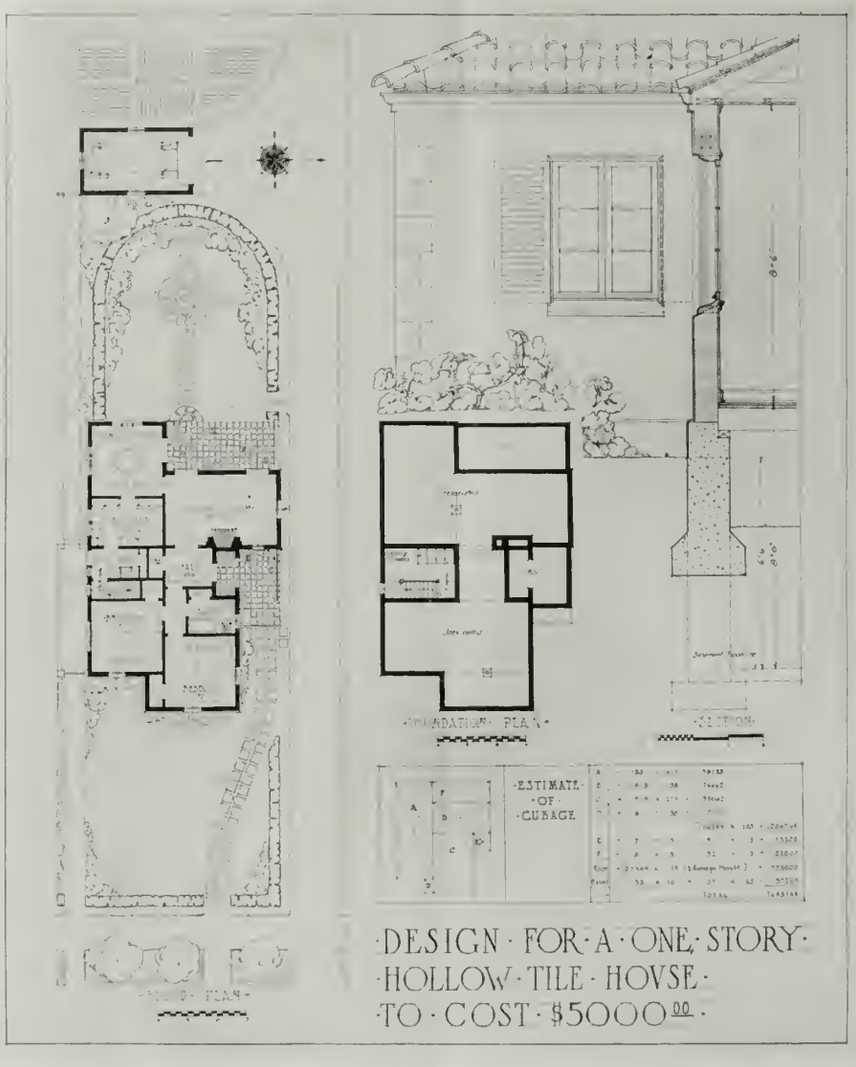
The Right Reverend Joseph H. Johnson gave his blessing at the climax of the beautiful ceremony.

THE LOS ANGELES PRESSED BRICK COMPETITION

UNDER the auspices of the American Institute of Architects of Los Angeles, The Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company conducted a very interesting architectural competition for the best designs for a $5,000.00 hollow tile house.

Competition brought out many original, practical ideas, a large number of excellent designs being submitted. The designs of those to whom prizes were awarded and honorary mention given will be shown in this series of articles which began in the December SOUTHLAND.

The requirements of the competition were, in brief: A one-story house, exterior walls to be of 8-inch hollow tile, roof to be of clay tile. Total cubage of house not to exceed 16,500 feet, inclusive of porches, basement and roof spaces; the actual cost, complete, not to exceed $5,000.00, inclusive of heating, plumbing, electric wiring, and painting. House to be located on a level inside suburban lot, with eastern frontage of 50 feet and depth of 150 feet. The plan of the house to be suitable for a family of moderate means, and to comprise not less than five rooms. Such a house ordinarily requires only 2,200 tile, the cost of which delivered is approximately $250.00.



FLOOR PLAN FOR HOUSE SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE. SECOND PRIZE. DESIGN BY FREDERICK MURPHY OF SANTA BARBARA.

The first and the third prize designs were shown in the December issue, and the second prize—won by J. F. Murphy of Santa Barbara — is illustrated here.

The required eastern frontage is cleverly accomplished in this plan, and yet the bedrooms get the sun. The tiled space at the northwest is excellently placed for the summer breeze and the plan is very compact.

John Frederick Murphy, after two years of academic study in Grinnell College, went to Columbia for his technical training. There he spent four years and graduated from the architectural school. Several summers were spent in New York offices. After leaving Columbia he joined the office force of Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson in Des Moines, Iowa, then came to California. Here he passed the examinations given by the State Board of Architecture and received his state certificate. He is now associated with Winsor Soule, architect, in Santa Barbara.



THE Fatherless Children of France, Inc., of New York, officially disbanded December 31, 1920, though all obligations to the children adopted and renewed in 1920 will be fulfilled. The Fraternite Franco-Americaine, in Paris, through which our society has been securing names, will continue its activities, however, during the year 1921. The Los Angeles office is at 115 B. F. Coulter Building.



A GROUP OF SPANISH PIECES FOUND IN THE CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY'S STOCK. PHOTOGRAPHED BY BAILEY.

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BUILDING THE HOUSE OF HOLLOW TILE

Hollow tile is a product of intense fire and is positively fireproof. It is usually burned in permanent kilns to a temperature of 2,000 degrees. It is interestingly described

"By frost, nor fire, nor flood, nor even time is well burned clay destroyed."

The cost and amount of insurance are both reduced to a minimum where construction is of hollow tile. Depreciation is greatly minimized, and repairing and painting costs are practically eliminated.

By reason of its dead air cells, hollow tile provides perfect insulation against heat, cold and dampness. A hollow tile house affords a pleasant, cool interior, in even the hottest weather. Due to the same principle, which has been likened to that of a thermos bottle, the cold of winter cannot penetrate, which means minimum fuel cost for heating.

Hollow tile is the most economical, permanent, fire proof construction. It costs today no more than well built frame, and will not warp, sap, expand, contract, or rot.

Hollow tile is readily adaptable to every style of architecture. It is extensively used for every class of building from modest bungalow to palatial mansion, from factory, store and warehouse to school and church, and to the fire proofing and construction of steel frame and reinforced concrete structures. It is light in weight, which accounts for its ability to compete favorably in cost with other building materials, even when it is necessary to ship a considerable distance.

Hollow tile is not a new material. It has been manufactured for almost 50 years. An evolution of solid masonry, it was developed to meet the need for lighter weight materials in fire proofing skeleton steel structures. Its uses today extend from the farm, where it is used for silos, barns and farm buildings of every kind, to towns, both rural and industrial, and to great cities throughout the United States, where it is extensively used in present-day building activities.

All hollow tile should be laid in mortar containing at least one part of Portland cement to from six to eight parts good lime mortar. (The Los Angeles City Ordinance requires one to six.)



SECOND PRIZE DESIGN SUBMITTED BY JOHN FREDERICK MURPHY, SANTA BARBARA

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TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

THE FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB OPENING

By Ellen Leech

RUB your eyes, do a little pin-sticking, or even pinching, and still you will wonder if you are quite awake when you reach the Flintridge Country Club, it is so completely a re-production,—no, not that, but a modern production of a country club such as some Don or one of the early fathers might have envisioned as the last stage in the evolution of hospitality.

The long, low, gray building nestles in the hills just beyond the Devil's Gate Bridge, and seems to have grown gradually and in perfect conformity with the land about, the red tiled roof showing a vivid splash of color against the green of the golf course.

Within the doors all is life and color, warmth and cheer. The hangings are of raw silk and in the early primary colors,—when red was that of pulsing riotous blood, the blue such as shone in beauty's eyes, and the yellow the gold of quest. In our modern descriptive terms we know the colors better in relation to the flowers and fruits, and would describe the curtains in the enormous living room, the heart of the building, as gentian and persimmon, while the lounge devoted to the ladies is one great marigold, Batiked in a conventional design in red, brown and black.

The logs crackle and sparkle and the flames roar up the great chimney,—as huge as any of pioneer days,—giving an impetus to story telling, and the men naturally gravitate towards this end of the room, though the stories are more of new records in golf than of the pace set by a favorite mare or the latest gold strike. That we may be reminded of the hunts of our forefathers the head of a buffalo is set in the stones that form the great fireplace of the dining room, and huge though it is, it seems dwarfed in comparison.

Over the mantel board in the ladies' lounge hangs a wonderful copy of Andrea del Sarto's "Holy Family," made by Jean Mannheim and loaned to the club. In this room the furnishings are a trifle more feminine but equally effective; the chairs, in both black and red, with high curved backs remind one of the huge combs of the Spanish ladies. And everywhere masses of color, Mexican baskets overflowing with bayonets of flame, and great bronze platters heaped high with fruit and vegetables, there a snowy cauliflower nestles between the brilliant green of a bell pepper and the ripe red of a tomato, in contrast to the gold of an orange and the royal purple of an egg plant. While a basket of persimmons over one mantel board seems a spurt of flame through a fissure in the chimney.

The buffet lunch, always such a delightful and informal mode of dispensing hospitality, was modeled on the lines of other days, nor was the color scheme forgotten, the luscious red of the baked ham and the gold and green of the fruit salad against the lovely blue of the china.



TWO DAUGHTERS OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON OF LOS ANGELES, MISS LAURA ANDERSON, AND MRS. LEE SCHLESINGER OF SAN FRANCISCO. THEY INHERIT FROM THE OLD SOUTH THE LOVE OF GOOD HORSES

As you leave the dining room, again the dream thought grips you when a band of strolling troubadours, gay in red with much silver, pass through the rooms twanging their guitars and singing the melodies of fifty years ago, and as you listen your eyes wander to the great candles with the dripping wax adhering in fantastic shapes, and you wonder if, mayhap, the ladies and the cavaliers of the early days might not have revealed a little in their utter approval of the accomplishment.

Always there is the touch of the old with the new. Long lines of shiny motors puffed up and parked, while just beyond the saddled horses stamped and rattled their bits, and the good old fashioned odor of horseflesh recalled canters over a sward not so velvety as that provided in the seven miles of bridle paths.

There are enthusiastic riders among the members, delighted to have this wonderful opportunity, and they were all turned out in the smartest possible coats and breeches, with no trace of the long, long skirts and swaying plumes of the old days. The bright red and green coats furnished another touch of color, though the favorite black and white check predominated.

As it was pre-eminently a day of golf and of the horse, only sport things were worn, and one noticed at once how exactly the gay little sports coat of Mrs. Henry S. MacKay, Jr. matched the blue hangings. Among the other attractive sport things was the brown plaid skirt with a knitted brown surplice over blouse of Mrs. William R. Flint, Jr., and the blue and brown combination of Mrs. M. Herman Brill.

Among the most enthusiastic riders were Miss Mildred Raymond, Mrs. Barbour and Mrs. Pierce.

The list of members is very incomplete as the names are being received in every mail, but among the first to join are:

A. M. Andrews, Louis L. Arms, John Willis Baer, Donald Barker, A. J. Bertonneau, C. S. Black, Geo. E. Black (Life), D. M. Boyd, A. C. Brode, J. G. Bullock, Arthur W. Byrne, Harry Chandler, E. J. Cheesewright, J. Todd Cook, W. B. Corwin, J. B. Coulston, A. G. Cox (Life), John S. Cravens, C. E. Culberson, F. K. Czerniski, James Dailey, C. R. Dalgleish, George H. Daniels, R. P. Davie, Alex Dryborough, Adolph E. Ehrhorn, S. H. Ellis, Douglas Fairbanks, F. P. Flint, W. R. Flint, Freeman Ford, Todd Ford, Margaret B. Fowler, C. W. Gates, Robt. L. Gifford, Mr. Gould (Honorary), W. P. Hansen, Rudd. Hardesty, W. G. Sidney Harris, W. H. Harrison, H. W. Hawks, F. W. Hawks, W. C. Hay, Robert R. Henley, Colonel W. J. Hogan, J. M. Howard, W. H. Hubbard, Myron Hunt, R. F. Ingold, Mr. Jamison, R. H. Jeffries, W. P. Jeffries, Wm. C. Kottemann, A. A. Lester, Lawrence Lester, D. M. Linnard, Mrs. D. M. Linnard, LeRoy Linnard, Dr. R. C. Lockwood, Willard Louis, Lloyd R. Macy, H. S. MacKay, Jr., C. C. Magenheimer, E. J. Marshall, James R. Martin, Wm. S. Mason, Otto Mears, F. H. Merrill, John B. Miller, W. W. Mines, Chas. E. W. Moore, Wilbert Morgrage, Dan Murphy, Walter M. Murphy, Marshall A. Neilan, John Nightingale, H. W. O'Melveny, Walter E. Overell, E. H. Pauley, Glen C. Peck, Henry Ormsby Phillips, Lee Phillips, A. C. Pillsbury, R. W. Pridham, C. J. Ramsey, C. R. Ramsey, G. Raymond, W. J. Reno, G. M. Reynolds, E. C. Rivinius, H. M. Robinson, S. W. Royce, Mrs. S. W. Royce, J. H. Schenck, E. E. Sellers, F. B. Silverwood, Joseph Scott, Frank Strong, L. H. Turner, W. H. Vedder, C. H. Walton, Chas Wier, Wm. Wrigley, Jr., B. H. Dyas, M. H. Brill, H. C. Chambers.

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TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

ANAHEIM AND ITS EBELL CLUB

By MALCOLM A. FRASER

ALTHOUGH Anaheim, commonly termed the Mother Colony, was established in 1857, by a score of thrifty Germans, it first attracted national attention when, a few years ago, the vines of the colonists became diseased and recourse for local support was had in orange, lemon and walnut culture. Then it was found that, in this particular locality, there is greater freedom from killing frosts than in any other area in the citrus belts of California.

Anaheim has another very vital factor in her equipment for prosperity. Her location, centering the richest acreages of Northern Orange County, has recently been enriched by the crown of oil derricks, circling the hills which prove her defense from the rigors of extreme weather by hiding vast pools of high grade petroleum.

It is in these two factors that Anaheim finds both her wealth in acreage value and a local retail market. There is ever increasing demand for store rooms, fifty being at the present in quest, with supply lamentably slow in answering the call.

Housing facilities gave out long months ago; and, with building permits approaching the $1,000,000 mark, there is need of dwellings to accommodate 300 more families, as this is written. Anaheim Chamber of Commerce, organized in July, and numbering 200 active members, recently put up a fund of several thousands for the immediate construction of twenty-two emergency bungalows, and, within two weeks, these have been taken and another similar building unit is being arranged. Light and water are furnished free. The rental is fixed low enough to attract all persons without a roof over their heads, as winter approaches.

The orange and lemon pack of the five packing houses depending on the Anaheim district, neared $3,000,000 in value in 1920, with every indication that another million will be added in the 1921 pools to be returned to the fortunate growers. Over $400,000 will be returned the walnut growers this season.

In school facilities and corps of excellent teachers, Anaheim is up to the California standard. The Ebell Club, composed of many of the cultured women of the city, is a thriving organization, taking a telling hand in civic, as well as social matters. B. P. O. E. is building a $15,000 Elks' home on North Los Angeles Street, to be one of the most striking buildings here. The Methodist White Temple, on Broadway, recently dedicated, has a seating capacity for 1,500, a grand organ which would answer the demands of a thriving city congregation, and other denominations are fittingly housed and shepherded. It is a city of churches and homes, a garden spot in the garden spot of the world, Southern California.



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For the New Flintridge Country Club

322 E. Colorado St. Pasadena, California

SMART CLOTHES FOR CALIFORNIANS

By ETHEL ROSE

DURING the past month practically all the shops have had their windows placarded with signs, announcing sales at half price, and full page advertisements to the same effect have almost driven more commonplace news, such as world doings, from the newspapers.

Even half price in some shops is a good deal for any but the most plethoric pocketbook to stand, but it is certain that the discriminating person, who is not too pressed for time, can find some quite wonderful bargains.

What I am wondering is whether the after New Year prices of the new things will again reach the heights of those of the year gone by, but that question is still "on the knees of the Gods" for us uninitiated ones. Perhaps the half price era will last until all of the present supplies are gone and, if so, there is still time for those who hated the holiday crowds to secure some treasures at their leisure.

It is, for instance, never too late nowadays to buy furs, and there are ever so many good ones in the classic stole and animal shapes that make one regret the money one spent on their counterparts a year ago, or even less.

Leibes has been showing nice ones as usual, and marked way down; the little mink scarfs and foxes, up to any size, are always smart when of good quality, and if one is not one's self a good judge of furs, the only safe thing to do is to go to a reliable dealer and accept his guarantee.

On the whole, the furs now shown out here in the better shops are of a higher grade and much better finish than those of a few years ago.

Having an appointment at the Vogue Shop in Los Angeles, I went in there and was shown, not the bargains that were being sold, but some of the new spring things that had not yet been on view, and most of them I thought very good looking indeed. The straight lines still predominated, though the waist line was not quite so low nor the skirts quite so short, nor so tight as heretofore.

The three-piece suits were so good in design and so practical that I can only hope that the type is to be popular. The first one had a straight slip; the upper part to the hip-line of very dark blue heavy crepe with a round plain neck and short sleeves, no belt. Sewed to this was a flat plain skirt of a curious interesting material that was not simple jersey and not ordinary wool, in color bright yellow, with a tiny bit of dark blue woven into the border where it lapped over to one side in front. The coat was of the dark blue crepe, straight, with a string belt; it had revers and a little collar of yellow and it tied at the throat, its only fastening, with a blue crepe tie.

Another had a white crepe slip; plain short sleeves, round neck, and the skirt being fulled on at the hips and outlined with a bias band of dark blue silk and a narrow ladder pattern of gold braid. The white crepe coat had the blue bands for trimming as well and some of the gold as well as a deep square collar, and cuffs on the flaring sleeves, of bright blue and white wool. It is impossible to describe this dress so that it sounds as charming as it really was and in as good taste. It was whisked away too quickly for me to examine some of the detail for fear lest some profane eye should catch a glimpse of it before the appointed time.

A third was the soberest of all, and the only one not intended to be worn without the coat, as most of the waist, which was sleeveless, consisted only of a white lining, on which were draped a vest and sash of dark terra cotta crepe. The plain skirt and very plain straight coat bound with silk braid were of darkest blue silk of a new corded weave, supple and soft.

A one-piece afternoon or evening dress for a young girl was of white crepe de chine, plain underskirt and plain short sleeves with a finely pleated tunic from the wide, shallow neck line to the knee. This had a wide flat sash of the material tied in a bow behind and at one side in front, embroidered on it in tiny beads, a red rose and its leaves, the one vivid touch of color.

An all the year round evening gown for an older woman was black; black, by the way, is quite the best thing one can wear in

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VOGUE COMPANY
Eighth at Broadway



DANCING FROCK OF BLACK CHANTILLY LACE GIRDLED WITH CHERRY VELVET, OVER WHICH IS A BOLERO JACKET OF SILVER LACE AND JET. THE EVENING COAT IS OF CHERRY VELVET TRIMMED WITH BLACK FOX. FROM VOGUE COMPANY.

Paris; this was cut straight around under the arms, a satin slip with embroidered tulle hem, and over this hung wide full-length panels front and back; a solid mass of spangles, black also, with here and there a splotch of sapphire blue. Inch wide shoulder straps and belt of the spangles and, floating from the waist on either side, long, yards long, trailing scarfs of black tulle.

For this dress to wear *en auto* was a ruby velvet wrap of the cape variety with wide collar and cuffs of black fox.

A very new evening dress had a more broken line—the black taffeta foundation, cut straight around like the other, had a rather close fitting waist, but the skirt was full and cut in little scallops at the edge, all the scallops lined with cerise taffeta. Over this and covering the shoulders was a draped overdress of cerise tulle with a big, black, many-petalled flower at the waist.

Last of all was a new and "different" afternoon dress of black taffeta. Again the round, severely plain neck and short, rather flaring sleeves, the back, too, plain except for the row of almost touching tiny, flat, black, taffeta-covered buttons where it fastened primly up the center. The front was fulled a very little on the shoulders, the skirt also full and the hem faced with tomato color silk duvetyn, which also formed the feature of the dress, a twelve-inch wide corselet girdle placed quite high, which joined the waist and skirt. This and the matching cuffs were embroidered in gold, steel, and bright blue beads. A dress that would depend greatly on the wearer for its charm, but the right girl would look really distinguished in it.

Shoe shops are much more interesting than they used to be in the days when matter-of fact foot wear filled the show windows; one never went into the places then until one was obliged to, but now the lure of the different shapes and colors, to say nothing of buckles and straps and clasps and fascinating stockings, is irrisistible.

The very stub-toed French shoes did not make much of a hit in this country, but their influence is shown by the modified vamp and the various fanciful fastenings. Most of the dress shoes still have exaggeratedly high and slender heels, but there are a few with the low Louis Quinze shape, which is far less trying to wear if one cannot always have a motor, and the line is really more artistic, as the foot is less distorted.

Patent leather shoes, with rather large glittering buckles, are effective on any but a very large foot, while black satin, fastened on the instep with ribbons or ornaments, is lovely and perishable. The vogue still continues for gold or silver evening slippers with stockings to match.

We are told that in Paris black stockings even with black shoes are almost as extinct as the dodo, different shades of gray and taupe being *de rigeur* unless the shoe and stocking match. After several years of oblivion, open-work stockings are back again, more fragile and dearer than ever. Stripes are much affected, and I saw a bewitching pair at Bullock's in an all-over spider web design.

As for lingerie, pink silk has become almost as much of a classic as white lawn, though most of it, even the least expensive, is very

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We present the latest mode in Sports Clothes

ANNA PAVLOWA, who returned to America last fall after three years' absence, brings with her perhaps the only beautiful thing that is left to us out of the hideous chaos now prevailing throughout Russia—the gorgeous Russian Ballet, which combines at once, the drama, pantomime, music, painting, art and the dance. There has been so much cabled and printed of the grey gloom with which old Russia is enveloped that the coming of Anna Pavlowa and her young Russians brings both a little sunlight and a breath of fresh air.

On this subject Anna Pavlowa said recently: "There is no more the old Russia, the old Russia of music, silver sleigh-bells, the dance, and the Imperial theatres. The rabble have torn everything down, including the throne, and in its place they have set nothing up, for they have nothing to set up.

"Therefore, the existing forms of Russian art—which were popularized in America through the earlier visits of the Ballet Russe—must be preserved and continued outside of Russia. That is the most pathetic part of it. The native Russian arts have to find a foothold on foreign soil and flourish there as best they may. Fortunately, we have found more than a friendly foothold in France, in England, and now we return to America, where we have had and we still expect, the greatest reception of all as foreign artists.



PAVLOWA, PEERLESS TOE DANCER, WILL APPEAR IN LOS ANGELES FEBRUARY 9-12.

"Perhaps Russia will find her commercial and industrial salvation in America. But it is my belief that in America our beautiful ballets, our music, our paintings, and our theatres will find their renaissance and their greatest support. All that belongs to the old, deeply religious Russia, whose art life was second to none in Europe, must not be allowed to remain in the mud into which it has been cast. The Russian Ballet and all its composite arts must live, and America must be the garden of its re-planting."

Mlle. Pavlowa will appear with her Ballet Russe and Symphony Orchestra at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, the second week of February.

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elaborate in design with little chiffon and ribbon flowers sprinkled profusely over cream lace that is more or less banal.

Quite out of the ordinary, however, were two sets shown in exclusive shops on Seventh street. One was of pale *café au lait* Georgette, with black hems of the same material and showers of loops of the narrowest black velvet ribbon. The other, also of Georgette, of the palest rather grayish blue trimmed with quantities of narrow double-faced satin ribbon of the same blue and delicate greenish yellow.

Dress lines so far continue to be the same, straight and slim and long-waisted. There may be, and indeed there is, much draping, especially in the evening gowns, but it is soft and falls in lovely lines and folds, the stiff stand-out effects being not at all the latest note.

One-piece dresses of serge, duvetyn and similar materials are still so popular that it does not seem as though they ever could quite disappear. Details change a bit from time to time, but they have proved so useful and so becoming and so altogether right for street wear in mild weather with furs, which means all the year round in California, that one hopes they will at least last out one's own time. It is said that Paris is discarding the belt and is semi-fitting them more in the princess style, which may be all very well for most French women, but far less becoming to Americans with their comparatively narrower shoulders and wider hips.

Coats and skirts, however, are being worn more and more, the lines of the coats simple and straight with no sudden curves or ripples and the belt is fast disappearing. Suit skirts are invariably straight, narrow and short, though sports suits, which are seen everywhere now, often have pleated skirts of bright plaids worn with plain jackets.

Afternoon gowns are usually embroidered and nearly every one of them shows some effective color combination, though the reaction that is bound to come after so long a use of bright colors is heralded by the smart new evening gowns, very few and very exclusive, of black, combined with tan color or ecru.

An evening gown in Fink's window recently was so simple and lovely that it merited more than a passing glance. It was of jade green crepe with narrow silver shoulder straps and a wider silver belt, a real belt at the normal waist line. The skirt was full but soft, in four layers, each cut into deep narrow scallops and each darker than the one above it. Did a girl with clear skin and jet black hair buy that gown, I wonder!

The perfectly plain suede bags with self or shell mountings that Paris has so favored, but for which I looked in vain in New York last May, have arrived in California, to replace the more showy ones of last year, while the beaded and embroidered ones, unable to be lovelier than they were, have become much larger and longer and many times as expensive.

As for hats, draped toque and turban, shapes are infinitely smarter than crowns and brims for town wear, and shades of burnt orange are worn by every type of woman regardless of complexion and coloring and often, unhappily, of the clothes with which they are associated.

The jade green note in clothes has almost disappeared, though real and unusual jade jewelry is worn by fortunate possessors. Amber is popular, and those who own old beads are in luck, as their color is dark and much sought after.

The oriental stores, the good ones, have lovely necklaces of coral, tiny beads strung to form quite a thick strand with pendants of coral and enamel or colored stones. Gerlach has these and ivory beads, both carved and plain, and white coral.

Walton has strings of opal beads, graduated in size with discs of cut crystal between them. One may choose between blue opals and pink opals or one may have a ring or pin set with a black opal, which is really not black at all but deep blue and green and purple shot through with flame.

Gerlach has also some unusually good kimonos, the kind worn in Japan, not those made up for "foreign devils." They are of silk crepe, blue, gray or black, with brilliant linings; the upper parts are plain, but the lower edge and the ends of the long hanging sleeves are embroidered, or still better, printed, in the most charming designs and colors. One gray one, lined with vivid scarlet, had an entrancing printed border of children at play.

Then there are always the Magnin shops in the big hotels to be considered when anything particularly nice in the way of clothes is wanted, and their things are unusually good in every way. They have almost anything one could wish for—lovely lingerie, stockings, blouses, sweaters, scarfs, bags, perfumes, such good hats of all kinds, coats and wraps, and simply quantities of gowns for every occasion.

A blue and silver evening dress in their Maryland place, the other day, was especially appropriate for a matron, its novel note being a sort of bertha that covered the shoulders and upper arms and fell in points—and there was a nice evening coat, too, of deep red velvet, with black fur cuffs and wide collar.



Mrs. Gourlay Dunn-Webb in the Scenic Golf Net located on the fifth floor of the Ville de Paris. B. H. Dyas Co.

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VILLE DE PARIS
SEVENTH AT OLIVE
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SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER THE KERCKHOFF DAM

By R. C. STARR

(Continued from Page 11)

was assured, the completion of the tunnels fixed the date when the plant could be completed and placed in operation, and every effort was made to beat all existing records in tunnel progress. The writer's belief in the successful use of the heading and bench method of tunneling, with steam shovels mucking into electrically hauled trains, was fully and satisfactorily demonstrated. The longest single tunnel to be completed was 8500 feet long, and this was accomplished from the two ends only in less than one year's time, and at a cost below that of similar tunnels before the war, though the scale of wages and cost of powder had increased over 100 per cent.

Records were also made in pipe line erection and power house construction. Delayed deliveries of the penstocks made it necessary to complete their entire erection in 32 days, so that the water could be turned into the wheels when the tunnels were completed. The entire power house, built of reinforced concrete, was built above the foundations in 37 days' time, although it was 130 feet long, 50 feet wide and 70 feet high, and the entire hydraulic and electrical equipment, including three water wheels of 20,000 h.-p. each, generators, exciters, switches, transformers, etc., was installed and placed in operation in less than ninety days.

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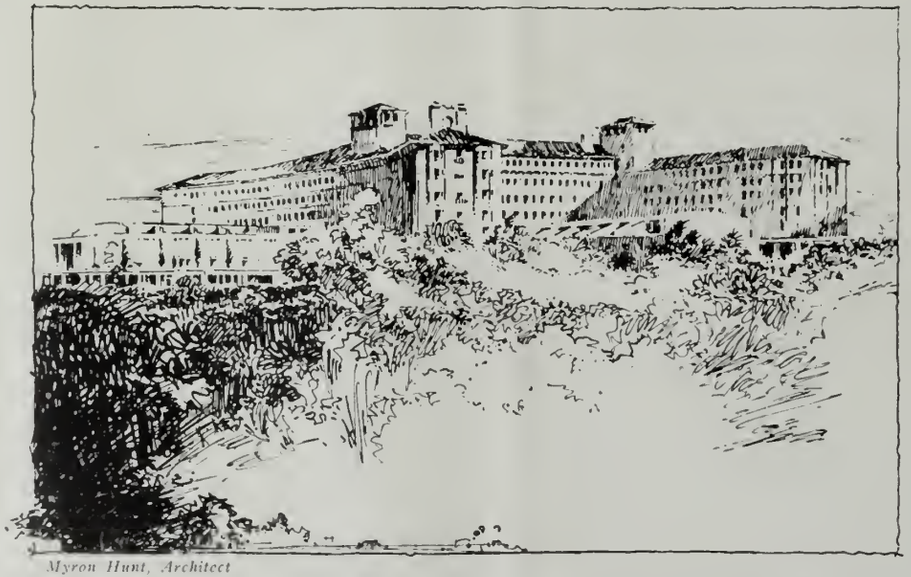
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
A Painting by Ivan Olinsky.....*Cover Design*	
A REAL ADOBE IN MEXICO.....*Contents Design*	
MEXICO, CALIFORNIA'S OPPORTUNITY.....*Captain Paul Perigord*	5
A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR ROMANCE.....*Elizabeth Whiting*	6
FORERUNNERS OF THE SPRING EXHIBITION.....	7
INTERCOAST AUTOMOBILE FREIGHTING.....*Ernest McGaffey*	8
A PHOTOGRAPH FROM MOUNT WILSON.....	9
CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE SHOW.....*Homer King*	9
A CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PAINTERS.....*Mabel Urmy Seares*	10
SOUTHLAND OPINION	12-13
THE BROWNING CONCORDANCE.....*Edith M. Wolfe*	13
TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS.....	14
THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE REPORT.....	14
SOUTHLAND COUNTRY CLUBS—ANNANDALE.....*Ellen Leech*	15
THE SMALL HOUSE OF HOLLOW TILE.....	16 17
THE MONTH IN MUSIC.....*Alice R. Norris*	19
NOTES OF THE STUDIOS AND GALLERIES.....	20
SPRING CLOTHES FOR CALIFORNIANS.....*Ethel Rose*	20
THE CHILDREN PLAYERS OF PASADENA.....*H. H. Peck*	21

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MEXICO, CALIFORNIA'S OPPORTUNITY

By CAPTAIN PAUL PERIGORD

MEXICO, the land of romance and history, the land of unsurpassed scenic grandeur, of fabulous wealth and fertility, of amazing contrasts between the customs and traditions of three great civilizations which meet and cross each other without ever fully mingling!

Mexico has passed through tragic years. Her people, once great, are now but a distracted, puzzled, oppressed and exploited mass of seventeen millions souls. Surely they will rise again! Meanwhile, beauty has remained unimpaired. The capital city, for instance, with its Spanish doorways, its Italian villas, its French boulevards, its native gardens and artistic fountains, retains a distinctive charm. Over all is the brilliant, incomparable Mexican sky with Popocatepetl's silvery slopes shining through the delicate clouds. Nearby are the majestic mountain Ixtaccihuatl, the "sleeping lady," a symbol of the latent power of the country, the floating gardens of Xochimilco, the castle, high over the majestic trees of celebrated Chapultepec.

What has the future in store for that wondrous land? No one would dare prophesy about a country in which the human factor is so unstable an element. Much less difficult, however, it is to ascertain what our part can be and should be in the renaissance of Mexico. Mexico is California's opportunity and California's responsibility.

Seldom has there been at the door of any nation a more inviting and richer opportunity as utterly neglected and misunderstood as is Mexico at the door of this great Republic. South of us lies a vast undiscovered country, undiscovered not because we ignore its geographical position or physical character, but because we have never unveiled its very soul or understood its spirit.

Americans go far away in search of alluring climes, of picturesque landscapes, of vestiges of ancient civilizations, of quaint customs and traditions, unaware that their own continent offers a profusion of all these attractions. And as they venture far away for their pleasures, they also set their hearts on distant lands and peoples for their philanthropies and missionary efforts. We are deeply moved at the thought of starving Chinese or Hindoos, we gladly stretch out to them a helping hand, but remain blind to the suffering and want at our door. For there also lies a country devastated by war, a people prostrate, mothers in rags and starving children.



THE CLOISTER IN THE MISSION INN AT RIVERSIDE, A MUSEUM OF OUR INHERITANCE FROM MEXICO AND SPAIN. PHOTOGRAPH BY OSCAR MAURER

We have a neighbor nation which stands in dire need of all the things we possess in abundance and we seem unable to make an enlightened and consistent effort to bring about the rehabilitation of a people which was great before our nation was born, which lived in magnificent cities, worshipped in majestic temples, and cultivated vast areas when Europe was still an unexplored wilderness. Surely a sad failure this in the history of our crusades for justice and humanity.

Moreover, nowhere else in the world can we harmonize, in so perfect a degree, our humanitarian ideals with our material interests and our national safety.

The development of the fabulous resources of Mexico, the raising of her people to a higher level of citizenship, would confer immeasurable benefits upon the United States in ways much varied, but particularly in opening up vast fields for American enterprise in engineering, mining, agriculture, commerce and industry.

It would be entirely presumptuous to assume that while we have much to give to Mexico, Mexico could not in return contribute anything to the quality of our civilization. Only travelers who have not ventured beyond Torreon, or observers who lack the proper background of culture and information, can speak of the Mexican people as an inferior nation. In Mexico, through a deplorably thick underbrush of poverty, oppression, ignorance and superstition, you finally reach the spacious clearings where mingle artistically two of the finest currents of civilization, the Latin and the ancient Mexican. A more sympathetic association with truly representative Mexicans might lead us to revise some of our social values and bring into our lives a larger measure of beauty, of charm and of distinction which we are now too prone to sacrifice for the sake of achievements which, however precious, rob life of much of its fragrance and of its fulness.

California should lead the United States in a vigorous effort to educate public opinion toward a proper appreciation of Mexico.

Twenty years ago California discovered a serious menace in unrestricted Asiatic immigration. With a courage equaled only by her foresight she set about to awaken the conscience of the American people to the realization of the threatening danger. It has been an arduous task, but some day the wisdom of the policy, "a white California," will appear even to those states that are now indifferent or skeptical. In the absence of adequate national leadership in this grave question—although it be in no sense local, but essentially American and international in character—it became the duty of California to act and to focus the attention of the whole people upon what she believes to be a menace.

There is still a greater opportunity for California to win a new title to the gratitude and respect of the nation by inaugurating a broad, constructive, sympathetic policy toward Mexico. But recently California was looking to Mexico as her mother country, and not a little of the charm of our land is due to Spanish influence and tradition. Los Angeles, our metropolis, is second only to Mexico City in Mexican population. The port of Los Angeles is the logical harbor for the ever growing commerce between the Southwest and the Pacific states of Mexico. California for all these reasons is better prepared to understand Mexico and interpret her to the American people than any other state in the Union.

It is very gratifying to record that the business men of the Southwest realized, long ahead of the government, the responsibility of the United States toward struggling Mexico, and that no less than two thousand delegates carried to the Mexican people, on the occasion of the inauguration of their newly elected president, a message of good will and friendship.

This most important missionary work must be continued. Representative Americans who have at heart the welfare of the Mexican people as well as their own interests must in increasing numbers visit Mexico. Our schools and universities should exchange teachers and



AMERICAN DELEGATES IN THE CITY OF GAUDALAJARA, MEXICO
MR. FRANK WIGGIN, CAPT. PERIGORD

students. An enlightened and educated press should endeavor to explain Mexico to the American people in her laborious evolution towards a democracy in the face of obstacles that our more fortunate and vigorous republic never encountered.

Sometimes we have been thought narrow and selfish in our Japanese policy. We have here in our treatment of another race an opportunity to show our sister states that whenever vital principles are not endangered we can be as generous and broad-minded as we have shown ourselves severe.

The prosperity and development of Mexico and the greater prosperity and development of Southern California are closely interdependent. The political stability, the intellectual and moral growth of Mexico are for the United States a guarantee of peace and a source of strength. Faith in Mexico to the extent of offering her institutions sufficient moral and material help to permit the regeneration of her people could be made the biggest, most constructive movement of our age. America has enough wealth, enough idealism, enough practical statesmanship to save Mexico. Will not California, once Mexico's fairest daughter, find the way?

Mexico will respond with enthusiasm. The keynote of this article was given by one of the most eloquent speakers I have ever heard, a full-blooded Indian, the young president of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies. In an address of rare classical perfection, under the secular trees of the celebrated castle of Chapultepec, he made this moving appeal: "Of old, Cato speaking to the Roman Senate, would repeat: 'Delenda est Carthago.' And so in our generation we have heard men utter this pagan cry, 'Delenda est Mexico.' I assure you, gentlemen, that the solution of the problem is not in a policy of destruction, but in a policy of faith and love. Not, delenda est Mexico, but amanda est Mexico—Mexico must be loved."

In view of our past international record, in view of our declaration of principles during the late war, we may well hope that the appeal of this patriotic Indian, a young statesman of talent and promise, will find an echo in the heart of all genuine Americans.

A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR ROMANCE

By ELIZABETH WHITING

THE yearly stream of tourist travel which flows through the land each winter brings with it much that is refreshing, much that is safe and wholesome for the body politic. And though the reaction might, with a more subservient people, prove degrading, the dykes and catch basins set by the Southland's pioneers and engineers demonstrate the sturdy character of those who are building California. Notable among the spots where the spirit and history of California are being preserved as a direct result of tourist travel is the beautiful hotel now called The Mission Inn, at Riverside.

The growth of this great hostelry has been like that of a beautiful native tree planted by the rivers of tourist trade. Starting in 1877, in a little adobe of six rooms built by Engineer C. C. Miller and his family from Wisconsin, the spirit of cordial hospitality which prompted its inception soon caused it to flourish like a green bay tree. Other little cottages were added to the original adobe, and from Glenwood Cottages it grew to be the Glenwood Hotel, and then the Glenwood Mission Inn.

Always informing and directing its growth was the desire of Mr. Frank A. Miller, its "Master," to make here something which should picture the romance and charm of Mexican California.

In the present building, there is a veritable museum of Spanish and early California objects of interest and of art.

Music is honored in the great quiet baronial hall copied after some castle in Spain. Here a stage and a great organ provide for any form of entertainment the moment demands. Along its side, cutting off contact with the modern street, is a cloistered hallway communicating with the underground museum and the curio shops. Centered are the fascinating Spanish patio dining-room with its storied galleries, its fountains, palm and orange trees, are the guest rooms, the picture gallery, and the many delightful and mysterious passageways.

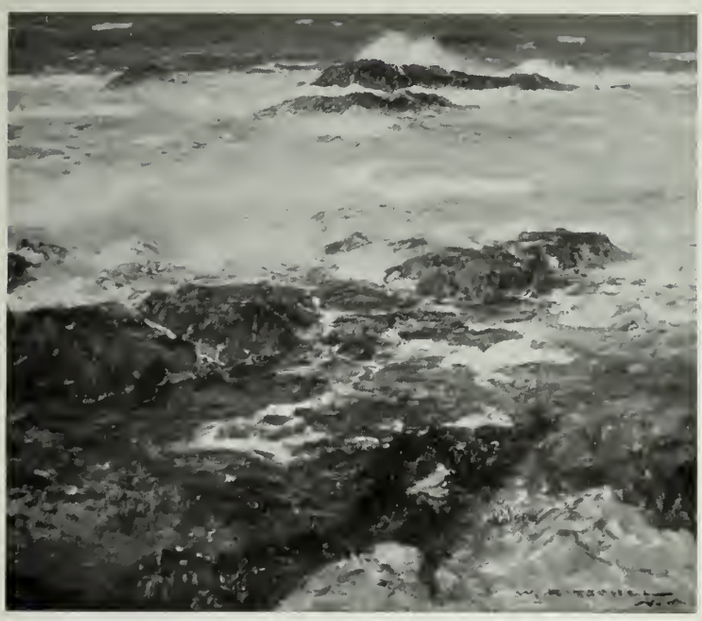


NEW SPANISH FOUNTAIN IN COURT OF THE MISSION INN. DESIGNED BY ELMER GREY. THE GROTESQUES IN THE CORNERS WERE MODELED FROM A STONE ORIGINALLY BROUGHT FROM SPAIN—THE LARGE BOWLS FROM CORDOVA

So much for the tourist and his pleasure.

But the builders of this monument to Spanish California are doing more than entertain the passing traveler. In this fairy Spanish castle the California artist will find the background so vital to the great historic painting which, when the schools have trained our youngsters how to draw, will be painted by Californians. Here the writer of California's romance secures his settings. Here John McGroarty wrote the Mission Play. Not for the passing stranger alone have these towers and turrets fair been builded. Their buttresses and columns are of California stone and their foundations lie embedded deep in our Spanish California's romantic and fertile soil.

FORERUNNERS OF THE SPRING EXHIBITION



PACIFIC COAST. A PAINTING BY WILLIAM RITSCHEL



THE DISTANT MILL. A PAINTING BY E. DAINGERFIELD

MR. CANNELL has been in New York, selecting from the studios of the best Eastern painters there, a fine group of canvasses for his spring exhibition. The beautiful, newly arranged galleries, an active center of art influence in Los Angeles, are to be the scene of an unusual show.

The charm of delightful old pieces brought by Mr. Chaffin from Europe will lend their unique dignity and grace to the anterooms and the prints and hangings so fascinating to habitues of this public museum of art will be grouped in the smaller rooms to make place for the great names represented on the walls of the main galleries.

A glimpse of the pictures is exciting to the art lover. The three pictures shown on this page and the beautiful color print of the painting by Olinsky on our cover give but a faint idea of the riches in store for visitors to this exhibition which will open March first.



WOODS OF ENCHANTMENT. A PAINTING TO BE SHOWN IN THE SPRING EXHIBITION. BALLARD WILLIAMS, ARTIST

INTER-COAST AUTOMOBILE FREIGHTING

By ERNEST McGAFFEY, *Southern California Automobile Club*

IN the constant interchange of visiting which goes on between Atlantic Coast motorists and Pacific Coast motorists, there has grown up of late years a railway freight angle which has resulted in a systematized organization to handle the business. Tourists going from California to New York, for instance, may decide to ship their cars by freight to some Eastern point, and follow on by train, getting their car at its point of destination, and making their trips along the Atlantic seaboard. At the conclusion of their visit they may use their automobiles to return West by way of one of the Trans-Continental Highway routes from East to West, or they may reship their cars by freight to their home city in California. Travelers from New York to California find themselves facing the same problem, in case they wish to ship cars either way by freight.

How to get an automobile shipped at the least cost possible, with the least amount of time wasted, and at the same time insuring safe and speedy transit, has therefore become a live and interesting question to many a traveler intending to go East or come West. This, of course, applies to automobilists traveling between these extreme points, whether coming in from North, South, or Middle West.

To the Automobile Club of Southern California the proposition seemed to warrant special and systematic attention. Not only as to their immediate membership of over 51,000 members, but as to the entire motoring fraternity. As a matter of accommodation to thousands of Eastern, Mid-western, Northern and Southern visitors to California, there was evidently an opportunity for valuable service. It was with this idea in mind that the Automobile Forwarding Department of the club was formed, a perfectly practical and smooth-working bureau which gives its services gratis to the motoring public, no matter which way they are traveling.

During the year 1920 just closed the department has handled over 1,200 automobiles for motor-car owners. Most of these have been shipped to various parts of the United States, although a number were sent to different foreign countries. Estimating three machines to each freight-car, and thirty freight-cars to a train-load, and it will be seen that the department has handled over thirteen train-loads of automobiles. As the majority of these cars were high-class machines, the valuation of the entire shipments was considerably in excess of 2,500,000 dollars. The saving to club members and to the traveling public generally was in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. Freight charges involved were approximately $160,000.00.



AUTOMOBILES PLACED IN CARE OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BEING SHIPPED TO THEIR OWNERS IN THE EAST

These figures will give some idea of the extent of the work carried on by this department of club service. An average of 23 cars a day of in-coming and out-going cars were in the department's hands for shipment during the year. The main saving, naturally, is in freight charges. By taking advantage of carload lot rates, freight rates can be cut in half. When in California, all a shipper has to do is to send in his or her car to the Automobile Club's home office at 1344 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, and forward directions as to address to which shipper wishes the car sent. The Forwarding Department attends to all details. Or by bringing in the car and turning it over to the department, the matter will be fully attended to. Motoring made easy, and seeing the United States first are present-day slogans which embody the spirit of the times. The service rendered by the Los Angeles Club carries out these ideas and aids in making the two coasts familiar with each other's beauties and points of interest.

Experienced men handle every car, and block it securely on the freight cars, advise shippers of the exact charges at the point of destination of the car, and, when agreeable to the shipper, consign car at point of destination to reliable parties, who will unload and deliver car to consignee. While the Automobile Club maintains no agencies or representatives outside of Los Angeles to handle this business, car-load shipments or even individual shipments can be consigned to the club in Los Angeles, and the club will unload them and hold until called for. In this way an Atlantic Coast traveler may send his car on to California weeks ahead of his arrival here, knowing that all details will be promptly attended to as he directs, and that he can call and get his car on his arrival in Los Angeles.

Foreign shipments are now handled individually on account of the unstable conditions of freight charges, time-tables, and other details. Upon presentation of the facts, the department makes the necessary arrangements for shipping, reserves space, and attends to all the preliminaries of the shipment.

During the shipping season frequent consignments are made from various cities in the East, a great many of the larger forwarding companies making regular shipments to Los Angeles. The Forwarding Department accepts delivery of these consignments, and extends the courtesies and service of its employees to all motorists without charge. All loading is done by professionals, and there is the minimum risk as to damage, accidents being a matter of responsibility on the part of the railways. All accessories are listed on the bills of lading, and checked upon arrival, to insure against theft while in transit. The department also files claims for all damage or shortage on cars and accessories on cars consigned to it, and secures settlements, all without any charges to shippers.

The volume of business done by this department is steadily increasing, and its saving of money, time and trouble to the motoring world has much more than justified its organization and continuance. Viewed as a practical and efficient means of aiding motor-owners to "See America first" with the least amount of worry possible, it has fulfilled the hopes of its founders, and demonstrated its usefulness as a service-giver.

THE COLOR COVER PLATES

THE cover of this number shows a painting by Olinsky brought out to California by Cannell and Chaffin for their spring exhibition.

Ivan Gregorewitch Olinsky, one of the best known mural painters, was born in Southern Russia but came to America in his thirteenth year, entering the National Academy of Design in New York, and studying there for five years. He then went to France and Italy, absorbing the best of the art galleries there, and on his return to this country was made assistant to John La Farge, with whom he worked for eight years.

Since 1912, Mr. Olinsky has been a member of the faculty of the National Academy of Design, and in 1914 was awarded the coveted Thomas B. Clarke prize.

A PHOTOGRAPH FROM MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY



A SMALL REGION OF THE SKY CLOSE TO THE EASTERNMOST STAR IN THE BELT OF ORION, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE 100-INCH HOOKER TELESCOPE OF THE MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY. THE WHITE DOTS ARE STARS, NONE OF THEM BRIGHT ENOUGH TO BE SEEN WITH THE UNAIDED EYE. LARGE DOTS ARE COMPARATIVELY BRIGHT STARS, WHILE THE TINY POINTS, RICHLY SCATTERED OVER THE UPPER HALF OF THE PICTURE, ARE VERY FAINT STARS REQUIRING LONG EXPOSURES OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE TO SHOW THEM AT ALL. THE CLOUD-LIKE MASS IN THE LOWER HALF IS PROBABLY JUST WHAT IT SEEMS TO BE—A VAST CLOUD OF NEBULOUS MATERIAL, LUMINOUS IN ITS UPPER PORTION, WITH A DARK PROJECTING MASS IN THE CENTER, OUTLINED AGAINST THE BRIGHTER BACKGROUND. THE LARGE IRREGULAR PATCH IN THE LOWER LEFT CORNER IS A STAR SHINING THROUGH AND ILLUMINATING PORTIONS OF THE CLOUD AND, LIKE THE SUN SHINING THROUGH A CLOUD IN OUR OWN ATMOSPHERE, IS REDDISH IN COLOR. BUT FEW FAINT STARS APPEAR IN THE LOWER PART OF THE PICTURE, BECAUSE MOST OF THESE ARE VERY DISTANT AND ARE HIDDEN BEHIND THE CLOUD. THE NEBULA ITSELF IS SO FAR AWAY THAT FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED YEARS ARE REQUIRED FOR ITS LIGHT, TRAVELING AT THE RATE OF 186,000 MILES PER SECOND, TO TRAVERSE THE DISTANCE SEPARATING IT FROM THE EARTH.

CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE SHOW---A NATIONAL EXHIBIT

By HOMER KING

TO the motorist in Southern California announcement that the Eleventh National Orange Show will be held in San Bernardino February 18 to 28, inclusive, means that at least one day during that period will be set aside for the annual pilgrimage into the heart of the citrus belt—for "California's Greatest Midwinter Event" is not to be lightly overlooked.

One hundred and fifty thousand people last year attended the National Orange Show and marveled at its beauty and almost unexplainable enchantment. Thousands of delicately shaded lights play an incessant stream of illumination upon the banks of golden fruit. Marvelously lighted and revolving feature displays form a thousand rainbows in the spray of fountains. The general scene is one unequalled by any but Nature herself; a scene dreamed of as being in another world and in another age. One unconsciously expects to find somewhere in it all the goddesses of mythology and angels with their harps.

While the orange exhibits are under canvas—the largest tents west of the Mississippi housing the exposition—the show will overflow to the grounds of the Urbita Springs Park, in which the big tents will be raised, and one of the scenic places of inland California. The walks and drives of the park will be lighted by a thousand lanterns, presenting an aspect of Oriental splendor, the ripples in the water of Urbita Lake reflecting it all.

It was in San Bernardino, more than a decade ago, that the National Orange Show was conceived; it was born in the minds of a few far-seeing men. It was launched with the announced purpose of being an asset to the citrus industry, and through the eleven years of its wonderful development and existence that purpose has remained foremost in mind. The exposition has grown from 3,000 admissions the first year to 150,000 admissions today. The National Orange Show has no pecuniary interest—profits of one year are put into the exposition of the next.

The National Orange Show can no longer be claimed by San Bernardino alone, though it will always be held in that city. It has come to be California's Orange Show, because it embodies everything truly Californian and symbolizes the Golden State. San Bernardino is almost the exact center of the citrus industry in California, therefore the logical place for the annual exposition. Incidentally, San Bernardino County produces one-third of all the oranges and lemons

(Continued on Page 20)

A CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PAINTERS

By MABEL URMY SEARES

HAS California a school of painting peculiar to herself? For fifty years the art of Europe, represented by teachers, by works of art in private galleries, and by ambitious youth returning from abroad, has here met the ancient art conventions of the Orient and, mingling with its Chinese potteries, its great musical gongs and strange incense, its screens and kakemonos, prints from Japan, intricate embroidery designs and wood and ivory carvings, has had time to bring forth a new ideal born of these two divergent forms of art.

In a remarkable chapter opening his book on *Paintings in the Far East*, Mr. Laurence Binyon states clearly the basic differences in convention between the art of the Orient and the art of the West, and proves from the point of view of a European that in method of expression they are diametrically opposed. Yet, after working slowly round the aging earth from a mutual starting point somewhere in Byzantine art, these two fundamental forms of pictorial design come, one from across the Pacific and the other from beyond the Atlantic, to meet and mingle in the art of California. No two such vital forms of expression could coexist in the daily lives of a new people without finding an outlet in that people's own idealistic art. San Francisco's unique isolation made us, for the moment, a new people and safeguarded this passing opportunity to evolve spontaneously a distinctive style. The floods of pictures and painters now coming to the state may inundate the field, but that deep-rooted love of nature which makes the Oriental artist regard seclusion in the light of a self-indulgence much to be coveted is also a part of our own attitude and may prove our salvation.

Although, in a desire for freedom from restraint, the art which America inherits from Europe has looked to the Orient through the eyes of Whistler and to its own infancy in the Byzantine cradle through the pre-Raphaelites, it still has for its root concern, scientific fidelity to some manifestation of nature in scene or season, in texture or values, in the reflection or vibration of light. The late cubistic efforts to break with this rooted instinct and "express the soul without relation to Nature" have failed because they had no long developed convention in which to speak. The pictorial art of the Orient has had this very object in view through centuries of tradition and has developed a system of convention which, by intensive study of natural objects, converts them into pure line and *notan*, and thus, Mr. Binyon tells us, "it is enabled to express the life movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things."

California artists are not copying this age-old convention. It is an Oriental language and not for us. But out of the system of representation taught in the studios of Europe these cult-free painters of California are evolving a sane symbolism which subordinates three things: relief by means of cast shadows, disturbing detail, and boundless perspective; and expresses itself in a flow of sinuous line, a simple beauty of silhouette, a charm of wide spaces and interesting color that is subtly different from that of any other land.

In the paintings of Mr. William Keith alone a growth of this nature is recorded. His long series of experiments in both the craft and the science of European painting ended when he passed from the realistic representation of landscape to those harmonies of color and line painted while great globes of mysterious music reached his ears from the sounding of a deep-toned Chinese gong.



A CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHING GROUND, SHOWING THE SIMPLE FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY AROUND SAN FRANCISCO BAY. A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEWTON D. BARRY

It is true that many men and women painting in California show as yet little of this change from the ordinary academic training of the schools. Here in the Southland we have had, until lately, no good art schools to train our young people thoroughly. But to the student of all California art, the painters who have studied with Mr. Arthur Mathews, and others who have answered to the influence of San Francisco's fog-bewitched bay, speak their own language; while in the dry, clear atmosphere of Southern California a host of painters trained elsewhere study sunshine and find the convention of modeling by means of shadows a difficulty unfamiliar to the artists of the Atlantic Coast. To paint the brilliant sunshine is here the shibboleth which betrays the novice or distinguishes the master in his choice of what and how to paint. Some, with a scientific love of problems, are wrestling with pure sunlight; others, like Benjamin Brown, first take refuge in luminous shadows, moonlight, rainy days or northern sketching grounds, or, as this artist has lately done, follow the modern delineators of light, and paint California sunshine as they see it in all its scintillating sparkle and verve.



A HOT AFTERNOON. A CANVAS PAINTED IN FRANCE BY GUY ROSE, DIRECTOR OF THE PASADENA SCHOOL OF ART, STICKNEY HALL, PASADENA

Trained in the Middle East or the Atlantic school before they came to California, these men stand firmly on the platform of pictorial art as opposed to decoration. Yet others, trained in Europe before coming to America, already conventualize the California landscape as they paint it.

In the Oriental art now investing the daily life of California there has never been a hint of opposition or even separation between the decorative motive and pictorial design. "Without help from geometrical convention, Oriental decoration is as subtle in its balance as the best of European painting," and on the other hand, its inimitable use of landscape as a decorative motive is possible because, in using natural objects to express ideas, it has obtained that power of fine choice, coherence and concentration, that resolute hold on the idea of organic beauty, which manifest the character of an art arrived at complete development.

Reaching for such a perfect expression of their own ideal of beauty all artists simplify their work as they attain mastery, and record only the salient features of a scene. But when, in the California landscape of a European figure painter like Mr. Jean Mannheim, the evening



TYPICAL SOUTHERN SCENE. IN THE ARROYO. A PAINTING BY WILLIAM WENDT

sun over the arroyo brings out the dipping silhouette of tree and canyon in such a way as to call up the rocking lilt of long-forgotten cradle songs, the artist is representing not a realistic scene but his own vision of what nature there represents; and decorative elements, no matter how derided, are the vital things with which he speaks.

So, too, decoration is united with pictorial design in the lines of living trees and clouds and the pied slopes of Southern California found in the work of Mr. William Wendt. To the casual observer there is in the paintings by this artist a flatness as of mural decorations, charming in its intricate design of leaf and stem, of hill-side path and lengthening shadows used much as these things are in the best decorative work of Oriental art.

One hesitates before such a picture, for the space represented is not to be entered hastily nor passed through *en automobile*. Even when he paints a study straight from nature, Mr. Wendt's strong individuality will weave the patches of gray granite cropping from the hill-side and the russet rows of sunburnt grass, the bronze and olive chaparral and wine-stemmed manzanita into a pattern for which one must find the key before he enters its delightful maze.

But more often in the valley or Arroyo Seco near his home in Southern California, he studies the native sycamores and interlaces their bright autumn foliage to make a golden arabesque against the blue of distant mountains or the dark gray-green of oaks and chaparral, until tree after tree with dappled trunk in ivory and olive, limb after limb bent low or pointing upward to the sky or twisted cunningly,—leaf, twig and branch, and root gnarled round the rocks of the arroyo have become a living language speaking not only for the artist but for the ideal beauty of the place.



—Courtesy of the William Kanst Galleries

A SOUTHLAND PAINTING BY PAUL LAURITZ, WHOSE SYCAMORES HAVE RICHER COLOR, AND WHOSE VIOLET SHADOWS ARE EXQUISITE. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE KANST GALLERIES



MOTHER AND CHILD, A WATER-COLOR, PAINTED IN PARIS, FRANCE, BY F. CARL SMITH, WHOSE LONG STUDY IN THE ART CENTERS OF THE WORLD HAS PREPARED HIM TO PAINT, AMONG OTHERS, NOTABLE PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT TAFT, MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS FOR THE D. A. R., AND SECRETARY LESLIE M. SHAW

Here is recorded not the forms of Nature in some single scene for which we demand the location, not some old oak or mountain known to fame. But through the screen of sycamores so dexterously designed to bring out all their beauty, in the play of curve and color, in the sunshine and the shade, there is expressed, once and for all, the joy of living in the "Land of Heart's Desire."

More lately come to California, Mr. Paul Lauritz gives us the benefit of years of work among the purple and violet shadows on sunlit snow scenes, adapting this training to white stretches of our arroyo wash.

The landscape of the Southland of California has inspired its own school of landscape painters. Men and women trained in every method and medium under the sun have come here to study the sunlight and color, to sketch the sea and the mountains, or to follow the army of tourists and record that which appeals to the sojourner in California. Because of this stream of transient artists, the resident students and painters have opportunity to view, occasionally, the actual working of some great American painter straight from the schools of Paris or the studios of New York. Thus William Chase came and taught for a while in Carmel-by-the-Sea. Not alone are those who studied directly under him benefited. His magnificent training and devotion to art are here with us today in the school organized by his student, secretary and colaborator, Mr. C. P. Townsley, who, upon the Otis Foundation is organizing an art school which will lay the foundation of a native art in Southern California. So, too, came Richard Miller, also under the auspices of the Pasadena Music and Art Association, and retained in the Stickney Art School for several months by discerning members of its board of directors. Many painters unable to go to France have profited immensely by Mr. Miller's visit, and still do so by a study of his paintings bought here and hung in the collections of Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes, Mrs. Allan C. Balch and Mr. William C. Baker, and in the Gallery of the Museum of the State, City and County of Los Angeles at Exposition Park.

In a delightful article by William Howe Downes in the American Magazine of Art, the work of our painters is shown to be distinctive in its backgrounds, and the constant difficulty artists know in seeking good foregrounds is shown to exist here. Does not this great lack result from our paucity of figure painters; and may we not expect the great painters of California to come from among those who, after mastering the delineation of the human figure, use the mountains and arroyos of Southern California as backgrounds for paintings in which the splendid youth of California itself supplies the human interest we now miss in a canvass all mountain or all sea?

SOUTHLAND

The Theory of Non-Resistance

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI, investigating Christianity for himself, came to the conclusion that Christ meant what He is reported by St. Matthew to have said on the subject of non-resistance: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:'But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil . . . . and whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." Count Tolstoi, son of the famous leader of Rusian thought, recently lecturing up and down the coast, has repeated the words of his illustrious father, and made a definite application of them to the world's wisest treatment of Bolshevism.

It is well that California should hear of conditions in Russia; for, thinking on international subjects in terms of the individual, as Dr. Stratton has taught us to think, Russia is California's neighbor. Russia made the first formal call upon us when California was very young. Before 1800, Spain's precarious hold on her American colonies was made more doubtful by the advance of Russian fur-traders down the coast from Siberia; but the betrothal of Concepcion Arguello, daughter of the Spanish Commandante of the Presidio of San Francisco to the intrepid Russian, De Rezanoff, was typical of the final outcome. The Russian never returned from his journey to ask the Czar's permission. Death claimed him on the frozen stretches of Siberia. Spain, and then Mexico, possessed the land, and our history drifted away from that northern race, whose adventurous Cossack spirit might have made California's career even richer than it is today in romance.

The gallant Russians came near us again in spirit when they fought so splendidly against Germany in 1916, saving the situation then just as surely as did we two years later. When we are far enough away from our own achievement to take a view of the war in profile we shall see this more clearly.

Peter the Great had for Russia the same imperial ambition so lately lost by Germany. His goal was a mastery of his continent from northern sea to southern waters. Now that imperialism has fallen, and Russia is free, her spokesmen know no other language and plan world conquest for their "Great Idea." Dr. Alonzo Taylor gave, in the largess of his information on European conditions, one glimpse of this when he told of the attempt made by United States relief executives to save seven hundred thousand starving Russian children. When confronted by the demand of the Bolsheviki that American money be administered only by themselves, the Americans asked, "If the American people will not let you handle the money will you refuse to let the lives of these children be saved?" The Bolsheviki Government replied, "The advancement of our great idea is more important than the lives of all these children."

Like Tolstoi, in his personal discovery of the meaning of Christianity, these Russians think that they have discovered human freedom for the world. To fight them on this subject would only strengthen them in their conviction. The reason that Bolshevism falls flat in the United States is because human liberty is here before it.

St. Paul, in preaching to the Romans on the subject of non-resistance added a few explanatory remarks to the text given above. "Finally, Brethren," he ended, "as much as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men. Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good."

Non-resistance, then, is something different from lying down on the job. If a nation is so insistent on putting over its "great idea" that it compels us to walk with it a mile, it is our patent duty to investigate, to listen, to walk along for even two miles if, by doing so, we may learn whither that idea is going, what is its object, and by what means the evil in it may be exorcised.

Reconstruction in Europe

TWENTY-FOUR hours with Dr. Taylor gave Pasadena an opportunity to receive much information and to ask many questions. Thinking people, anxious to know of present conditions in Europe, met him at dinner, Monday night, at luncheon on Tuesday, again in the evening to dine and ask questions on the eve of his departure for Poland. Meanwhile, the large audiences at the Maryland Monday evening, and at California Institute of Technology for the Tuesday Lecture Course, testified to the eager demand for the definite information which Dr. Taylor has to give in his diagnosis of Europe's diseases and the possibility of her recovery.

"Helping Hoover" was the subject at the Maryland, and the fact was driven home that, as usual, America is doing her share of a big job by means of trained individuals rather than through her cumbersome government. Mr. Hoover, Dr. Taylor, Gen. Wood, Gen. Pershing and the other American experts associated with them, knew Europe thoroughly before the war began. They are pre-eminently the ones to speak and act for America today in Europe. Their gigantic task, seen from their vantage ground of actual knowledge, is to save the childhood of that portion of Europe in which our government deliberately encouraged the risky organization of baby republics. When men who are doing the actual work of saving this childhood of Europe and of its democracy, turn for a moment to speak to the American people and ask for more funds with which to carry on, they should not be compelled to ask twice. No one who can comprehend the situation will hesitate to give. This is the way America does things. Europe which always acts through her governmental forms, expected us to act only through Washington: but our work during the war was done largely by expert individuals who, like Mr. Hoover, were on the spot when needed; and as individuals we do not quit our job.

Send your contribution, as a part of California's quota to the Hoover fund, through your local banker, or direct to the committee of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, 42 Broadway, New York.

Resources Visible and Invisible

IT is a mistake, Dr. Taylor tells us, to suppose for one moment that Europe is not working as hard as she can. During the war, industry was speeded up to an enormous degree. With the necessity for restoration in the devastated regions, the intensity of activity has increased. In Germany, although no visible repairs are necessary, the breakdown of material resources is complete and reorganization is absorbing much energy.

There are three ways of making ends meet in any home or nation; speeding up industry, lowering the cost of living, and increasing markets. When Germany began the war, she speeded up industry to a high degree, especially in iron and textiles. Her standard of living had been raised until the visible resources did not cover the cost. Her expanding markets had sent her workers into every foreign port, where many of them still are. Germany may lower her standard of living to the danger point, she may keep up the pre-war industry in order to pay her debts, but she cannot of herself increase her markets to any appreciable degree. The factors of coal and of transportation enter in at this point and make the problems of using even foreign raw materials almost unsolvable.

Dr. Taylor did not say so, but doubtless those whom Germany has so terribly wronged will see to the marketing side of the question. He did, however, call attention to the breakdown of what he called Germany's invisible resources. Her foreign capital, her service to the world as banker and shipper, the remittances of her absent citizens, all these formed the income and capital on which Germany had begun

OPINION

to live when she began the war. Very little from these invisible sources now enters Germany.

One of the amazing bits of information given in the Tuesday lecture concerned the wonderful welfare organization of which Germany boasted before the war. Built up entirely for the people instead of by them, it went with the passing of Kaiserdom! Germany today, said Dr. Taylor, has no more structure of social service than has Russia. Although Germany, as an imperial domain, was highly organized, and although organization is one of the characteristic strong points of the German genius, yet, it has never come from the mass of the people under imperial rule. The education of the masses has been deliberately planned to keep them undeveloped in leadership or initiative.

Set free from such dominance by aristocratic government, scattered throughout the world to learn the principles of human liberty from more modern nations, the German race has every chance to use its wonderful organizing power in benefiting humanity by a re-establishment of the civilization it so deliberately shattered in a terrible war.

The Browning Concordance

AN interesting project is nearing accomplishment in one of Pasadena's foremost literary organizations, the Browning Club. For the last three years the Pasadena Browning Club has been raising a fund to make possible the publication of a Browning Concordance. This concordance was prepared, with infinite care and labor, by two distinguished college professors as editors, Dr. Benjamin F. Stelter, of the University of California, Southern Branch, and Dr. L. N. Broughton, of Cornell University, assisted by more than one hundred collaborators. Concordances to great poets are comparatively new, but extremely important, tools in modern study. A complete concordance is an alphabetical index of all the words used by a writer, with quotations of every line in which each word appears, name of the poem, page of standard edition, and page number of the line. Such an index facilitates immeasurably the study of a poet by thought-subjects. Every real student appreciates the value of such a tool.

It used to be the work of a lifetime to make a concordance; hence few have been produced up to the last decade. The author of the first Bible Concordance spent thirty-seven years on his work. The Shakespeare Concordance consumed thirty-five years of its author's life. Yet within the last ten years a Wordsworth Concordance has been made and published: a Keats' Concordance, and others besides this most gigantic work, the Browning Concordance, with its approximately five hundred thousand lines. An American Concordance Society has existed for several years, composed of prominent university professors, who have contributed to the cause of scholarship generous amounts for the publication of concordances recently prepared. When the last and largest of them all was almost finished, four years ago, the country was at war, and other work was laid aside. The Concordance Society discontinued its activity, but pledged the balance on hand, some three or four thousand dollars, to the publishing of the Browning concordance. A much larger amount is necessary, and it is the object of the Pasadena Browning Club to aid in getting that amount. They have already acquired over a thousand dollars for the fund, and are still working to add to it. Another thousand or fifteen hundred will be sufficient to meet the offer of reliable publishers. It has been hoped that some generous and wealthy person might make a gift of that amount, and thus win permanent recognition in the volume as a benefactor to literature. In the meantime those interested continue to plan and work and add slowly to the fund each year. Other clubs have helped somewhat, but not as yet to the extent that was expected. It seems most fitting that Browning Clubs should be instrumental in helping to build this most worthy monument to the poet they aspire to know, a monument by means of which he can be more widely and fully known than is possible without it. EDITH M. WOLFE.

The Ethics of Advertising

RICHARD H. LEE, counsel for the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, has just completed a tour of the Pacific Coast, where, as he says, he "made every town of importance between Vancouver and San Diego" and "saw practically all the newspapers and at many points had the opportunity of talking to them in groups." In a recent letter he discusses the relation of the amount of circulation of a publication to the value of its advertising as he presented it to the papers of the Pacific Coast:

"At every opportunity I put squarely before them the fact that the times are changing; that circulation, as such, is no longer considered the only basis upon which to buy space—it is entirely possible that in a town where two papers are printed, one with 200,000 circulation and the other with 25,000, 95 per cent of the larger circulation goes into the homes where the product you advertise will never be used and where there is not sufficient money to make a purchase regardless of the desire created by the copy. On the other hand, the 25,000 may be almost a 100 per cent prospect list for your product, and yet, on the basis of circulation, advertisers continue to buy just quantity.

"I think of publications as I think of individuals. Some people can tell me a thing and I believe every word of it, because I have learned through the years to respect their judgment and opinion; other people might tell me the same thing and it would not impress me at all, because I know they are given to rather loose talk, and frankly, notwithstanding my experience, I have gained a very definite prejudice against some products by seeing them advertised in questionable sheets."

Mr. Lee's letter was written in response to an article by John Allen Murphy entitled, "Keener Judgment Needed in Buying Space," the leading article in a recent number of Printer's Ink. Mr. Murphy has mentioned several facts which are well worth repeating.

"The most flagrant error," he says, "and also one most commonly encountered is a failure to put a correct appraisal on all the intangible qualities that give distinction to some publications. Their circulations have an enormous plus quality that mere statistics cannot reveal. A space buyer may know the circulation of a paper and be certain that its rate is fair, and still not have enough information to do justice to his client. He should know, in addition, something about the editorial policy of the paper and how it stands among its readers. He should know, also, who those readers are, where they live, what they are capable of buying and many other details about the community where the circulation is distributed.

"In many cases the principal mediums to be used in a campaign will be selected with discretion, but the supplementary mediums on which the success of the campaign may hinge will be picked at random and without any apparent investigation. A special appropriation, intended for a concentrated drive on a certain class may be divided equally among all the publications in the field. The ably edited periodical, with a quality circulation, gets no more space than its loosely edited contemporary, whose circulation is vastly inferior. As a result, the special appropriation is scattered, and no lasting impression is made anywhere. Dominance is not attained in any publication.

"I say in all frankness that advertisers who place their appropriation on any such basis are frittering their money away. They are hurting the cause of advertising. They are putting a premium on slip-shod editing and ramshackle publishing."

TOWN AND COUNTRY

ASSISTANCE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

JANUARY 22, 1920, a meeting was held for the organization of the League and election of officers, followed by a meeting on February 20, at which a form of constitution was adopted and Board of Directors named. The first revenue producing location was at the Lee Phillips residence on March 11, so the actual operation of the League covers a period of ten months, upon which the following averages are based:

RECEIPTS

From 117 locations	$9,915.89
" 3 entertainments	5,579.24
" 167 memberships	333.00
" 8 donations	683.00
" 8 mo. bank interest	77.05
	$16,588.18
Average per month	$991.58
" " "	557.92
" " "	33.33
" " "	68.30
" " "	7.70
	$1,658.83

DISBURSEMENTS

General expense	$1,691.51
Benefits—expense	953.40
To Charities	8,695.16
	$11,340.07
Average per month	$169.15
" " "	95.34
" " "	869.51
	$1,134.00

As a matter of information and interest, a list in detail of the disbursements to Charities to December 31, 1920, is appended:



THE NEW FORD COUPE OF THE LOCATION BUREAU. AN EXCEEDINGLY CLEVER "FAKED" PICTURE, TAKEN AFTER THE MEETING OF THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE. THE FORD IS REAL, AND SO ARE MRS. BANNING, MRS. C. C. PERKINS, AT THE WHEEL; MRS. HOMER LAUGHLIN, JR., AND MRS. JEFFRAS. BUT FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL WAS REMOVED FROM ITS SITE AND PLACED BEHIND THE LEAGUE'S NEW TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

	General	Designated	Total
Fatherless Children of France	$ 666.66	$ 75.00	$ 741.66
Amer. Comm. for Dev. France	1,333.34	86.35	1,419.69
Children's Hospital, L. A.	1,042.44	110.00	1,152.44
Orphans' Home, L. A.	1,042.44	.....	1,042.44
Crippled Children's Guild, L. A.	1,042.45	166.65	1,209.10
Pasadena Day Nursery	800.28	.....	800.28
Pas. Children's Training School	800.28	100.00	900.28
Pas. Free Dispensary	800.27	.....	800.27
Pas. Boys' and Girls' Aid Society	.....	75.00	75.00
Maison Claire, France	.....	99.00	99.00
Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart	.....	133.00	133.00
Santa Rita Clinic	.....	100.00	100.00
L. A. Neighborhood Settlement	.....	187.00	187.00
Castellar Creche	.....	35.00	35.00
Totals	$7,528.16	$1,167.00	$8,695.16

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. MACWATTERS, *Treasurer.*



—*Photograph by L. L. Andrews*

AN APIARY NEAR CORONA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY. E. T. ATWATER ON A STACK OF BEE HIVES PHOTOGRAPHING GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

CITY LIFE AND COUNTRY LIVING

LIVE in the country, make use of the city—this is the advice of California Southland after a widespread investigation of numerous residence sections scattered all over our country contiguous to the lengthened waterfront.

If we can, in a broad minded way, grasp the main features of this growing port-metropolis, we shall see its true relation to the city of Los Angeles and not try to stretch the name of the city over the entire country side. Size is not the measure of a city. Knowing how things should be done and doing them properly is a test of maturity in a metropolis.

The metropolis, the mother city, should not eat up her children, but rejoice in their growth and independence. To each community should be left its own characteristic features. Development comes along natural lines, and if each little community is allowed to grow in the direction for which it is best fitted, order will come in the chaos which now confronts us.

In the city are many advantages of which SOUTHLAND, as a magazine belonging to both town and country, will keep both sides informed. The telephone, the automobile and the trolley lines make the city a host to the country and the country a rest and recreation place for all.

In each community there is developing a quiet, interesting life based upon the industries and peculiarities of situation there found.

Just as in the old South where the citizens lived on plantations and used the cities for business, so there is growing up in the Southland a fine sort of life finding its root in the ranches and farms, the orchards and oil wells scattered all over the rolling land between the mountains and the sea.

A short trip to the eastern valley towns illustrates this higher form of country life.

San Bernardino, the chief city of that older section of the valley, is full of interest for those who care to trace the early history of Southern California. In its beautiful country park and recreation grounds it is now staging an exhibition which is a liberal education in the growing and using of citrus fruits. In one day the interested observer can learn more about this district at the Orange Show than he could in a year going around by himself. Arriving at San Bernardino by way of Urbita Park gives one an entirely new impression from that received when merely going through on the train.

Riverside has its Mission Inn and its lively Chamber of Commerce, now putting on a campaign for a community hospital and a wide-reaching one to inform the world that our reliable scientific men at the State University Citrus Station, Riverside's especial pride and protégé, have analyzed the ripe olives and shown how they are now made safe to eat and even fool-proof in preserving. Such campaigns as this should be left to the country citizens. Los Angeles has enough to do to attend to commerce and transportation, actual business and banking problems. Take, for instance, a fine, upstanding town like Ontario. Here is an expert nursery for citrus fruits, a fine library, and beautiful streets and boulevards.

At Corona there has been a fine meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the whole of Riverside County. Here was discussed, besides the problems of oil drilling, citrus culture, bee keeping and poultry farming, the project for a county playground at San Jacinto.

Redlands is developing a community players' association like Pasadena's, and Pasadena's players have gone out to Covina to play. Anaheim has a stock company of professionals who are doing much to reinstate the legitimate stage and who play in Santa Ana, Fullerton and other neighboring towns.

In Pasadena's Library the print makers are exhibiting their beautiful etchings and block prints which should be seen in every town.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



ON THE GOLF COURSE AT ANNANDALE MISS KATHLEEN WRIGHT, ONE OF THE SOUTHLAND'S LEADING GOLFERS



MISS KATHLEEN WRIGHT AND MRS. HUBERT E. LAW ON THE COURSE AT DEL MONTE, JUST FOLLOWING MISS WRIGHT'S VICTORY IN THE SEMIFINALS OF THE DEL MONTE WOMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP LAST FALL



MRS. ORMSBY PHILLIPS ON ONE OF HER RIDING TRIPS IN THE MOUNTAINS BACK OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

ANNANDALE NOTES

DAME NATURE, in her unrivalled wisdom, foresaw there would come a time in the history of man when there would be much talk of the tired—and retired—business man. In order to provide a panacea, a fulcrum that would lift man out of this rut, she included many ups and downs in the landscape, then in the making, and known as bosks, dells, dales, valleys, ravines and even gulches, according to the speech of the neighborhood, and equally regarded as a bally nuisance until someone found they were necessary to golf. It is claimed that the first person to suffer utter boredom under the limitations of his means of livelihood and required relaxation was a Scotch shepherd, who chased a white pebble around the meadow with his shepherd's crook, in an effort to forget his thankless task of acting as chaperone to a bunch of sheep.

Be that as it may—or was—the zest for the sport grew and reached these shores, and because of it the Pasadena Golf Association came into existence, out of which sprang the various golf and country clubs which now mark us as the clubiest section of the Coast. As a golfer never tires of explaining his shots and why he is off his stroke, so the early members were never tired of lilting a song regarding the lay of the land, and through countless repetitions of the description ending in "and dale, and dale and dale," we evolved Annandale, proving that names as well as games have a reason for being.

Annandale possesses the three most vital qualities of any club, proximity—lying, as it does, just across the most beautiful bridge in the West—natural hazards, provided by the afore-mentioned dales and dells, and the wonderful grass greens, of which every member is justly proud.

The golf of the women at Annandale has always been unusually good. Mrs. Paul Pitner, then Miss Ruby Chapin, held the Women's Championship of Southern California; Mrs. Harry Van Dyke, Mrs. Frank F. Carpenter, and Mrs Luther Kennett, all made exceptional records, and Miss Margaret Cameron, the present holder of the Southern California Championship, is usually to be found on the Annandale course.

When the members begin to play at the age of ten, as did Miss Kathleen Wright, and practice with two brothers for perfection, it is not surprising to find a record on the Del Monte links is a result. Early last fall Miss Wright, in playing the semi-finals with Mrs. Hubert E. Law in the second round of the Del Monte Women's Championship, went to the twenty-eighth green, eight extra holes, which is a record in women's golf.

An innovation of last season was the introduction of bridge at Annandale Clubhouse on Thursday afternoons. This proved extremely popular and has been resumed this winter. As a rule, the tables are made up informally, but frequently a hostess entertains at luncheon and the party stays for bridge and tea. On a recent Thursday, Mrs. Roydon Vossburg entertained a party of eighteen. Other ladies playing on that day were Mrs. George V. Baer, Mrs. F. W. Kellogg, Mrs. C. C. Montgomery, Mrs. T. F. Cole, Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. E. N. Wright, Mrs. J. T. Greenwood, Mrs. B. O. Kendall, Mrs. F. F. Vreeland, Mrs. W. C. Smith, and Miss Lillian Rea.

FLINTRIDGE CLUB

THE threat that the horse may soon be classed with the extinct animals will never be a reality while the bridle paths of the Flintridge Country Club are open to the members and their friends. Every day parties follow the winding paths up into the foothills, finding new delights and new wonders with every turn, and realizing anew the charm of the mountains when mounted on a good horse and with congenial friends.

Miss Helen Bullock and her friend, Miss Margaret Cook, of Los Angeles, ride almost every day, and Misses Virginia and Kathleen Hartman, Miss Minette Adams, Miss McQuestion, Miss McCoy and Miss Cox are among the most enthusiastic riders of Pasadena.

Mrs. Ormsby Phillips has ridden all of her life and believes the love for the horse will never die in the hearts of the women of the world.

The stables for the accommodation of the mounts of the members will soon be finished, and this will obviate the necessity of riding over the paved streets. The riding ring has occasioned much conjecture, as everybody wants to know when the first horse show will be held, and while this has not been decided, the ring is always available for that purpose or for the display of fancy horsemanship; or, for the more ordinary means, of furnishing an opportunity for a little quick exercise if there is not time for a canter far afield.

LESSONS GIVEN IN Auction Bridge
By MRS. JAMES BURTON
Marengo Avenue and Piedmont Drive
Telephone F. O. 2682 Altadena

THE LOS ANGELES PRESSED BRICK COMPETITION

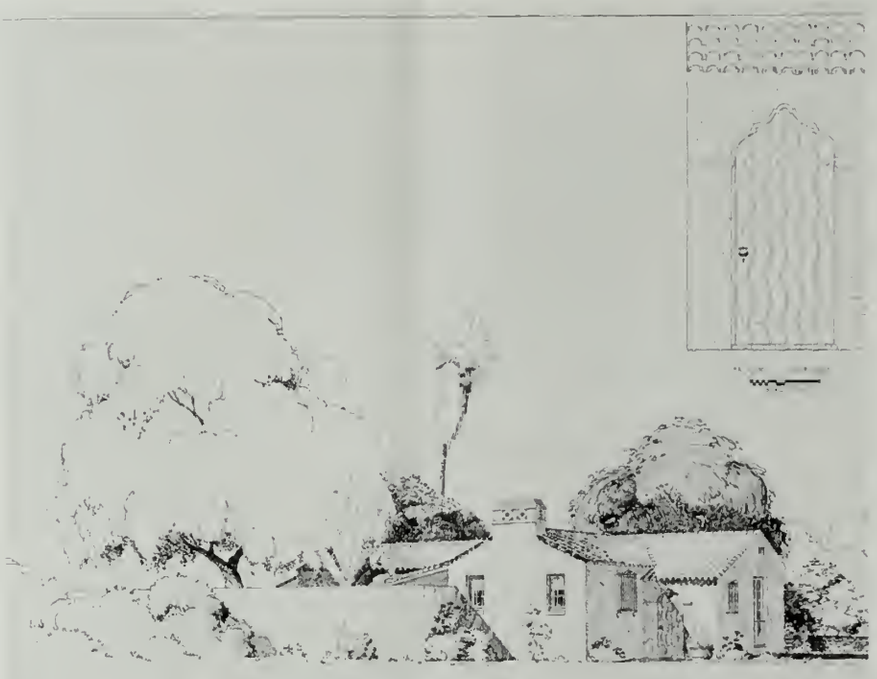
THE competition for young architects, held by the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company some months ago, has attracted widespread interest and comment. Through the publication of these plans in CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, the white house of hollow tile is becoming as well known throughout the country as is the California brown bungalow.

Requests have come to this magazine from as far east as the New Orleans Illustrated News asking for these excellent designs, and builders all over this Coast are asking their architects for more definite plans and specifications along these fine architectural lines. The beautiful little town of Fullerton, in Orange County, is asking for good designs of small houses suitable for building in this permanent material and conforming to Fullerton's civic plan. CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND will continue to act as mediary between the builder of the small home and the architect, builder and interior decorator of acknowledged standing. The courtesy of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company in allowing these sketches to be used is fully appreciated, and the use of hollow tile as a result of such liberality will prove this appreciation. Hollow tile is our modern form of adobe. For all practical purposes the logical thing for modern home builders to do is to use adobe mud made into modern bricks in the modern sanitary way. We are now building our homes in such good style that we must have permanent material and original plans and designs. No copying of another's design is excusable when we all have time and opportunity to work out a good house under the direction of a trained architect.

Mr. Wilkinson's charming sketch for a small house is extremely attractive. CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND was unable to find his address before going to press. If he will communicate with this office, any requests for his plans will be forwarded to him.

The livableness of this little house is evident to even the casual reader. Such a fine interior should be very carefully handled in the furnishing and decoration.

Surely we have reached a stage of local develop-



Courtesy of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company

THIRD PRIZE DESIGN, SUBMITTED BY D. R. WILKINSON

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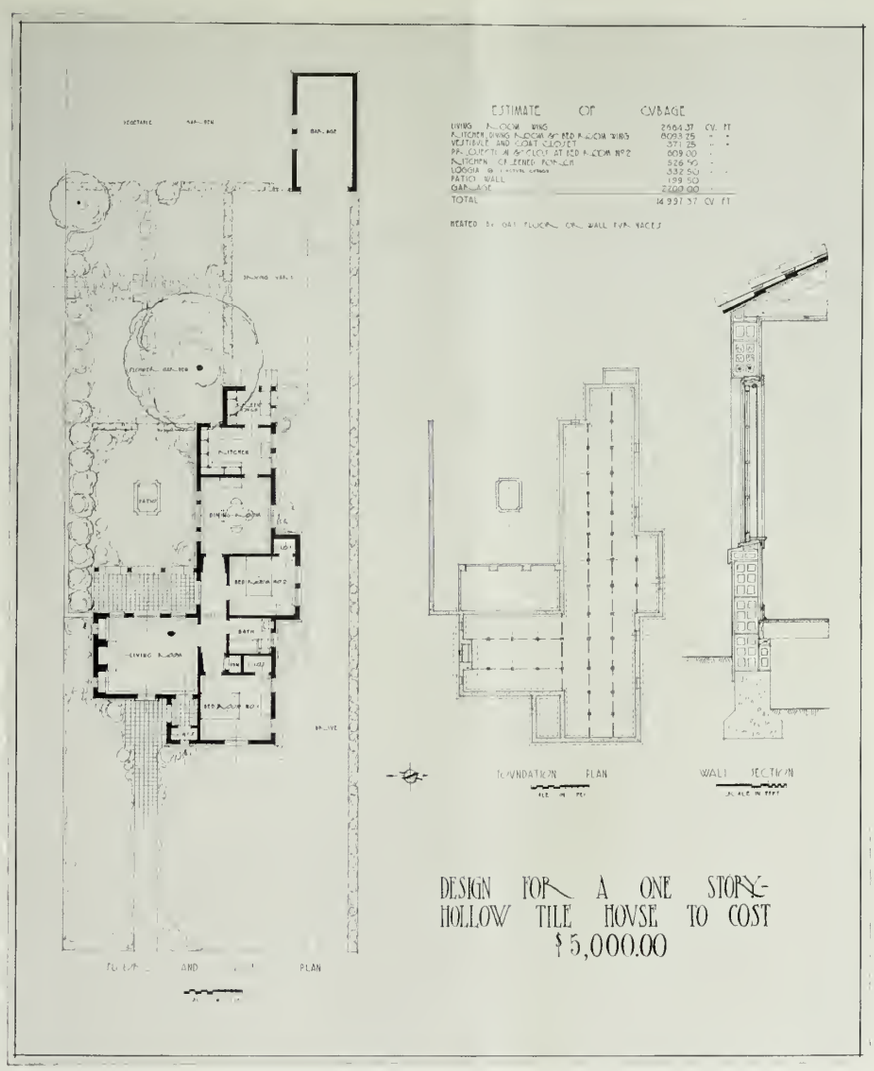
1832 W. Seventh St., Los Angeles
Phone 52676 for appointment



ment when we can do better in the furnishing of our California houses. Our young people, going up to Berkeley or Palo Alto to study, see there in the older settlements of California a well worked out and simple scheme of interior, suitable to our California life. Here we are still using grandma's rocking chair and all the pioneer junk of the Middle West in our dainty, sunny California homes. Middle East or Middle West, the designs of our mother's and father's furniture do not fit in with our modern way of living and we have still to study out our own designs.

The furniture of the Mediterranean countries is the result of centuries of art development. Our study should take us to Cannell and Chaffin's museum of lovely pieces from Spain, Italy and France.

Those who can afford it should place in their houses of Spanish type at least one satisfying art object of furniture so that our young people may grow up surrounded with a home environment of their own, suitable to California, and not be smothered in old-fashioned upholstery, wished on them by dealers who are shipping out commonplace furniture by the ton under the impression that Southern California is still but an Iowa colony.



FLOOR PLAN FOR THE HOUSE SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE. THIRD PRIZE DESIGN IN THE L. A. PRESSED BRICK COMPETITION. WON BY D. R. WILKINSON

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MUSIC FOR THE COUNTRY TOWNS

The Pasadena Community Orchestra, founded by a group of music lovers headed by Mr. E. N. Wright, sets a new standard in community music and will bear emulation and an invitation to go on the road.

Chamber concerts, to be given this season in the Neighborhood House in Pasadena by Mrs. Alice Batchelder, are also a form of entertainment which should make the itinerary of the boulevard towns. Miss Hague's explanation of folk songs, which will accompany Mrs. Batchelder's playing, is something every person within the Southland should hear as an added interest to life. Gwendolen Logan's reading of the Holy Grail will also give pleasure wherever heard.



POTTER-PARK STUDIO IN PASADENA—RECEPTION ROOM

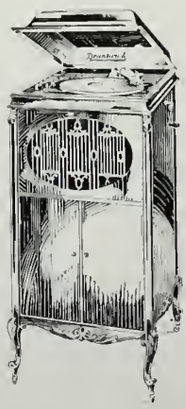
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THE BRICK HOUSE OF ENGLISH COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE

SO intent are the home builders of Southern California upon following the Spanish tradition of this section that the peculiar adaptability of English architecture to our climate has, to some extent, been overlooked. The old English manor has, to be sure, been the inspiration for some of our best residences, but the cottage is now the popular size, and well merits consideration.

In the English cottage we find a most worthy example upon which to design our less pretentious homes. While we may not assiduously follow this precedent—modern needs forbid—there are certain fundamental characteristics in this type that present a powerful appeal to the home planner. The proportions used by English home builders are, moreover, made perfect by ages of experiment.

It should be remembered that the Anglo Saxons have developed the home instinct to a greater degree than any other race. The saying that in England "Every man's house is his castle," is familiar to us all. We expect, therefore, to find a greater degree of liveableness in the English cottage than in other styles of architecture. "Homeliness" is what the Britisher calls it.



A PLEASING INTERPRETATION OF THE ENGLISH COTTAGE TYPE
ELDORA PARK, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

The English cottage is a house of many windows, usually placed in charming groups. In the south of Europe, where the people are obliged to combat the effects of a glaring, burning sun, they have always followed the scheme of few and small windows, because it kept out the glare and heat. Their houses are cool, just as any basement is cool. In England, however, is found a land of fog, of cloud and chill, where the sunshine is always wooed and welcomed, hence the grouping of many windows.

Paradoxical as it may seem, we who live in this land of sunshine are as eager for its warmth and light as our fog bound English cousins. We are a people abounding in life, and passionately fond of the open. Therefore, we demand all of the sun we can get. The chill of our nights and the coolness of our daytime shade make many windows highly desirable. Besides this, we want to see out in as many ways, and to as wide a degree as possible. No style lends itself as readily to this end as the English type.

Furthermore, in the matter of roofs, the steep slopes of the English house are certainly better suited to take care of the occasional torrential rains of our wet season; and the high attics surely predicate a cooler house than the low, cramped roof spaces of the Spanish style.

It will be time well spent for the prospective home builder to consider the advantages of the English cottage when designing the new home. There is an irresistible fascination about the English cottage, with its sunny rooms, its quaint roofs, its big chimneys with their chimney pots, their inglenooks, and general air of homeyness.

During the past year there has been a marked trend toward this type, many having been built in recent months. The one herewith illustrated is an interesting example of the type, and has received much favorable comment.

BEAUTIFUL books are being issued by architects and real estate firms. Flintridge has a booklet full of fine photographs by Hiller showing its beauty. A book of distinctive houses is issued by the Garden City Company, Los Angeles.

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THE MONTH IN MUSIC

MUSICAL COMMENT

BY ALICE R. NORRIS

Because of our geographical remoteness from the music centers of the world there is sifted to us only the finer attractions, the mediocre and unproven being left at the other end of the trans-continental journey. When to this factor are added the long experience and discrimination of Impresario Behymer, it goes without saying that the artists presented for our consideration are, assuredly, far above provincial criticism.

It is the intention of SOUTHLAND, therefore, to devote this column not to a *critique*, but rather to a pleasant comment of the most interesting event of the month in music, affording, thereby, a casual knowledge, at least, of the passing attractions, for those who could not attend, and a renewal of the evening's enjoyment for the fortunate ones who were present.

The laurels, for this issue, are bestowed, *cum laude*, on the Salzedo Harp Ensemble, which in conjunction with Mme. Povla Frisch, the Danish soprano, recently gave a single concert, but that one unique, and of surpassing beauty.

Popularly the harp is considered adequate, only, for light melodic music and accompaniments, with an occasional unobtrusive bit in symphonic scores. But this idea is disproven on hearing the orthodox playing of the Bach Sixth French Suite, and the jewelled loveliness of the Debussy Preludes, on the seven harps of the Salzedo Ensemble.

The technique of Senor Salzedo approaches wizardry — the mere waving of his hands over the strings, apparently, unloosing tonal cataracts; his harmonics are of radiant clarity and his orchestral strength, a compelling surprise.

Assisting this fine artist were six young women who looked like the Graces, classically and modestly chiffoned to throats and wrists—a refreshing, spirituelle picture—and of discerning ability as harpists, their genuine ensemble—the precision and smoothness—being a salient note of the enchanting performance.

Mme. Povla Frisch, singing with birdlike ease, and an embracing spontaneity, was most convincing in her Scandinavian songs. On her lips the supposedly harsh syllables of northern tongues become mellifluous as the Italian; and her intelligent and brilliant interpretation of a varied and unusual program aroused enthusiastic appreciation. Her singing of Erik Lie's "Snow," with the characteristic accompaniment of the harps—major and minor chords falling in monotonous sequence—was most fascinating.

While the generous program contained much of musical vigor, the lasting impression was one of ethereal loveliness and a newer conception of the charm and scope of the harp as a concert instrument.

CONCERT TICKET BUREAU

For the convenience of the general public, a ticket office has been established by the Los Angeles Ticket Bureau in the store of Geo. J. Birkel Music Co., 446-448 South Broadway, where tickets for the various musical attractions may be obtained at box office prices. By centralizing the sale of tickets in a convenient downtown location customers are saved the annoyance of making the rounds of the different theatres and standing in line. There is no extra charge on tickets.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Arnold Krauss announces a recital, March 7th, 8:15 p. m., at Ebell Club Auditorium, and wishes to extend, through SOUTHLAND, a cordial invitation to all admirers of violin music for this event. It will be the first opportunity of hearing this distinguished artist since his return from a concert tour of the Orient, and the fine porgram, which follows, will attract a representative audience of old friends, as well as the music loving public, who will be made welcome. Of additional interest will be the appearance of Mrs. Clifford Lott as pianiste of the occasion.

The program:

Concerto No. 3, B Minor.....*Saint-Saens*
Concerto B Minor.....*Mendelssohn*
Andante Religioso.....*Vieuxtemps*
Minuet, D Major.....*Mozart*
Nocturne No. 2, Op. 9.....*Chopin-Sarasate*
Zigeunerweisen.....*Sarasate*
Polonaise Brilliante, A Major.....*Wieniawski*

The final concerts of the Los Angeles Trio, offering interesting programs of chamber music, will occur March 14th-April 11th, 8:15 p. m., at Ebell Club Auditorium.

L. E. Behymer presents Mary Jordan, contralto, and Samuel Gardner, violinist, in joint recital, with Stella Barnard at the piano, Tuesday night, February 15, 1921. Program:

1

Suite, E Major (for violin and piano).....*Goldmark*

MR. GARDNER

2

Aria, O Don Fatale (Don Carlos).....*Verdi*

MISS JORDAN

3

Romance
Prelude C Major
Prelude G Minor
"From the Canebrake".....*Samuel Gardner*

MR. GARDNER

4

(a) Le Chevelure.....*Debussy*
(b) Les Papillons.....*D'Ambrosio*
(c) La Vagabonde...*Ernest Bloch*
(d) Alger Le Soir.....*Fourdrain*
(e) Chanson Norvegienne.....*Fourdrain*

MISS JORDAN

5

Ave Maria.....*Schubert*
Sicilienne et Rigaudon..*Francoeur*
Valse Bluette.....*Drigo*
Tambourin Chinois.....*Kreisler*

MR. GARDNER

6

(a) In the Wood of Finvara.....*Harry T. Burleigh*
(c) I Passed by Your Window.....*Brahe*
(d) Come Up, Come In with Streamers.....*Deis*
(e) My Love Is a Muleteer.....*Francesca di Nogcro*

MISS JORDAN

7

(a) Ye Who Have Yearned Alone.....*Tschaikowsky*
(b) Le Nil.....*Leroux*

MISS JORDAN AND MR. GARDNER

At the Ted Shawn Studio Theatre will occur the concerts of the Saslavsky Chamber Music Society, the dates being Feb. 18th, Mar. 18th and Apr. 15th. The program for Feb. 18th will consist entirely of Brahms numbers.

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Tickets $1.10 (including war tax). Students' rate 55c.

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MUSIC. AN ODE by Henry Hadley, words by Dr. Henry Van Dyke.
PHILHARMONIC AUDITORIUM, Thursday Evening, March 3, 1921, by
Los Angeles Oratorio Society
John Smallman, Conductor; Lorna Gregg, Accompanist; with assistance of
Philharmonic Orchestra
50 Members
Alice Gentle, Soprano — Lillia Snelling, Contralto — Clifford Lott, Baritone
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes and Loges $2.50.
On Sale at Box Office, 5th and Olive Sts, beginning Feb. 23rd, 1921.

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(Continued from Page 9)

grown in California and one-fourth of all the citrus products of the United States.

The Eleventh National Orange Show will be larger than any of its predecessors. There will be more quality fruit entered in competition for the coveted awards; there will be more and more elaborate displays to attract the eye. Feature displays will be entered from every county in Southern California. The features will be constructed almost entirely of citrus fruits, the mechanical effects obtained being little short of miraculous. The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce has appropriated a large sum for the installation of a feature. This will be the farthest point north from which a feature has ever been entered in the show.

Applications for space in the automobile and industrial departments of the show have been received in large number the past month, and space is being allocated in the order applications are received. The automobile department this year will be far more complete than ever before and in number of cars on display will rival any auto show ever held in the West.



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—in—

THREE CHAMBER-MUSIC CONCERTS

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, PASADENA

FEBRUARY 24, MARCH 10, AND MARCH 24

At the first concert, Gwendolen Logan will read Tennyson's Holy Grail, accompanied by music from Parsival arranged for the occasion by Mrs. Batchelder, and Harry Munro will sing two songs.

MARCH 10—Linda Loriel and Mrs. Batchelder.

MARCH 24—Greig, Beethoven and Chopin by Mrs. Batchelder, preceded by a related talk on Folk Song by Eleanor Hague.

Tickets at Jarvis & Prinz, Pasadena

HUBACH AND RIDDLE

1922 Hobart Boulevard Los Angeles

EXHIBITIONS AND STUDIOS

California Southland will be glad to receive for this department addresses of local studios where visitors are welcome and the reception days of the artists.

ALTHOUGH the picture galleries at Exposition Park are crowded on holidays and Sundays, the people of Southern California are not familiar with their own artists and hesitate to visit the studios. CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has been asked by Mr. Charles Marleau, one of Los Angeles' skilled printers, to direct the lover of paintings to some studios where good paintings of modest dimensions are shown. Invited to the studio of Benjamin Brown, whose name is a household word in Southland art just as Tennyson's is in literature, Mr. Marleau found a charming local scene suited to his taste and pocketbook.

This incident is more important to our local art than its mere recital might indicate. If people in general are to be encouraged in the collection of good examples of our local art, that art must be placed where they can see it and be on exhibition when the busy man is free to enjoy the finer things of life.

Many artists are at home on Sunday and give up the afternoon to their friends. The Print Makers of California have numerous shows of their beautiful and reasonably priced prints and colored etchings. Some are constantly on view at the Public Library Annex, open on Sunday in Pasadena, where Ida Belle Champlin and Florence Clark are showing at the Gift Shop on Colorado street.

Mr. Jean Mannheim has loaned his garden studio to Lucius Hitchcock, illustrator, who is here from New York. Mr. Mannheim is at home on Sunday afternoon at 500 Arroyo Drive, Pasadena. Mr. F. Carl Smith and Mrs. Smith, a talented miniature painter, are at home on Saturday, 217 Oakland avenue, Pasadena.

The addresses of other artists and their days at home can be obtained from Dana Bartlett, secretary California Art Club, 337½ South Main St., Los Angeles. Telephone Main 2622.

Exhibitions of California painters' work are now on at Kanst Galleries, at Cannell and Chaffin's, Los Angeles, and the Gift Shop, Pasadena.

Spring Clothes *for* Californians

FEBRUARY FASHION NOTES

By ETHEL ROSE

THE shops are full of gay colors and thin materials, flower-trimmed hats, frilly gowns and all the other signs of spring—and how reminiscent some of the organdies and muslins look! They carry some of us back to our own youth and some to the youth of our mothers or grandmothers, as known by their still-treasured gowns. For myself, a certain blue and white-striped organdy at Robinson's brings up the very fragrance of a bunch of sweet peas that once adorned its long gone double at a summer "hop" in the New England hills.

These materials are so lovely that it is impossible to choose only one or two, one simply must have at least half a dozen. Among them are dotted muslins of all colors with dots of all colors, almost any combination one wishes, and they are so soft and pretty and practical and suited to absolutely any age—the very oldest grandmother of all could wear one of pale gray with black dots.

Plain linens in solid colors are back in their pre-war abundance and in lovelier shades than ever, while flowered and figured foulards and crepes and voiles vie with the revived "broderie Anglaise" for afternoon frocks for warm days.

One house is showing a butterfly collection of imported slip-on blouses of Georgette crepe—all have short kimono sleeves, are quite straight, come to about eight inches below the waist line and are loosely held in by string belts run through little loops at the side seams. Without exception they are beaded more or less elaborately, and some have silk embroidery as well.

The Vogue shop showed me three of the new taffeta dresses for young girls—"quaint" is the best word for them with their short sleeves, cut out necks, rather close, long-waisted bodice effects and their full skirts. Although they are in one piece, they give the impression of being in two, as the waists come down over the skirt tops a bit, either in a point in front or in three scallops, or in a rounded effect, while the fronts are gathered a little on the under-arm seams and continued as sashes in the back. A black one had inch-wide pleated frills, edged with cherry color at intervals on the skirt, and its demure organdy fichu fastened at the waist with a bunch of cherries.

A dark blue one had short pagoda seleves which, as well as the square neck, were finished with flat bands of ecru lace, and the sash ends, tied at one side, were faced and edged with ecru satin—the skirt, wide on the hips and flat in the front and back, was stiffened by three two-inch bands of fine pleats, edged with a heavy cording.

The third I liked best of all—it, too, was black, the waist very

plain and the skirt trimmed with scattered disks of black velvet of various sizes, each with a motif and border of fine black cord.

I also saw an attractive hat here, a narrow-brimmed sailor, of violet taffeta, the brim faced with dull orange duvetyn that showed on the upper edge. The entire crown and the upper brim were covered with gray wool embroidery, through which the taffeta showed, and in which were set two or three little orange medallions.

En passant I noticed at Chappell's a bewitching set of lingerie, pale pink, with black hair lines and trimmings of black net and lace.

At another place was a black satin afternoon gown with plain round neck, exceedingly short sleeves and a slightly draped skirt. This had a little fine embroidery in dull gold, long pagoda sleeves of rust color Georgette and a sash of the same with gold-embroidered, black satin ends.

Then to Bullock's to look over their riding clothes, which are most varied.

For instance, a fine black and white check, the reinforced part of the breeches being black; a summer suit of crash, unlined; a white silk twill, very smart; a red-belted coat, with breeches of heavy white tussor, as well as others of various woolen materials.

Coats are all in one piece or seamed at the waist line, and are with or without belts; they come to within a few inches of the knee. Boots are invariably worn, and the best leather is black with a dull finish.

Hats are either plain, stiff, straw sailors with flat brims or rounder edged crowns with curled brims, round or tricorne, of course, untrimmed. A good one had a white crown and black tricorne brim all of fine straw.

Children's things were practically the same, the coat skirts perhaps rather flatter, and there were some pleated and belted coats.

To go on with children's clothes—Mather, in Pasadena, has a collection of the most adorable little organdy frocks for tots of two or three. They are in plain colors mostly, blue, pink, mauve, yellow and white. All are more or less short-waisted, with wide skirts and belts or sashes of the material. One or two are trimmed with narrow stitched bands of a contrasting color and little embroidered flowers, but the majority have simply fluffy little ruffles put on right side up or upside down.

Sometimes two colors are combined, as in the mauve one, which has a cross-over collar meeting the odd little bolero with long floating side pieces over a white skirt; or the white one with blue collar and cuffs and a blue hem cut in one with side panels running up to the belt. All its little frills are whipped with pale blue.

Then to go with these are mob caps of the same organdy, their tiny ruffles whipped with another color, such as pale blue with pink or lemon with blue.

For play there is a sunbonnet of barred mauve dimity, with a Valenciennes edge bordering the brim and three tiny ruffles of it at the edge of the soft crown. For the corresponding small boy a particularly good suit was of pale yellow, with buttoned on trousers in true Kate Greenaway style.

At Boadway's they showed me some things for older girls, straight unbelted frocks of a cotton material, not unlike Chambray, but heavier. Most of these featured an embroidered motif somewhere, and the waist and skirt, if not cut in one, were inconspicuously joined.

A coffee brown had buff lawn ruffles at neck and sleeves, and buff insets in the skirt, whose joining to the waist was concealed by a narrow black velvet ribbon run through a buff silk beading. On either side of the waist were three little white birds on a black twig gazing at a yellow sun.

A blue dress had pleats in the skirt and a white dimity guimpe with a tiny black tie; yellow roses with black outlines trimmed this.

Another blue one with pleats at the sides of the skirt and a princesse front had the pleats headed with dark blue, yellow-edged pastilles, and a buff guimpe with a fine line of blue French knot embroidery.

A party frock, for a girl of sixteen or so, was of pale salmon satin, the skirt all graduated tucks and the lower part of the waist and the short balloon sleeves of pin tucks below a wide plain shoulder yoke with a round neck.



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THE CHILDREN PLAYERS :: By... H. H. PECK

THE people of Pasadena have been gradually awakening to the realization of what the Community Players are doing for Pasadena. Not the least important branch of this activity is the children's department, started last March, under the direction of Miss Sybil E. Jones.

Every parent and teacher knows that it is the natural instinct of the normal child to express his thoughts—the pictures of his mind—in play—in song or rythmic action, and that it is essential to his all round development that he should have this opportunity—the opportunity that this new movement will afford to cultivate self-expression, one of the most important and most neglected means of education.

The object of this organization is not to prepare the child for the stage any more than the object of manual training is to make carpenters, blacksmiths or machinists, but to develop constructively by directed work with other children the aesthetic and artistic impulses of the child—to utilize the child's dramatic instinct to develop his character. This is true education.

The children are not taught plays. A story is read to them and they play it out according to their own conception, being directed only along the lines of certain principles, but left to carry out those principles themselves. In this way they are given the opportunity to apply what they are doing in their school work, in music, art and dancing, but not given added school work outside of school hours. The ideas of grown-ups are not forced into the child thought—rather are the ideas of the child brought out—thus fostering originality and spontaneity.

In the way in which this idea is being carried out, there is no chance of exploiting any particular child or group of children. If in one play a certain child should have an important part because fitted for that part, in the next play that same child might be relegated to the work of keeping the dressing-room in order, which is understood to be quite as important to the success of the whole as any other part. And so they learn to be partners and to share their best efforts, to forget self in their co-operation, to give pleasure to others. What better cure could there be for selfishness, self-consciousness and vanity.

Many mothers are always with the children—often even when the story is read; as they seem to enjoy it as much as the children. When the play is going on they are behind the scenes. But the children do the work, sometimes personating the parts, or helping to arrange the stage, keeping the dressing rooms in order, or, as "Hospitality Committee," receiving the people and giving out programs, so that each child feels himself or herself a necessary part of the whole.

The entire work is built on family life, the mothers making the costumes of materials furnished them. The costuming and stage setting are under the direction of the art director, Mr. Egbert Petty, who, for each play, according to the history and period of the play, designs the stage sets and costumes and sketches them in water colors.

Every child in Pasadena is invited to belong to this organization, free of charge, to take part in the music, pantomimes, plays or dances, to paint or draw or help with the costumes. Those who wish to belong have but to call up the Play Director, Miss Sybil E. Jones, F. O. 2181; or to leave their names, addresses or telephone numbers at the Playhouse.

Monthly programs of music, plays and pantomimes are given Friday evening at 7:30 p. m., and Saturday at 3 p.m., in which only the best of literature, music and art is used to cultivate in the child a love for the beautiful and a distaste for undesirable motion pictures, dance amusements, etc.

The "Children Players" is under the "Governing Board of the Community Playhouse Association," with a small executive committee to regulate the internal affairs, and a large advisory council of representative citizens to broaden the work and to make it of service to the community. It is maintained, at a considerable expense, because of the need of such work in Pasadena. No profit whatever accrues to the "Community Playhouse Asosciation," only the realization of the pleasure and help they are giving to the community.



THE PASADENA CHILDREN PLAYERS IN THE TAILOR PRINCE

We are glad to say that this work is endorsed by the "Board of Education," "The Parent-Teachers' Association," "City Commission," "Drama League," and "Children's Library." In fact, each month, the story to be played is told at the children's library and the costumes and stage sets in water colors shown to the children.

The children are the foundation of every community. The Pasadena of the next generation wil be governed by the children of today, therefore, the moral, intellectual, musical and artistic status of the Pasadena of the next generation will be what the children of this generation are trained to be.

So we invite you, the people of Pasadena, young and old, to co-operate with us in this progressive work for the betterment of our community.

ONE of the greatest goods for a child is that he shall grow up in a house with books. It does not matter if there be a circulating library in the same street, that will never take the place of books in the home—books in wall cases, in racks and stands, on the tables and window seats, and on the kitchen mantel shelf beside the clock.—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

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Lying near the beautiful Sierra Madre Mountains, it has the advantages of mountain scenery, mountain water, refreshing breezes, and recreational opportunity. Situated in the far-famed San Gabriel Valley, it is within easy reach of Los Angeles.

Electric light and water plants are municipally owned—the service is satisfactory and the price for both light and water is reasonable. The fire department is entirely equipped with motor-driven apparatus, and, with its six completely outfitted fire stations in various parts of the city, gives ample protection in case of fire. The city covers more than fourteen square miles and is from eight hundred to twelve hundred feet above sea level. The present population is between forty-five and fifty thousand.

Five parks furnish athletic fields, tennis courts, an open air plunge, picnic grounds and other recreational facilities. A parking space, with water and other conveniences, is furnished for automobiles on touring trips.

Pasadena is noted for its clean and well-kept streets, its miles of trees in parkings, and the general cleanliness and safety provided for its citizens. It is linked with Southern California's great boulevard system, affording the finest motoring in the world. The great Colorado street bridge over the Arroyo Seco, within the city, is notable in size, design and picturesque setting, and forms an important link in this system.

The city is governed by a commission of five members, who apportion its various activities and administer its affairs. It is now in its eighth year under this form of government, and has experienced a most successful administration—much money has been expended for permanent improvements, tax values have been reduced, and the tax levy has been lowered. Until last year no bonds have been issued since 1912, when the water system was acquired. Few cities can show a more successful government.

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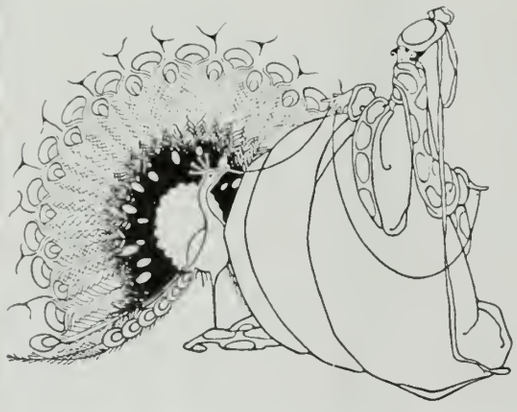
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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of engagements, births, marriages, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Engagements

MR. and MRS. STEPHEN CUTTER CLARK, of 482 Eldorado street, early in the year announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace Eveleth, to Fitch Harrison Haskell, of New York. The date of the wedding is now announced as April 12th, and will be solemnized in the private chapel in the residence of Bishop Johnson, restricting the attendance to the immediate families and most intimate friends.

MR. and MRS. WILSON LEE, of 707 Catalina avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Mary Lee, to Arthur Emmons Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond. The date for the wedding has not been definitely decided, but it will be late in June.

Marriages

MISS ESTHER BARTLETT, who has been touring the continent with her mother, Mrs. Dana P. Bartlett, and her grandmother, Mrs. Anna Brown, was married on February 26, in Florence, Italy, to Rollin R. Winslow, the American Vice-Consul at Florence, a native of Boston, but a resident of Pasadena for the past five years. Miss Bartlett made numberless friends here who will be interested in this announcement.

Christenings

IN THE private chapel of the residence of Bishop Johnson, on Sunday afternoon, February 27th, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Paul Perigord, Jeanne Lorreine Elise McBride Perigord, was chirstened by the Bishop. William C. Baker was god-father, while Mrs. W. K. Jewett and Mrs. Charles Frederick Holden Stewart, as proxy for the Duchess de Richelieu, were the god-mothers.

ON SUNDAY, March 6th, in the chapel of St. James, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Huey, Sydney Macallester Huey, was chirstened by her grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hibbard. Mrs. David Blankenhorn and Miss Rebecca Hibbard are the god-mothers and Mr. Samuel C. Huey, of Philadelphia, the god-father.

Obituary

DRAKE. March 13—James C. Drake at his home, 2715 Hoover street, Los Angeles, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Drake was well known in the financial world, being director of the largest organizations in Los Angeles, and especially well known in Pasadena through his work in the Red Cross and his assistance in the establishment of the Arcadia Balloon School. He leaves a widow, a son, James Wilcox Drake, a daughter, Daphne Drake Macneil, and three brothers, one of whom is the well known explorer and archaeologist, Noah Fields Drake.

Clubs

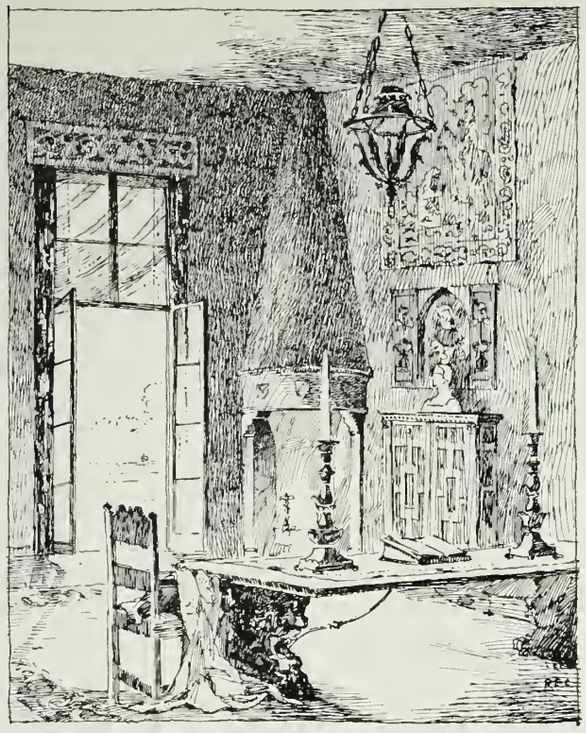
THE entertainments of the month at Annandale included a dinner dance of particular interest, given by the club members in honor of Miss Margaret Cameron, who holds the Women's Championship of Southern California, on her return from the North where she won the Women's Championship of Northern California.

The bridge luncheons and teas on Thursday of each week are very popular and will be continued.

FLINTRIDGE has inaugurated monthly bridge teas, the first one was held Thursday, March 17, using the new tea terrace or sun room for the game. The first of a series of supper dances was given March 19.

On Saturday evening, April 2, the Gnome Club will entertain at Flintridge with dancing.

THE Valley Hunt Club announcements for the last half of March include Tea and Auction Bridge, Monday the twenty-first and Monday, the twenty-eighth. Tuesday, March 22, has been designated by the Community Playhouse Association as Valley Hunt Club Night, on account of the composition of an original musical setting by Dr. Raymond Mixsell for the "Palace of Truth," and the club will give a theatre party on that night.



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California Southland

M. URMY SEARES - - - - - *Editor and Publisher*

No. 17. MARCH-APRIL, 1921



CONTENTS

		PAGE
A CASTLE IN FLINTRIDGE	*Cover Design*	
Harwood Hewitt, Architect		
SOUTHLAND'S CALENDAR		3
THE BIG BASIN REDWOODS	*Contents Design*	
Photograph by Sands, San Jose		
THE REDWOOD'S PERIL	*Charles F. Saunders*	5
THE COLLECTING OF PRINTS	*Augusta Senter*	6
THE PRINT MAKER'S EXHIBITION		7
EASTER CANDLES—YUCCA	*Ernest McGaffey*	8
AN EASTER MEDITATION	*Mary H. Jarboe*	9
EASTER VERSE		9
CHARITY AND THE MOVIES	*Mabel U. Seares*	10
SOUTHLAND OPINION		11, 12
THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE	*Olivia Rosetti Agresti*	11
A PLEA FOR MORE TRUTH	*Paul Perigord*	12
TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS		14, 15
ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION		16, 17
THE ART OF KATHERINE VAN DYKE	*Ellen Leech*	18
OUR LOCAL BONDS	*Leslie B. Henry*	19
SMART CLOTHES FOR CALIFORNIANS	*Ethel Rose*	20
THE MONTH IN MUSIC	*Alice R. Norris*	21

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SAVING CALIFORNIA'S REDWOOD FORESTS

By CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS

SUPPOSING you had on your property a virgin forest of noble trees ranging in age from thrifty saplings to flourishing patriarchs a thousand years old and half the height of Washington Monument; of a variety found nowhere else in all the world; of such rare magnificence and proportions so colossal that travelers came every year from the four quarters of the earth for a mere look at them: what would you think the proper thing to do about it? Would you chop every one of them down and sell them for money you did not really need, to be converted into boards and beams, fence posts and grape-stakes, useful things, to be sure, in their way? Or would you set aside a suitable part of them forever for public enjoyment, to be continually ministrant to that call of the human heart for natural beauty and wonder, which helps to keep it from miring in the ditch of the material and would lift it for a while into the pure air of the spirit? It was Theodore Roosevelt, one of the most practical of men, whom I find quoted as saying, "There is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty."



THE BEAUTY OF OUR REDWOOD FORESTS IS THE PERSONAL POSSESSION OF ALL TRUE CALIFORNIANS

A choice very like this confronts us in America with respect to the superb forests of Coast Redwood in California. This splendid tree—the *Sequoia sempervirens* of science—has never had its John Muir, as fell to the lot of its famous relative the Big Tree (the *Sequoia gigantea* of the Sierra Nevada) which has secured a satisfactory degree of Government protection, as in the Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. Yet the Coast Redwood is fully the peer of the Big Tree in grandeur of presence, popular interest and almost in antiquity. The two species are never found growing together in nature. The Big Tree is indigenous only in a region which is never touched by the fog. The Coast Redwood, on the other hand, is as dependent upon its fog bath as a well groomed aristocrat upon his morning tub; and as a consequence flourishes naturally only close to the ocean. There it grows in pure stands in a narrow interrupted belt, about 450 miles long, extending from a little below Monterey in California to a point a few miles north of the Oregon-California state line. In its best development it has been known to reach a height of 340 feet (think that out and try to realize what it means straight up in the air), which is somewhat more than the maximum recorded height of the Big Tree. In girth it is somewhat slenderer than its Sierra cousin, but is still so huge—not infrequently 15 or 20 feet in diameter near the base—as to be counted among the arboreal marvels. Among the stock sights for tourists is the small but very beautiful grove of these trees near San Francisco, called Muir Woods, rescued some years ago by the Hon. William Kent from the very teeth of the lumbermen's saws, and presented to the United States Government, which accepted it for a National Monument. Crowds who go up Mount Tamalpais visit it every year and marvel at the rosy, thick-barked, stupendous trunks and the magnificent, downward sweeping branches. In the heart of the Santa Cruz mountains near Boulder Creek, another small group of Redwoods has been acquired as a public park by the state of California, and while less accessible to the general tourist than Muir Woods, is visited annually by thousands of motorists. Camped in care-free fashion under the colossal trees or strolling about on the cushiony trails that thread the twilight aisles of that noble wood, they seem in comparison but pigmies. Outside of these two small tracts and one other in Sonoma County, I believe, the entire stand of Redwoods has long been in private hands, who have valued it primarily for its enormous commercial possibilities. The cutting of the forests for lumber has been prosecuted with such vigor that entire disappearance within a stated small number of years is easily calculated.

The complete wiping out of such a natural wonder, the like of which

the world does not hold, would be nothing short of a stupid crime, unthinkable of an intelligent nation; and a few years ago a number of public-spirited citizens formed an association which was incorporated in 1920 as a non-profit corporation, entitled "Save the Redwoods League," with Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, president, having for its object the acquiring and setting aside of representative tracts of the giant trees for public enjoyment forever. This end can only be effected by purchase from the private owners, and they have as a rule shown a spirit of co-operation in the movement by deferring cutting operations in those sections where preservation seems most desirable. Of most obvious importance is the saving of such Redwood groves as still border the line of the State highways now completed or in process of building, notably certain magnificent stands along the South Ford of the Eel River in Humboldt County. This stretch of highway passes through some of the loveliest scenery in California, and is the northern link in the fine chain of automobile roads which extend from the Mexican border in Southern California to the Oregon line and beyond. It ranks in the very forefront of the famous highways of the world, and a particular feature of it is its tunneling of these gigantic Redwoods—unforgettable primeval forests wrapped in a stillness that seems primeval, and gloriously carpeted with undershrubs like salal, thimbleberry, shining huckleberry and the exquisite Redwood rose; while all about great woodwardias and lesser ferns fall in gushing fountains of verdure, and violets, trilliums, wild oxalis and other shade loving flowers twinkle in the interspaces.

To save the borderland of the highway is the immediate need, and already some progress has been made through the action of Humboldt County which last year paid out $54,000 for three tracts, and through the munificence of a few private individuals who donated about as much more. A bill has been introduced into the present legislature to provide for $300,000 to the same end. The owners of the tracts under option have waited with commendable patience for over two years, but a point has now been reached when they will not longer defer realizing on their investments. If the public does not buy, the cutting will begin, and one of Nature's masterpieces a thousand years in the achieving, will be reduced to an unsightly ruin. If you want to help along a cause that is of national appeal, and that affects not merely the present generation but all posterity, the direct way is to join the "Save the Redwoods League." Its objects include, besides the protection of timber along the State highways, the establishment through proposed Federal aid of a National Redwood Park, for which a preliminary survey has recently been completed. That can wait a little while, but the securing of the belt along the highway in Humboldt County is a case of now or never.

Editorial Note—Dues for membership in the "Save the Redwoods League," or donations to its work, should be sent to Robert G. Sproul, secretary-treasurer, 430 The Library, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. Annual Membership, $2 per annum; Contributing Membership, $10 per annum; Sustaining Membership, $50 per annum; Life Membership, $100.



READING BY LAMPLIGHT—AN ETCHING BY JAMES McNEIL WHISTLER FROM THE WALLACE DE WOLF COLLECTION, MUSEUM OF ART, LOS ANGELES

DREAMS IN THE REDWOODS

By CLARENCE URMY

From a California Troubador. Robertson, San Francisco

When early stars down twilight pathways rove,
And deep-set, leaf-set canyon streamlets croon
Their canticles unto the crescent moon,
What rare enchantment fills this redwood grove!
Gone is the net of care that Daylight wove,
The toil and weariness of afternoon,
And up from crimson sea and rose lagoon
Night drives her dreams, a misty, drowsy drove.
These redwood dreams! The silver Mission bells,
The footprints of the Padres, fading fast,
The sails adventurous that decked the shore;
Then on and on into the purple past
Where redwood after redwood softly tells
Mysterious tales of immemorial lore!

ACACIA

By MILDRED STEWART

Jason might well have found his Golden Fleece
Knotted in yellow strands around thy boughs.
Such splendor would have suited seagirt Greece,
She of the templed groves and laurelled brows.
For some, the soul has ceased to bud and flower;
Not thine, whose yellow wine has bubbled up
And splashed its chrome against this winter hour,
An amber stream poured from a hidden cup.
For some, old Janus turns a face of snow,
For thee, eternal summer smiles beneath
Thy fronded leaves and liquid golden glow.
Not proud imperial crown nor jewelled wreath
Can boast a fairer lustre, glorious tree
Tossing thy crest in simple majesty!

Pasadena, California.

COLLECTING ETCHINGS

By AUGUSTA SENTER

ONCE upon a time a friend said to me, "How did you happen to collect etchings?" It came gradually and quite without purpose at first. I was in New York City and saw notice of an exhibition of Seymour Haden's work. Thought I'd like to look at them. One of the prints I liked very much, "Water-Meadow;" and as I liked the price also, I bought it.

I believe Seymour Haden wrote on this plate, "I like this;" at least, so they say. Which would indicate that he considered it worth while. Soon after, an exhibition of Whistler's was on view at the same dealer's. And though I probably do not always do the correct thing in art, I did in this case—I rhapsodized over Whistler and carried home "Billingsgate" of the Thames set. As most of the world knows, Whistler made sets of etchings: the Thames set which includes another of mine, "Black Lion Wharf;" the French set, of which I have "Street in Saverne," rich and glorious; Italian set, my example of that being "Ponte Piove," one of my highest priced etchings for which I care little, nor do my artist friends.

After my first two purchases, I decided to "collect" and being rather a systematic person and knowing what I intend to do with my pictures, I decided to make the collection somewhat complete as to periods and countries rather than to buy a few very fine examples of fewer etchers. Mine might be called, perhaps, a student's collection—although I do not want to educate anybody.

As I had bought only a relatively good print of Haden, I felt I must sometime have a first rate one. One day I was offered a "Shore-Millpond" sold among other things to close an estate, at a price so ridiculous that I had, for once, the real joy of the collector of "doing" someone. However, I paid the price asked and gave them back the frame (which I did not want) to ease my conscience somewhat. The print needed at once, to preserve it, expert cleaning; and is now one of the glories of my collection.

I have a few American etchers represented, MacLaughlin's "Bassano," Earl Herter's "Madison Square," also an interesting Jerome Myers—"Old Friends" two old men sitting on a park bench, types of the people one sees on the East Side, types so well handled by some of our painters and etchers. Of course I have some Pennells. "Pittsburgh" with its smoky chimney effects, and the quiet, restful "Dock-

head." This has a wonderful sky suggestive of peace and quite the reverse of the industrial prints, in which, however, Pennell has been so successful.

I have a Zorn nude, "Dagmar," which awakens much enthusiasm. She is a charming girl sitting under overhanging branches bathing her feet without conscious pose. The other Zorn is "Valkullah," a sennerin high up in her lonely doorway. I like to look at this in connection with Millet's "Wool-Carder," one of my favorite prints. The "Valkullah" has wistful eyes looking into the future, unknowing and just dreaming, her life all before her. The "Wool-Carder," a middle-aged woman, knows the peasant side of a life of hardship. Her face has no illusions but a calm repose and acceptance of what has been her lot. Each face is touching, it is hard to say which makes the stronger appeal.

To return to Whistler, I have seven prints, "Little Annie" and "Model Resting" are almost my favorites. I have also Seymour Hayden, Jr., and this print and "Little Annie" (his sister) should be seen together for their treatment is so absolutely different as to be most interesting to the print maker. Whistler's lithographs are wonderful and I am fortunate enough to own his "Battersea Bride" (with butterfly) from the T. R. Way collection.

There are many superb French etchers and lithographers and when I realized how many there are, I had recourse to my system, attempting to cover the ground from an early date to the present time. Claude Lorrain leads off (1600-1682) with his "Dance by the River," a quaint, old-fashioned landscape, a true antique when placed besides Pissarro's "Rouen." Here we see every conceivable medium of traffic from the forlorn horse-cab, the bus and market cart to the airship floating overhead—an interesting conglomeration and more suggestive of "stepping lively" than "tripping the light fantastic" on a grassy slope.



THE TOWING PATH, AN ETCHING BY SEYMOUR HAYDEN IN THE WALLACE DE WOLF COLLECTION.



GEESE, AN ETCHING BY CAMILLE PISSARO, IN THE WALLACE DE WOLF COLLECTION.

We have Daumier and Gavarin, the great caracaturists whose lithographs of the time of Louis Phillipe, I think it is safe to say, no one has ever surpassed.

Lalande, we have in the early nineteenth century and he did much to revive the interest and knowledge of prints by his technical treatises and his own exquisite, if not powerful, work.

Millet, of whom I have spoken, and then the star, Meryon, who ranks with the greatest of all etchers of all times. His subjects were nearly all of Paris and his 'Apse de Notre Dame" is a dream, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. I do not possess it, but it possesses me. His "St Etienne du Mont" is very fine, and my excellent print goes far to comfort me after seeing the "Notre Dame" in other collections. Lefere's "La Ferme" ranks high and Lepere is considered one of the great etchers—especially since he died last year. Le Gros we associate with England, he lived there so long; but he was French and great. I cannot mention them all but Forain, Rodin, Manet, bring us to the moderns. We associate Rodin with massive sculpture but his "Spring" is a most charming print. Manet's "Smoker" I find a delightful companion in my dining room, he looks so "comfy" with his pipe and easy pose. Matisse gives us "Woman in Kimona," and although many criticise her hand, her graceful attitude and air of refinement more than make up to me the so-called flaw in the drawing.

Rembrandt did only thirty-five landscapes and I am glad to have his "Landscape with Swans," which with its exquisite detail is far away from the moderns I have just mentioned. Durer is represented by a "Madonna and Child" (1516), and this with its fine detail should be seen side by side with Mary Cassatt's "Mother and Child," with its equally beautiful half dozen lines.

A collection to be historically valuable must have a Piranese, the Italian, and you will see the "Arch of Titus," printed during the artist's lifetime in the early part of the eighteenth century. In Raphael Morghen and our own Timothy Cole we have the work of two great engravers. With these and a Goya, the only one from Spain, I end my list though there are some I have not mentioned and some, I trust, still to be added to make this collection representative of all countries and all periods wherein prints and print-makers have flourished.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE SOCIETY OF PRINT MAKERS HELD AT EXPOSITION PARK DURING MARCH

JURY OF SELECTION

Benjamin C. Brown, Frances H. Gearhart, Howell C. Brown, Also S. Clark, John W. Cotton

THE Print Makers Society of California is now in its seventh year and its active members are scattered over England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States. Besides holding its Annual International Exhibition, it maintains two Traveling Exhibits which go over the Southwest and as far east as Illinois.

Its ability to continue this work is largely due to the aid of associate members. Each year the Society issues a print made especially for these members and unobtainable in any other way. The print for 1920 was a Block Print in colors by Frances H. Gearhart.

Beginning with this year a portion of the Associate Dues will be set aside regularly for the purchase of prints from the International Exhibits. Such prints to be presented to the Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, for their permanent collection. It is hoped that in the future this fund will be augmented by voluntary contributions from members or others who are interested in aiding the Museum.

EASTER CANDLES ON THE HEIGHTS

By ERNEST McGAFFEY, *Southern California Automobile Club*

TO A LOVER of the Southern California foot-hills and canyons nothing is more interesting than the unfolding and blossoming of the California yucca, sometimes termed "Spanish bayonet." As a typical and unique growth it has an individuality far beyond most sub-tropical plants, and there is about it such a spirit of alert freedom that it would seem incongruous away from its chosen dwelling places. As a garden decoration, surrounded by cultivated flowers, it would strike the observer as caged—out of its element, as misplaced and grotesque as Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park in New York City.

A stranger to the California hills, standing by one of the rocky arroyos that trail down through the ravines, will see, in early spring, countless straight stems, dry and withered, scattered all along the slopes. Some are broken off midway, others standing tall and slender among the adjoining cover of sage-brush and thickets. He will wonder what they are, if he is a keen student of nature, for unless he has been a traveler in the South of the Southwest, these plants will be a novelty to him.



THE FLOWERING YUCCA OF THE SOUTHLAND SLOPES.

The far northern and western foot-hills, the Smoky mountains of Tennessee, the mountain ranges of the New England States, the lower reaches of the Adirondacks or the Alleghanies will not disclose the yucca at any time or season. Essentially a plant of the sub-tropics, it flourishes along the southwestern and southern coasts, the flanks of the lower foothills, and blooms royally and triumphantly in the wastes of the desert. Magnificent specimens are found on these arid stretches of untilled lands where the sands of centuries brood under the burning sun.

As the earth begins to warm under advancing waves of spring light, the dull-grey stems of the yucca begin to yearn for expression. And presently, in May and June, there is a wonderful demonstration of one of nature's miracles, and the yucca blooms. From hill to hill, from slope to slope and on to dim-shadowy heights a white flame flashes as if passed from flower to flower. And presently all the brown hill-sides are lit with a succession of clusters of creamy-white cups, the close-knit purity of millions of yucca blossoms. No words can describe the beauty of this sudden out-flowering of myriads of heavily laden stalks, as brilliant as the foliage of mountain pines weighed down by glittering snow flakes.

Motorists can drive in many places to gently sloping hillsides or to lower reaches of the mesa covered with desert flora and gray green moss, where the blossoms show from the highway, and pedestrians can walk in from the various boulevards and reach the slopes where the plants are growing in a half hour's tramp. Inquiry at the offices of the Automobile Club of Southern California will give strangers the way to reach the canyons, and offices will be found in all California Counties of the Southland.

From six to twelve feet and even higher these pillared columns rise, and rigid as lifted spear-shafts. Like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, they blazon the slopes with their ivory crests, and even in the moonlight's wan pallor they shine star-like amid the enveloping shadows. Above them the hills crowd forward toward distant mountain ranges, and occasional snow-clad peaks rise still further back against the far horizon line. Straggling pedestrians on the tortuous paths that wind up the foot-hills stand silhouetted on the sky for a moment and then disappear over a neighboring divide. The prevailing colors are a greenish-gray and brown, but the yucca, with its snowy array of thick-set blossoms spangled and festoons the entire landscape with an inescapable brilliance.

Below, at the edges of the dry creek-beds, the sycamores, with their splotched trunks and gnarled and twisted limbs stand in lines that follow the arroyo's aimless wanderings. Here and there a tiny pool glimmers, with perhaps a few faded leaves drifting on the surface. From the wayside thickets faint hints of blue and yellow announce the presence of the earlier spring flowers. Now and then the dark-blue gleam of a jay's wing brushes across the paths, and the dipping flight of a golden-winged woodpecker swings over a nearby ravine.

Peculiar to the yucca is its tenacity of life, and its ability to retain the vivid whiteness of its coloring under the most unfavorable circumstances. A stalk can be cut off and brought home, and if placed in a deep case filled with water, will last for a number of days. By renewing the water each morning, and adding a little salt, the original hues will last an even longer period. As a mantel ornament, with its waxen tints and long stem, the yacca reminds one of some tall candle, with-drawn from the sanctity of its hillside shrine.

It seems almost a pity to slash off these beautiful plants and bring them home to grace a drawing room. Lovely as they are, and with such exuberant vitality, a comparatively few days in the clutch of civilization brings them to an untimely end. The exquisite bells fade and fall, and their hues have deadened to a rusted yellow even before they drop from the drying stalk. The lower clusters of blossoms fade first, the top rows retaining their brightness last.

But on the brown slopes the mutilated stumps that show where rose the pure columns of white make the hills seem lonelier than ever. In every direction from Los Angeles and its adjoining cities near the foot-hills, the yucca can be seen in spring and early summer sending their signals across the narrow valleys and up the ravines. The perfume of the blossom is rich and heavy, something analogous in that respect to the magnolia blossoms, although not so fragrant. When a stalk is first cut and brought into a house, the odor is retained for a day or two, but as the colors dim, and the petals begin to drop from the stem, they lose their perfume.

The opportunities to trace this flower to its native haunts are open to everyone. From a hundred different paths and by-ways in numerous canyons the trails lead up to where the yucca's white altars glisten in the sunlight.

AN EASTER MEDITATION

The Lord's Truth, which endureth to the latest generation, is a Living Thing always at work.

IT IS Thursday evening, the last supper is over and the last blessed talk with the eleven is almost finished. While I dwelt on that scene and heard the words, "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you—," I seemed to see and to feel both the disciples and the Lord: and I realized that I saw them as He saw them—with a little faith, a little love but no understanding of Him or of His Kingdom.

He seemed to me to look down into their souls and, knowing the bitter pain, the utter despair of the next forty-eight hours for all of them, he added, looking from one to another, "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you—."

Then I passed on through the night and the day, while they waited and watched for the moment when He would throw off his weakness and, turning on His foes, declare Himself, King of Israel. And I felt the growing doubts in them, the final despair, and saw them absolutely without hope in the world and afraid of the Jews. I fancied that in that Saturday they had not been able to endure even to see one another, until, by Sunday morning, driven by their fear of the Jews they were gathered together and had locked the door. I saw Peter with his face turned toward the wall, still going over his denials of his Lord and ever returning to the crowing of the cock and the look of divine love and sorrow that had held his eyes, and my heart ached with his pain. I saw John bowed with his head in his hands and gathering to himself all tender memories of the days He, now forever lost to them, had been their constant companion—and then, lo! He stood in their midst saying, "Peace be unto you." And suddenly I realized the promise, "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you"—living and loving, comforting and healing, undisturbed by anything that man could do unto Him.

Now for the first time I fully understood what Saint Paul had discovered when he said that neither death nor life, nor principalities, nor powers, nor any other creature" can prevent the Lord giving us His Peace in His own way.

Blessed be His name! Even so, Lord Jesus, come to our hearts this Easter and bring us Peace.

—*By Mary Halsey Jarboe*



ON THE HILLS ABOVE SARATOGA DURING BLOSSOM FESTIVAL, MAY BE SEEN THIS STATUE GIVEN BY THE MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE LOCAL CONVENT, WHEN HERE FROM FRANCE

FIVE GARDEN VERSES

By ANNA PORTER
Verse Writers Club

THE FIG TREE.

Each year, in March,
Its smooth pale arms and tilted finger tips
Welcome a flight of juggling paroquets,
Tiny and green and pert,
That flutter into my garden under cover of the night;
And in some night again they wing away unnoticed.
Or startling to sudden fear,
Do they perhaps slip in to hide among the thickening leaves?

BEWITCHED.

When Phryne dawned on that august conclave
The orderly progression of the law
Ceased on a sudden, while the judges gave
Rapt heed to the rare vision which they saw.

When in a bliss of fragrance and a blur
Of bloom appears the young enchantress, Spring,
Wisdom and logic to the winds we fling,
We sit at Beauty's feet and learn of her.

—Julia Boynton Green.

THE PRICKLY PEAR.

Stranger—
Tragic, misplaced, alone.
In repellant monstrousness
Bulking above the gracious shrubs and vines of the garden.
Stranger—tragic in the dignity of unfelt loneliness.

WINGS.

The lark that wings the morning
Has the song that wings the day.
It is sent for life's adorning
Sends us winging on our way.

This song of joy unsated
Is a bit of Heaven spilled
On the heart that's leaden weighted,
On the eyes with sorrow filled.
For we float in mists supernal
And we taste of jovs eternal
When the meadow lark goes singing on his way.

—Kate Greenleaf Locke.

THE POMEGRANATE.

The palpitating petal fires
Flash through the languid air
As if the vagrant hummingbirds
Had left their throat-flames there.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Beauty so lavish
Waster so soon,
Fragrance to ravish
Under the moon,
Crowding the night
With passion delirious,
Dead with the light—
Prodigal Cereus!

CAMELLIA

Opulent bourgeois of blossoms—
Plump and complacent,
Rouged and coiffed with immaculate precision,
Correctly, unvaryingly beautiful,
Unshaken, unruffled, by the riotous life around,
And above and below,
Careless alike of bee and of butterfly,
Unresponsive to winds and dews and warm sunrays,
Changeless in manner and mood,
Emotionless bourgeois of blossoms.



AN ITALIAN GARDEN IN CALIFORNIA—GREEN AND GREEN, ARCHITECTS. SENORA ROSETTI AGRESTI GIVES THREE ELEMENTS OF AN ITALIAN GARDEN—WATER, STEPS AND EVERGREENS—THE ILEX OR LIVEOAK. ALL ARE FOUND IN THIS OAK KNOLL GARDEN IN DELIGHTFUL VARIETY.



GRAYOAKS, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN L. SEVERANCE. MR. AND MRS. SEVERANCE HAVE VISITED THE LASKY STUDIOS AND THE LASKY COMPANY HAS USED THE SEVERANCE GROUNDS FOR THE STAGING OF PLAYS THROUGH THE LOCATION BUREAU OF THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA.

CHARITY AND THE MOTION PICTURE BUSINESS

By MABEL URMY SEARES



LUCILE DE WOLFE, TEXAS BORN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE, WHOSE AMBITION AFTER A FEW YEARS OF EXPERIENCE ON THE STAGE, IS FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS, TO BECOME A REAL ARTIST.

THROUGH the Assistance League's Location Bureau, California Southland is taking a look into the field of the motion picture industry. From this vantage ground of observation, the business which made it possible to announce Los Angeles as tenth in the list of industrial cities may be viewed impersonally.

The Assistance League of Southern California has for its object the efficient financial help of Southern California's charities and the elimination of that constant appeal to public emotions, which was worn threadbare during the war. It maintains an efficient location bureau which stands between the film-producing companies and the owners of property needed in the setting of some scene.

On the side toward the producers of pictures the Location Bureau is very simple in its functions. Extensive as some of the film studios are, they can not compass the earth and often need some location for a few days only. This they are ready to pay a good fee for if the Location Bureau can get the owner to let them rent it for charity. When a New York company comes to the Coast to film a play in the winter months, it can rent the studio of a local company for the interior scenes but for the parts of the play set in the great out-of-doors it must seek the land owner or the householder and make the audacious request for permission to use the ranch or the garden so dear to the Californian who lives in it. Voluntarily, however, many Californians, and many western owners of local places as well, have listed with the Location Bureau those portions of their property which they are willing to rent for charity and these lists are at the disposal of the producers in the office of the Assistance League.

On the other hand, people charitably inclined can use the League's Bureau thus to contribute to any or all local charities without having to take the money out of their own regular, hard-earned income,

This idea was formulated into a working organization on January 22, 1921, and the first location was rented just a year ago this month. The report of the treasurer of the League, Mr. D. C. MacWatters, was published in SOUTHLAND of February, 1921, and can be had at the office of the League, 115 Coulter Bldg., Los Angeles.

Mrs. Hancock Banning, the originator of this method of capitalizing our combination of climate and civilization for the benefit of Charity, is President of the Assistance League. Mrs. Homer Laughlin is Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. Jeffras, Chairman of Locations.

The motion picture is the greatest teacher of our time. In the United States alone it speaks to ten million people daily through the theaters. Its influence enters every home in a greater or less degree, for the newspapers devote pages to it as an industry, an art, an entertainment or a vocation. Even those so blind as to spend their time opposing it rather than studying its influence, bring it into their own thoughts as a sort of forbidden fruit and thereby make it seem more to be desired than it really is. Looked at soberly and sanely as the most popular form in which ideals of life are being presented to the people, or looked at casually as the lazy man's pet entertainment, the fact remains potent that here is a method of instruction which reaches the mind in its most receptive and impressionable stage. The fact that the immature are thus being taught without knowing it make the motion picture a force which no thinking man or woman can ignore. To those whose stimulus for enjoyment or source of entertainment comes from within, the cinema appeals but occasionally; yet how few in any community find their regular recreation or pleasure in their own efforts!



MARY MILES MINTER, LASKY STAR, AND HER NEPHEW, AT HOME.

The ideal life would make of one's work a real pleasure and keep in the hands of each individual the division of his time into physical development, mental stimulus, and that feast of wit and flow of soul which comes in the conversation of congenial friends, or in the reading of good books. When all people are educated to this standard of civilized life the cinema will take its place as a fine art to be alternated with other forms of evening entertainment. At present this business of entertaining the public by turning a crank and rolling life in all its phases before them is in a position to dominate the ideal of a nation and is setting the pace in morals, dress and the use of cosmetics, teaching more vigorously than any school or pulpit the up-to-date relation between husband and wife, as well as the frivolities of those who know how to get what is supposed to be the most out of life. If it were presented every night simply as a form of art, we might accept or reject it on that basis. But so subtle is its influence, so constantly are its ideals before the people that whether we will or not it has taken out of our hands the leadership of modern thought



THEODORE ROBERTS, PARAMOUNT CHARACTER ACTOR, AND SOME OF THE PETS OF HIS HOLLYWOOD HOME.

and its ideals are the ideals of those who go constantly to see it.

Hitherto the teaching of the American youth has been in the hands of a carefully trained clergy or a system of trained teachers who must pass definite requirements in order to prove their fitness for leadership. What guarantee do we ask of the film producer that he is fitted to select the moral or intellectual pabulum for a whole nation? No civil service examination is required, no church or professional association is responsible for his attainments or his standards. In this new profession, therefore, the public has had thrust upon it what the producers thought the people wanted. If the novelty of the cinema entertainment has put over a lot of the stories concerned principally with the underworld, one can not blame the producer or the manager for misinterpreting the public silence on the subject. Nor can the whole moving picture fraternity blame the public for inferring that since the underworld is what they think the people want, it must be that they themselves prefer it and are surrounded by it.

Lately, however, the people have spoken. Not so much by staying away from certain plays, or by San Francisco's effective method of hissing that of which they disapprove, but by talk of a censorship of plays; a thing not to be tolerated in a free country, and not in any way as effective as would be a censorship of producers.



MILTON SILLS, LEADING MAN IN THE "GREAT MOMENT," RECENTLY FILMED AT A SAN MATEO LOCATION SECURED BY THE LEAGUE.

In answer to this voice of the people comes now Mr. Lasky stating his position. Last month in all the daily papers appeared the following:

"Just before leaving New York for Los Angeles Mr. Jesse L. Lasky of 'Famous Players' promulgated a list of 'fourteen points' to be observed in the future by his producing companies. They are:

"No picture showing sex attraction in a suggestive or improper manner. No picture dealing with "white slavery." Stories built up on illicit love permissible only if they convey a moral lesson. Nakedness banned. Inciting dances eliminated. No unnecessarily prolonged passionate love scenes. No stories principally concerned with the underworld. No pictures making drunkenness or gambling attractive. No pictures which might instruct the morally weak in crime methods. No stories which may offend any religious sect. No incidents showing disrespect for any religion. Suggestive comedy barred. Unnecessary depiction of bloodshed must be avoided. No salacious titles or advertising."

What an arraignment is this of the miles



WALLACE REID, WHO PLAYED IN "WATCH MY SMOKE," STAGED AT GRAYOAKS THROUGH THE LOCATION BUREAU.

of film extant, and from one so thoroughly conversant with the inside of the cinema cup! Yet with what gratitude do those who would like to go to see good, artistic play, greet this opportunity to select their entertainment with a knowledge that they will get what they pay for in decency and good taste.

By this announcement Mr. Lasky has proved himself a leader among producers. Reading the signs of his times he recognizes in the public a growing desire to discriminate and forthwith places his own future productions in a class by themselves. If then the managers of theaters will follow suit and announce that when we go to see Peter Pan which Barrie is coming soon to the Lasky Studio to direct, we shall see that alone in all its beauty, they will have made a beginning in letting the people censure the cinema by their attendance or nonattendance and the cold fact of box office receipts.

Mr. Lasky is not alone in reading the real wholesome desires of the public for good, clean fun and entertainment. When such a man as James A. B. Scherer deliberately chooses to

(Continued on Page 15)

SOUTHLAND

The Community Spirit

AS THE country settles down to work, we find this community working with a new discriminating spirit. The volunteer aid so universally entered into during the war has brought the whole populace of the Southland into closer touch, not only as individuals, but as groups of workers in different fields.

In the melting pot of Los Angeles, heated by the fires of war, the rise of the skilled wage-earner to a position above his brother, the man on a salary, has brought about a new standard of values which it is well to recognize as early as possible in our readjustment.

At the present moment the public is demanding *quality* in service. The word service alone has served its day and generation well; rising to great power in public estimation in the last four years it has been universally accepted and universally approved. No one line of business has now any right to use the word as its exclusive slogan, conversely any business that does not give "service" is doomed to oblivion. But quality of service is just now finding its place in our vocabulary as wages adjust themselves to the quality of work done; and as the wage-earner rises in the social melting pot, this standard which has been rubbed into his moral consciousness rises with him.

By this touchstone of quality then, we must expect to find the service which individuals in groups render to the community itself tested and tried in the fire.

Women who have been active in war work find it easier than it used to be to go forth on some campaign for funds in a good cause. But as they enter the industrial districts, or the business house on their errands, in the name of charity, they find their motive still unquestioned but the quality of their service is challenged at once.

"What long felt want does this fill" questioned a skilled workman in a city industry as the lady solicitor left the workroom. The fact that she was a lady of leisure, giving her time to picking up a nickel here and there for a good cause, weighed not so much as the coin itself in their new scale of quality in service. Ladies of leisure are a drug in the market of community service. Brains and business acumen—good judgment and compact efficient organization are the only things that will carry this new community spirit we have gained in the war, through the testing times of peace.

Unless we can better organize the inside working of philanthropy to fit modern business conditions it will be "back to your knitting and the gossip's rocking chair," for all inefficient dabblers. For the wheels of industry are moving, the avenues of business are open. Cries go up from the community and all the real workers: "Keep away from the machinery, gangway there!"

The Institute of Agriculture

WHAT is a Government? Mr. David Lubin used to ask. And his reply was a "Government is a series of departments for attending to the business of a nation." A department of the Treasury for financial business, of commerce, of agriculture, of foreign affairs, etc. Well, now that modern conditions have so largely done away with time and space as isolating conditions, the nations have much business to transact which is international in its bearings. This requires a series of departments on an international scale for its proper transaction, and by creating these international departments we shall one day wake up and find that we have an international government; an international government which presupposes national governments as its basis, which would not interfere with national rights in any way, but which would facilitate all legitimate international relations, do away with unnecessary friction, smooth the paths of exchange, stabilize international credit, international transportation, international trade; work for a greater justice, a greater righteousness in economic relations. With this as an ultimate in view, Mr. Lubin started with the fundamental industry, agriculture, the industry which not only feeds and clothes the peoples of the world, but supplies most of the raw materials for industry. The market for the staples of agriculture is a world market; the price of the staples is a world price, based on world conditions; therefore, it is essential that these world conditions be known to all concerned, and that the information on the same be available to farmers, consumers and merchants and be gathered by an impartial authority in each country, the governments, and transmitted by them to a central office which should assemble, co-ordinate, summarize and publish it at stated times, and on a uniform system, to all concerned.

This is not only an economic interest, but a political one, for the farmer is an essential factor in the body politic, he is the natural conservative, the stabilizing influence in the state, and it is essential to the stability of a country that agriculture be placed on a footing of equality with commercial, financial and labor interests of the city as far as knowledge of market conditions is concerned.

David Lubin, who had acquired his experience and knowledge of economics both as a merchant and as a farmer, brought this idea to the attention of the authorities in Washington, pointing out the need for the foundation of a world Chamber of Agriculture which should act as a clearing house for information, more especially on conditions such as area planted, conditions of growing crops, harvest prospects and yields, quantities exported and imported, ocean freight rates, exchange rates, etc., which determine the price of the staple crops. Washington could not see the need for this. Mr. Lubin was not discouraged, he went abroad, and at last, in Italy, in 1904, persuaded the King of Italy of the soundness of his ideas. The King called a conference of government delegates to act on this proposal, and as a result the International Institute of Agriculture was founded in 1905 under international treaty which has now been ratified by 61 governments, each represented by a delegate on the permanent Committee of the Institute which has its seat in Rome. This Institute was able to continue its work right through the war, supplying the food controllers of the several countries with the basic data they required on crop prospects, and available supplies in the several countries. It is not only a great economic work, but a great political work, for it is the first and only really effective working part of a League of Nations.

The United States is now represented on the Institute by Dr. Thomas F. Hunt of the University of California, but Dean Hunt will be returning to his work as Dean of the Agricultural College in a few months' time. It is essential that a proper appointment be made. The position requires an economist and a statesman; a man with a broad international outlook, and yet intimately acquainted with the needs of the American farmer, one who can worthily act as their tribune in the many great international problems which arise and in which their interests are involved. Congress has hitherto begrudged granting a salary which will secure such a man. Recently the Senate on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture appropriated for this purpose $10,000; the House cut this down to $5,000, which is inadequate to secure a man of the required calibre. Congress also hesitated to increase the quota of contribution by the United States to the upkeep of the Institute from $8,000 (the sum hitherto required) to $16,000, which the recent General Assembly of the Institute, held in Rome in November, 1920, on which the United States was strongly represented, unanimously decided was rendered necessary by present conditions if the work was to be kept up to a due standard of efficiency. When one reflects that this same Congress appropriated over three

OPINION

hundred thousand dollars for free seeds it seems very short-sighted to begrudge such a comparatively trifling sum as an extra $8,000 for carrying on a great fundamental economic work to keep the farmers and all interests concerned accurately informed on the world conditions which determine the price of their product, facts which should guide the whole agricultural policy of the country. It is evidently due to a lack of real comprehension of the importance of the work for which this extra $8,000 is required.

Olivia Rosetti Agresti.

A Plea for More Truth

THE crying need of the hour in America would seem to be some kind of a clearing house for international news. Even after the most conscientious perusal of newspapers and magazines the average reader remains simply bewildered. What is he to believe in the face of so many conflicting reports? Is Germany repentant or merely deceitful? Is Frances imperialistic or simply wise and vigilant? Is England perfidious or still loyal to her allies? Is Bolshevism spreading or is it slowly dying out?

These and many others are the perplexing questions concerning which public opinion should not forever be held in suspense.

The American reader has developed a sort of instinct in the interpretation of home news as it reaches him through the press. He is prepared for overstatement, sensational setting, political bias. In world questions, however, and particularly in European affairs he frequently lacks that indisputable background of experience acquired either through personal contact or careful study.

In our day it becomes increasingly necessary to educate American public opinion to deal fairly and knowingly with European problems. We can not maintain ourselves in the position of a world power in commerce, in diplomacy, in moral influence and remain sadly provincial in our outlook. To do so would bring about much unnecessary friction, cause a great waste of precious energy and gradually, perhaps, involve us in regretable conflicts.

It is in Europe that lives the bulk of the white race; it is there, within these confines, that white men have evolved the highest forms of civilization. To that race, we Americans belong. As we have a common origin, we may have a common destiny. In Europe lie the roots of our very being, of our arts and sciences, of our social and political institutions. We can not even know ourselves unless we know something of our European ancestors.

Moreover, that past of our race abounds in valuable lessons for our guidance and to forget it is to make ourselves liable to the endless repetition of the same fatal errors.

The highest and best type of Americanism can not possibly be the one which deliberately ignores a belittled Europe. It is to invite disaster to indulge in that form of national exhaltation which leads men unduly to glorify their own nation to the detriment of other peoples. The salvation of the world lies in clear thinking, logical reasoning and impartial decisions.

During the last presidential campaign we have all sinned much against those standards of moral and intellectual integrity. As much as it is humanly possible the truth must be reinstated to the place which American honor demands.

We must immediately discount much that has been charged against both parties. President Wilson is entitled to many apologies. On the other hand, the best minds of the Republican party have been grossly misunderstood.

It is, for example, preposterous to assume that the leaders of a party which has brought this young nation to an unprecedented degree of grandeur and prosperity really advocate now complete aloofness from European affairs and indifference to world problems. Unless all the standards of statesmanship were suddenly perverted nothing could be farther from their minds.

The above could be proved at length. Let us simply recall, for the sake of illustration, that the Republican party is anxious to give the country a business-like and efficient administration. Men of authority in commerce and industry see better days ahead for themselves and for the whole people. But such a business revival is utterly impossible without a resumption and extension of foreign trade. Now, we all know that trade relations can never be entirely dissociated from social and political relations.

There has been spreading in our midst a dangerous misinterpretation of Americanism. No one who is a student of social, economic and financial problems and has a vision of America's potential strength and prestige amongst the nations can conscientiously advocate the building of a Chinese wall around our generous nation.

To declare that we shall not as a government take part in quarrels of a purely local character or the result of an old antagonism, is beyond question, to preach a policy of frozen isolation is little less than folly.

Open-minded Americans are convinced that it is vital to the protection of further extension of our interests to devote much thought to the study of Europe and of her problems. Also that it is necessary to approach these problems in a spirit of sympathy and of respect.

It is then very important to clear up the misunderstanding resulting from the struggle of our last political campaign and show our people that it is neither physically nor morally possible to close our eyes, our minds and our hearts to the rest of the world.

It is to insult great Washington to quote against this policy his warning concerning entangling alliances. Washington was too noble a man not to realize that it is the duty as well as the interest of the United States to bear their part of humanity's burden and their right to share in the glory and satisfaction of enlarging in the world the domain of orderly government, of democratic institutions, of social and individual righteousness.

Paul Perigord.

A Pageant Drama

THE Mission Play by John Steven McGroarty has been called a great pageant drama. The combination of the two words has an interesting significance to the student of dramatic art. The pageant, of course, is older than the drama, and its functions have been separate and distinct from the more welded form of theatricals. Pageantry has held a definite place in the hearts of the people through centuries and has marked the expression of the many, rather than the individual, being more universal in its scope —more broad in its out lines, and so these two different forms of expression have evolved independently.

In the play, the emotional element has done much in formulating its governing rules, thus emphasis has been laid upon dramatic sequence, characterization, distribution of climaxes and the homogenity of plot. In the pageant, the pictorial idea has always predominated, leading to elaborate and spectacular tableaux vizualizing historic truths, but rarely have the two been successfully combined.

However, in the Mission Play, Mr. McGroarty has kept intact his dramatic values, through a wealth of pictorial splendor. He has taken as his theme the colorful sweep of Franciscan history from the early days of 1769, when Don Gaspar de Portola founded his little garrison of Catalonian soldiers and padres on the shores of San Diego Bay, until the invasion of the "Gringo" in 1847.

Technically he has inseparably woven into it the arts of painting, music, poetry and drama.

Professor Richard Burton, one of the foremost American students of the drama, has this to say of the Mission Play: "It is the most valuable contribution to the stage that has yet come to us, great in its conception, great in its execution, and great in the lesson it teaches. It is such a play as is given to the world but once in a century."

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

OPPORTUNITY CLUB

TO provide a medium through which opportunity might knock at the door of every man—and be sure of a welcome—the Opportunity Club was organized thirty or forty years ago, and since that time has accomplished an enormous amount of good.

Every year a Charity Card Party is given, each proving more successful than the last. The card party for this winter was given February 2nd at the Vista del Arroyo, using the beautiful dining-room of the hotel, where a hundred and thirty-five tables were placed, which means that over six hundred women played, either Five Hundred or Auction, and more had asked to play but could not be accommodated. Tea was served at the tables after the game, that everyone might have the opportunity of discussing the plays made.

THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB OF PASADENA

SINCE its inception, thirty-one years ago, the object of the Shakespeare Club has been the advancement, as well as the entertainment, of the members. The programs have always been diversified, alternating music with the drama, and including addresses of a political character. The arrangement of the program, therefore, gives no clue to the thought of the club woman of today. The difference in the numbers who attend the club meetings, and especially the increased attendance when the programs are of a political nature, form the basis for the opinion that the attitude of all women toward politics has undergone a change.

Previous to the world war only a very limited number of women were interested in questions of government, scarcely one had an opinion on or the slightest knowledge of international policies, while now most women are well informed as to our national and state movements and have, at least, an opinion concerning the tremendously vital subjects occupying the attention of the world.

Mrs. Leo. Garnet MacLaughlin, the president, judging from her intimate relation with the members says, "The women have not gone back to the routine of yesterday but are living the fuller life of today, and holding a receptive attitude toward tomorrow."

WHILE the Raymond Golf Club is an integral part of the hotel and designed primarily for the entertainment of the guests it serves in the late spring and summer—in fact during the entire period that the hotel is closed—as a meeting ground for some of the best golfers in Pasadena and Los Angeles. It seems such an intimate friendly course as it smiles in the sun that each new golfer swings his club with fond expectation of making an unsurpassed record, only to find he must steer a wise course and take into account innumerable hazards if he would hole out without loss of self-respect. The fact that the course is nine instead of eighteen holes is no detriment in view of the many opportunities for keen judgment and skillful strokes within its boundaries.

A present day golfer whose game takes precedence above all else, gives but slight notice to such an unimportant thing as scenery, but even the most seasoned must once in a while lift eyes to draw courage and strength from the mountains, or feel the content of the valley as it stretches away.



MRS. LEO GARNET MACLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT OF THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB.



TOM PIPER AND THE PIG MRS. RILEY'S PLAY PUT ON BY THE CHILDREN PLAYERS AT THE PASADENA COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE. PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE PLAYHOUSE ARE BY MONSON.



BIT OF THE HOTEL RAYMOND GOLF LINKS.

CHILDREN PLAYERS

By H. H. PECK

"Tom Piper and the Pig," by Mrs. Alice C. Riley—a most original and clever handling of those "Mother Goose" characters—was given before a capacity audience at the Pasadena Community Play House on March fifth. Delightful beyond words—full of the most rollicking fun, it was played with delicious freshness and sincerity, and with all the zest that the child imagination derives from the "Make-believe." And it certainly achieved its purpose, for it was performed to a running accompaniment of laughter and exclamations of appreciation from both young and old. Nor did the audience enjoy it more thoroughly than the "Players." For did not the Piper and his friends greet the topple of his cap at each vehement stamp with as loud a Ha! Ha! as did his delighted audience? Every little boy and girl on that stage was living his and her part, and enjoying it to the full, and that is the secret of their success.

The scene was a veritable little fairyland, original in its conception and artistically carried out by the art director, Mr. Egbert Pettey. And the costumes, too, just exactly what one would imagine the Mother Goose people would wear.

The musical production of a play is not by any means the least important part of it. Music is a language in itself, rich in thought, and the right use of it teaches the child to think in it, and to convey its meaning to others, but only those specially trained along these lines, as was our musical producer, Miss Alberta Jones—understand how to develop the child thought in music, so as to use it as a language to express itself. Self-expression in music is as important as self-expression in actions and words, and children learn under right guidance to express themselves as clearly in music as though using words.

From every point of view, "Tom Piper and the Pig" was a most artistic performance. It was the acme of self expression from beginning to end, therefore true expression, and the good accruing to a child taking part in it, is of inestimable value. To older ones it was refreshing to witness those happy children, giving from the rich store of their imagination, art and music for the pleasure of others.

There is nothing of the stage here. One feels that one is watching the children play a delightful game as if for their own amusement—entering into the gay humor of the play with

all the spontaneity of the real child.

It has been thought that the children are trained in every smallest detail, but this is not so. Simply guidance along the lines of the child's own thought, its natural love of the beautiful and artistic and its ability to express itself, is given free play. This is the method of their able director, Miss Sybil Eliza Jones. Even in this short time, we have had noticeably good results from use of this method.

There is undoubtedly a growing interest in this activity, and a gradual realization of its vital importance, as the demand for three hundred seats more than the capacity of the Community Playhouse at our last matinee will testify. Oh! If only some of those fairies whom we have had with us in our previous entertainments would change this little theatre into a big one, with an auditorium adequate to seat a number, at our moderate prices, to well cover our expenses, and with a stage and dressing rooms of a size and convenience to facilitate this splendid work, what good fairies they would be!

Not the least encouraging feature of our activity is the fact that its influence is undoubtedly spreading. Los Angeles, stimulated by the evidence of what is being accomplished here by the Children Players, has given over to its children the "Normal Hill Center"—Fifth street and Grand avenue—and has asked us, for the purpose of establishing this work for them, to give "Tom Piper and the Pig" as its initial performance—which we feel is a great tribute to the good work being done in Pasadena.

The increase in our membership is also very gratifying, but we shall not feel that our roll call is complete until every child in Pasadena answers to it.

(Continued from Page 11)

write for motion pictures, he must have good reason. "I hope," he said, recently in his office at the Hollywood Lasky Studio, "that I am going to do as much educational work in this new field as I ever did as an executive. There has never been a challenge to the teaching profession greater than that offered by the motion picture. There is untold opportunity to help make a better sort of world through the medium of cinema drama. Not through propaganda, understand, for the first aim of the photoplay must be entertainment. It is possible, however, to build an entertainingly dramatic story with a background, an undercurrent of wholesomeness and importance of theme that the audience will unconsciously absorb."

It is this dramatic use of underlying theme that writers of unwholesomeness have hitherto been alone in using. It has given the intangible atmosphere of the viler things of life to the photoplay as a whole. Redemption is assured when our best leaders go to live among the very scenes of scenario production.

Looked at in this way the call which the motion picture profession makes to the best talent in all the arts, architecture, literature, decoration and drama is irresistible and is being answered by the best educated and the most devoted artists in every line. Some account of the citizens attracted to California by the great industry and profession will appear in our next number.



THE WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB. HUNT AND BURNS, ARCHITECTS.

Landscaping a Country Club's Grounds

By ELLEN LEECH



A DRAWING MADE BY FLORENCE YOCH FOR THE PATIO OF THE WILSHIRE CLUB HOUSE.

GOOD architecture always takes into account the existing features of the site, and thus the Wilshire Club rests on a rise of ground, seeming to realize it has found its place in the sun as a perfect example of the best in Spanish architecture, and this influence, aided by every artifice and essential, pleasingly dominates the surroundings and the interior.

While the golf course of the club is in prime condition the gardens are just beginning to add their influence to the scheme, as nature will not be hurried in these matters and will proceed according to her own schedule. The word garden is used rather inadvisedly as a country club must not suggest a garden setting, yet, with study and discrimination in treatment, the trees and flowering shrubs may be made to replace the daintier flowers with telling effect.

Of all the artists he or she who paints with flowers must have the power of visualization beyond the others, and be endowed more largely with that cardinal virtue, patience. A painter may lay on his colors and delight in the effect, or see himself fail as he works; the musician may thrill to the wonderful flare of a march as he improvises, but the gardener must see the result as a whole and be able to say "it is good" while the seeds are yet in the ground. He works toward this realization with no tangible evidence of the picture he is trying to paint. He sees the great clump of green here, the mass of flame there, heightening the effect of an architectural design or obliterating a utilitarian adjunct. This artist lays on his colors through careful study of the soil and conditions of the atmosphere, knows just what effect he can get in sunshine and shadow, what shadings of green will be produced and how the somber shadows will be brightened by the plants that have absorbed more of the sunshine into their greenness. Thus the artist of the garden works and waits while his picture is developed in nature's dark room. Miss Florence Yoch, the landscape architect of the Wilshire Country Club grounds, possesses this power to visualize her native land of California. She has also the patience that can wait.

From the main approach to the Club the lawn merges gently into the greens,—which after all is the same thing in sward but with a heavy line of demarkation to the golfer, and this dividing line has been worked out and sustained by means of an unusually interesting flagging which forms a wide and hospitable path around the house, without the monotony which attends a smooth unbroken surface, and with sufficient hardness to remain impervious to hob-nailed shoes.

On the south and west slopes the planting is strong and vigorous, low masses alternating with palms and slender trees silhouetted against the soft tones of the wall, while all the recesses are snugly filled with the small berry-bearing and flowering plants. From any approach the pleasing proportions of the building are a delight, the fenestration, as perfect as a chord of music, is ably sustained by the studied massing of the evergreens.

Seen from the greens the planting is more colorful. The tall spikes of the incense cedar, and the round heads of the scarlet eucalyptus, the jacaranda and the yellow acacia, gleaming like some gorgeous high flung tapestry, emphasize the lower levels of the broad leaved shrubs.

In the patio, an integral part of the house, the atmosphere of Spain is sustained and the planting all tends to romance. A yellow rose wanders along the south wall and will later tumble over in a fall of golden beauty, the corners are rounded with oleanders, of whose mysterious past the palms whisper together, as the shadows lengthen

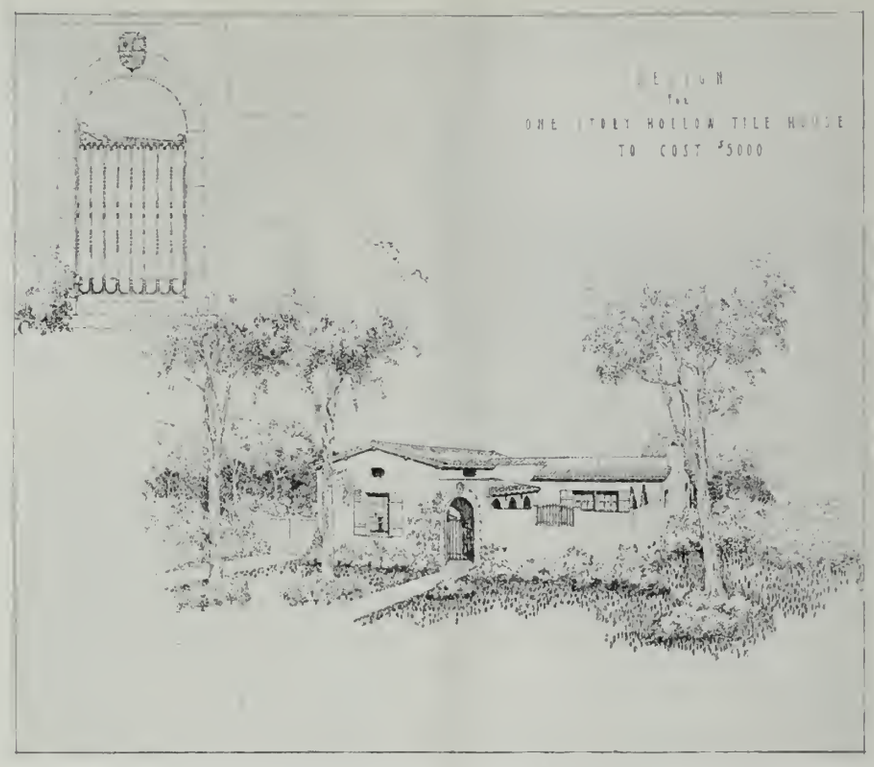
LOS ANGELES PRESSED BRICK COMPETITION

THE designs and plans submitted by young architects in the competition opened by the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company have proved so popular that such matter will henceforth make a regular department in CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND.

The house of hollow tile has won its place in the building of one-story residence structures. Its beautiful roof of clay tile begins to add a cheerful note to the landscape of the southland and to dot the gray hillside.

No more appropriate material than this fire-burned and fire-proof clay can be used for the hillside. Once assured that there is no danger from fires or floods, the householder is taking to the hills for his home. In fact the flat land has become so valuable for residence close in to town and for business purposes, that the small house must take to the hills, and leave the two-story house or the apartment house in possession.

It is the small hillside house and the ugly square two-story house that now need attention. Los Angeles will eventually be a city of two floors at least on all its flat territory; and as we build these useful houses so we shall be judged as a city of good or bad architecture.



DESIGN FOR A ONE-STORY HOUSE OF HOLLOW TILE SUBMITTED BY JOE ESTEP IN THE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION OF THE LOS ANGELES PRESSED BRICK COMPANY.

THE COVER PLATES

THE color plates of this issue's cover might be called an experiment in ben-day by Mr. Harwood Hewitt. For this eminent architect has not only contributed a picture of his beautiful design for the Hanson House, but has worked out the color scheme and cover design of the magazine in a combination of halftone and ben-day which is exceedingly interesting.

This experiment, which uses a yellow tint block, under a brick-red ben-day, and a halftone of the photograph printed in purple, unites the design of the whole cover by suitable small blocks above and below the photograph. These, while printed in purple with the halftone, are covered with a carefully chosen ben-day screen.

In acordance with its policy in all its departments, California Southland is doing its share in helping to build up a fine reputation for Southland archtecture by presenting a series of architectural designs on its covers, calling only upon our best experts in this line as in every other. Mr. Hewitt, M.I.T. and Ecole des Beaux Arts, whose handsome design for the James Shultz house, was the first notable example of the Mediterranean architecture erected in our midst, is a prominent member of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Other members of this influential body have promised, for Southland covers, notable examples of local work. This arrangement with the architects does not exclude future four-color halftones of the best work of our leading painters. Mr. Dana Bartlett, whose stunning water colors are the sensation of the month in art circles, will loan his strongly imaginative painting of Pershing Square by moonlight for a coming cover.



The Cheesewright Studios

DECORATORS AND FURNISHERS

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Pictured on the Front Cover

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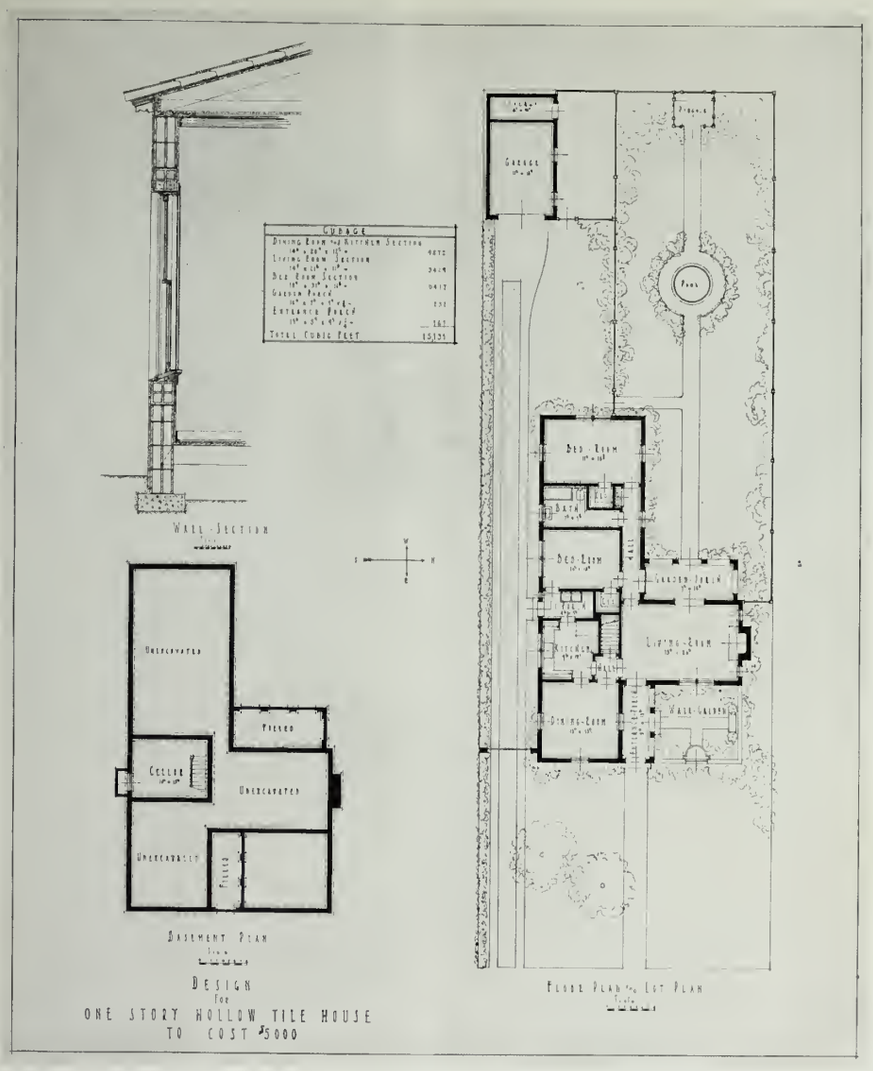
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California Investment Fields

By LESLIE B. HENRY
Resident Manager, Pasadena Offices, Blyth, Witter & Co.

NATURE, human ingenuity, high cultural development, marked political intelligence in the most important governmental centers and a world-wide demand for all that we can produce over that required to satisfy our domestic requirements join to create in California a field for well-diversified investment unequalled by any in America.

This is a very broad statement to make, particularly to an audience composed so largely of those who for reasons of past allegiance have taken a great and proper pride in other sections of our country; yet it is susceptible of proof even in this limited space.

Nature has given us crude petroleum—than which there is no other raw product more necessary to the twentieth-century world, a tremendous acreage most highly productive of cereals, livestock, fruits, etc.; for all of which a world continuously stands in need. California investors are blessed with corporations such as the Standard Oil Co., General Petroleum Corporation, Union Oil Co. and Associated Oil Co.; Miller & Lux, Sutter Basin Land Co., as well as the semi-municipal corporations such as Reclamation Districts 1500, 1000, 1001 and 1604 which in and out of seasons of general prosperity have prospered through their plentiful and efficiently managed ministrations to this world-wide need for vital things. The bonds of these corporations, without exception, meet every requirement that investment science can set up as essential and desirable.

Human ingenuity has given us our now world famed hydro-electric development, and political intelligence applied to public utility corporation regulation through our unmatched state railroad commission has nurtured and safeguarded the invested dollars that have made available to our population this development and its permanent service. The bonds, and in some instances the stocks, of these corporations: San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, Southern California Edison Co., Western States Gas & Electric Co., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the third largest concern of its kind in America; the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Co., the San Diego Gas & Electric Co., and the Nevada-California Electric Corporation are not surpassed by any and are equalled by few in the United States.

High cultural development as represented in every part of California by splendid schools, magnificent roads and other evidences of popular interest through government in social improvement has its investment reflection in the school district, city, county and state bonds of our commonwealth which have a market in New York and other discriminating investment centers of the most appreciative order.

All in all, for geographical as well as industrial, agricultural and other diversifications, the investment field in California is of the most desirable type. The leading corporate figures in each classification can be safely said to be on a parity with the very best to be had anywhere. We can only hope that it shall continue to be so; and it seems safe to say that our California, no longer the land of the pioneer both as to finance or development—and appreciative as her people are of what invested capital has done for them, will continue to give to investors that protection which they deserve.

Capt. Perigord Reviews a Notable Book on France

Contemporary French Politics by Raymond Leslie Buel, Professor of History at Occidental College

Similar though they be in inspiration and in ideals, the French and American democracies have in the course of their history organized themselves in widely different political forms. It is, therefore, difficult for the average citizen of the United States to understand the variety of French political groups, to see the reason of frequent cabinet changes, to realize the part played by the President deprived of the real powers of an executive.

In view of the great need for reliable information on French political life and organization, we welcome heartily such a book as "Contemporary French Politics" by Raymond Leslie Buel.

The American Government would consider itself well repaid had many of the members of the Expeditionary Forces used as widely the opportunities afforded to them in European universities.

This book represents a genuine service. The information it offers is correct and complete enough for the average student of politics. It reveals conscientous care in investigation, a well controlled sympathy, a sound critical judgment, qualities which constitute the most precious asset of the true historian.

It would be unfair to pretend adequately to describe in a brief review a book so rich in useful and timely information. Broadly speaking it may be said to treat of French political groupings and forces, to outline the various programs of political reform and finally to retrace the currents of French thought throughout the critical period of the Peace Conference.

Professor Buel has not only observed much and reported accurately but he betrays an insight into the character of the French people that would supply interesting material for further studies in national psychology. He sees in the French character three qualities of impregnable strength: personal attachment to property, respect for law and intense love of country. To this every one will subscribe provided we understand the kind of authority that a Frenchman readily accepts. It is not the authority arbitrarily conferred on a class or upon individuals under a regime of autocracy, but the authority of talent, the authority of useful or artistic social traditions, the authority of law; in a word, the French exhibit that respect of authority which befits a democracy.

Who could doubt that the cultivation and development of such fundamental traits of character throughout these United States would add strength and cohesion to a country of great possibilities in which the process of unification and integration is particularly difficult? What a broad field of fruitful effort thus lies open before those who believe in the greater destinies of America.

Retrospective Exhibition of Paintings

By Maurice Braun

1910—California—1921

March 15 to April 1, 1921

In presenting this exhibit before the public, an effort was made to give a comprehensive showing of Mr. Braun's work during his past eleven years of painting in California, showing every one of his different phases from the early high-keyed period through that of painting with the palette knife and deeper rich coloring down to his latest methods.

About seventy-five paintings will be shown.



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THE ART OF KATHARINE VAN DYKE

By ELLEN LEECH

WHEN a portrait painter turns from her easel to plan the decoration of a room or a whole house, her talent and training, her knowledge of historical background and of all countries in which she has traveled will be at her command. Even the character study which has aided her in portrait work will be an advantage. It is in this adaptation of color scheme and design to the individuality of the occupant, which makes the delightful decorative work of Mrs. Harry Van Dyke so completely satisfactory and so gaily and easily carried out.



AN INTERIOR BY KATHERINE VAN DYKE
SIMPLE AND BEAUTIFUL IN ITS REPETITION OF STRAIGHT LINES

Perhaps the most important piece of work which Mrs. Van Dyke has done from her private studio on Lopez Street, is the interior of the Wilshire Country Club. This attractive clubhouse is done on the high plane which makes New York call the art of interior decoration the new profession.

From the moment of entrance the gauge of the art lies in the exquisite manner in which the interior forms and completes the architecture—giving ground for the old expression 'the architecture comes through the walls"—as in many instances the artist not only follows but supplements the architect in carrying out the design.

As the lines of the building show the Moorish influence, so the interior is subtly dominated and softened and made to glow with a delicacy which is sometimes missing when the influence is purely Spanish. While the furnishings are all strictly in period there is no slavish adherence to line but rather the great lounge is made a shrine to the Goddess of Hospitality, which knows no clime, latitude or longitude but which, according to general belief, lingers longest where the sunshine is brightest. And to this shrine every little breeze comes freighted with sunbeams, some dance off to the walls and nestle there, while others weave themselves into the window hangings but ever and always filling the room with the radiance of sympathy and understanding.

While the artist of the interior has no more colors with which to work than his brother of the brush he has more canvas space,—walls, floors and ceiling, on which to form his picture. He works with great splashes of stuffs instead of oils, making his clouds with filmy bits of lacey fabric, his sunlight with cloth of gold, and with infinite art convinces us we are romancing in moonlight through the aid of silvery gauze and cunningly placed lamps.

This variety of texture opens possibilities, gives opportunity for imagination, artistry, and also mistakes, that are unlimited. A layman knows no more of the infinite study which goes into the production of a perfect room through furnishings, than he does of the travail of an artist who produces his dream in pigments or the sculpture with his clay. He has no realization of the varying effects of light on an interior. As the daylight varies in color, according to the amount of sunlight or skylight in it, the height of the sun, cloudiness or fogginess, so does it affect interiors, interestingly but very often preversely.

In the club, colors, textures, and the adaptability of materials have been to the artist as pigments on a palette, susceptible of infinite variation, combinations and application. The dignity given by the beautiful beamed ceiling is sustained by the majestic chairs on either side of the fireplace, and while the mural converts the chimney piece into a picture it also serves to remind of the progress of many a league from the Middle Ages when a wood fire was built on the floor of the banquet hall, the smoke curling lazily upward or, more often drifting intimately around the heads of the diners.



AN EXQUISITE EXAMPLE OF FINE ART IN DECORATION—THE LOPEZ STUDIOS

THE MONTH IN MUSIC

By ALICE R. NORRIS

CHARACTERISTIC of this period of mundane existence, dominated by electrical rapidity, in every line, from transit to moving picture, is the insatiable public demand for novelty and change; and, naturally, the Arts, those truthful mirrors of each passing age, evidence this present-day influnece—notably so the Art of Music.

The popular clamor, even in classic concerts, is for the new, the ultra-modern. An artist, therefore, who presents a program of composers older than the moment must be brave, indeed, and quite sure of himself, to face the cries of "hackneyed" and *passee* from the wouldbe *cognoscienti.*

A marked example of this fact is the recent concert of Louis Graveure, the famous baritone. His program was replete with such well-worn numbers as Wagner's "Evening Star," yet because of the real greatness of the singer, his concert proved one of the most enjoyable of the entire season. Following in Graveure's footsteps came the program presented by our local violinist, *par excellence*, Arnold Krauss.

Here was no bristling of the unfamiliar names of ultra-moderns. Instead, an apparently modest program of well-known and well-loved numbers—Saint-Saens Concerto, Opus 61, the ever-delightful Mendelssohn Concerto, Opus 64, a delicately lovely bit of Mozart, the sweetly sentimental Chopin Nocturne and so on, with Wieniawski's second Polonaise Brilliante for a dashing finale—a trite program, one might say, yet presented by Mr. Krauss with such orthodox and spiritual interpretation, and such sterling musicianship that it was a satisfying feast to the favored and appreciative audience.

Mr. Krauss was assisted, in the happiest acceptance of the word, by Mrs. Clifford Lott, whose playing of the Saint-Saens number was marked by a limpid brilliance together with rich spirit and vigor of interpretation, and who throughout the recital gave discriminating support to the violinist's splendid presentation of a most admirable program.

There are in Los Angeles several organizations devoted to chamber music, that highest form of the classics—groups of earnest seasoned musicians who, truly, are pioneers in this western field, clearing away the under-brush of mediocrity and planting the seedings of culture

Despite the latter, however, the ardent artists persevere in their elected tasks, none more notably than the Los Angeles Trio whose founder and guiding spirit is May MacDonald Hope, with Leo Goldwasser, violinist, and Ilya Bronson, 'cellist, making a well-balanced ensemble.

At the fifth concert of this season, given March 14th, they presented Dvorak's Dumky Trio, the Beethoven Sontata Opus 69 for Violincello and piano, and Brahms' Quartet Opus 25 in which Martin Robert Staples played the viola score.

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At the end of the performance, which was of such compelling excellence as to place these musicians quite above the praise or condemnation of local critics, a visiting artist, himself world-famed, and of acknowledged musical judgment, exclaimed with enthusiasm, "I did not dream you had such music in Los Angeles!" and followed this with a glowing tribute to the virtuosity of the pianiste, Mrs. Hope—a well-merited appreciation which it is a pleasure to chronicle.

Another notable event indicative of high musical endeavor in this community was the presentation by the Los Angeles Oratorio Society of "Music—an Ode" by Henry Hadley—the most important work of oratorio type to date from the pen of an American composer—and given with a marked degree of excellence under the fine direction of John Smallman.

The soloists, all well-known to us, and happily adequate to their parts, were Mella Barr French, soprano; Clifford Lott, baritone; Lillia Snelling, contralto, and Earl Alexander, tenor. These, with the very creditable work of the chorus, gave a well-rounded performance for which the organization may be justly and heartily commended.

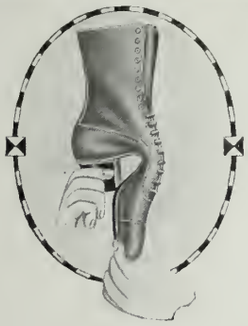
The Philharmonic Orchestra, with Lorna Gregg, pianist and Ray Hastings, organist, furnished a worthy accompaniment. Another concert of the Oratorio Society will be given April 14th when Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise and St. Cecelia's Mass (Gounod) will be presented with Marcella Craft as soloist.

Smart Clothes *for* Californians

By ETHEL ROSE

LOS ANGELES' new Hotel Ambassador is an amusing place at tea time, when one can see lots of nobodies and a good many somebodies; an occasional one from each contingent wearing clothes that catch the eye. The last time I was there Mrs. Rupert Hughes in a superlative pale mustard suit was trying hats in Magnin's new shop, which by the way is very well decorated.

There I saw some of the new foulards, all straight and long-waisted and mostly self-trimmed, that is pleatings or bands with perhaps a ribbon belt. A dark blue had the little blue, red and yellow designs so arranged that the tunic over skirt looked like narrow overlapping rows of pleatings whereas it was really all in one. Most of the neck openings are severely plain and short sleeves are so omnipresent that I suspect the new long sleeves from Paris will come as a great surprize (and a delight to many), if they get as far as this at all. There were three lovely evening dresses—one of gray lace with



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a soft periwinkle blue sash, one white lace over a pale color, and one white lace over a very soft white and silver brocade with a brocade sash; lovely!

The tea room was far too small for the crowd at the tables and on the dancing floor. Twenty young girls at one long table were having an hilarious time and there were some pretty frocks—one of black lace and net with rather a hoop effect on the hips, over green silk, and a little hat of green feathers, was pretty.

By the way, there is a delectable new French *patisserie* and restaurant on Seventh street not far below Figueroa, Maurice's, and Monsieur Maurice himself in the most Parisian of coats with a boutouniere, presides over the establishment. A mere glance at the little apricot tarts or the wonderful *plats de la ville* in the window call up such a nostalgia for France that one walks right in and proceeds to order something at once.

Pasadena hotels have been having all sorts of gayeties and I noticed some lovely gowns at one of the dances in the charming new lounge of the Vista del Arroyo. A girl with russet hair had a tulle dress of almost the same color with pale turquoise and mauve velvet ribbons. A tall dark woman wore a sheath dress of cloth of gold with a long trailing end, on either side. Blue and silver brocade with clusters of silver grapes and a diametrical collar were worn by a woman with snow white hair; and a dress of black lace with hoops at the hips, over a silver underdress was Spanish and effective. Such lovely stockings and shoes as everyone is wearing for dances, all the stockings of fine silk either plain or openwork and practically all the shoes showing some variety of strap.

Sailor hats have certainly come into their own again; the plain stiff ones with ribbon or folded bands being ubiquitous and all sorts of rather fancy ones a close second. I liked a black one of very thin patent leather, covered with a very fine silver net, a folded band of grape crape around the crown and the brim faced with the same; the effect being very subdued. Another was of dark brown taffeta—stiff brim and soft rather slightly draped crown on which was a design in oval pink coral beads.

Other hats on the sailor order have quite oval crowns and very narrow brims—they are of all sorts of straws— dull, glittering and fancy weaves and are trimmed with wreathes of tiny fruits or flowers; one worn at the Ambassador had a black lace veil draped over the wreath and falling an inch or two over the brim edge all around.

The window of one of Los Angeles' smartest shops displayed recently a quite adorable party gown and wrap. Both were entirely composed of a silvery king-fisher blue taffeta. The waist was tight and plain, sleeveless except for a little scallop at the top of the arm hole. The skirt was a succession of tiers of these same scallops from beneath each of which hung a similar scallop of clear green. The cloak had a deep hood or capuchon arrangement and was also carried out in the overlapping scallops.

Bullocks seemed to be making rather a feature of organdy for both dresses and hats, the latter picturesque things of various poke-bonnet shapes in different colors with trimmings of flowers and ribbon —many floating ends. And just here let me say that the ostrich



CHARMING ARE THE CAPES AT THE VILLE DE PARIS



SPORTS CLOTHES FROM NEW YORK AT THE VILLE DE PARIS.

feather hanging down into one's lap became common almost as soon as it was adopted, as the exaggerated or eccentric fashions always do.

The organdy dresses are usually of some light colors and are self-trimmed with ruffles or bands or cut out scallops and points. Some young girls are sweet in them if they are immaculately fresh, but anyone older than a sub-deb should beware.

A well cut sports coat here was of a deep yellow cloth with white shawl collar and cuffs to match the skirt. One of the long-waisted straight gowns for little dinners or hotel evenings was of pinkish blue Georgette. The lower half of the skirt was a series of tucks, all above that being covered with a trellis of small crystal beads, the half sleeves were plain.

From those it seemed natural to drop in at "The Ville," as people here speak of the big Dyas store. A new full length sports cape was knit and had ribs that made it look as though it was pleated, a long scarf attached at the neck line had long fringed ends that were capable of being manipulated into all sorts of interesting arrangements.

I liked an imported knit waistcoat of heavy white silk, the fronts, straight high collar and cuffs done in an elaborate heavy design with bound edges and rows of almost-touching buttons. The sleeves and back were quite plain.

A one piece knit dress of dark blue had white silk stripes and cross lines as well as a white collar; while another knit suit was in two pieces, the skirt ribbed to resemble pleats, the waist an almost exact replica of a sailor's jersey.

Faille was the new old material of a separate skirt and it was laid in very shallow box pleats, the top of the pleats being a sort of checker-board of pale blue and white, the rest all white.

Silk and wool ribbed sweaters are almost ideal in weight and very good-looking—the collars and cuffs are plain or have a rather fuzzy surface.

With a rather quiet suit may be worn one of the new wool scarfs—wide and long and made of extraordinary color combinations, a written description would not lead one to believe them the very attractive accessories that they are.

Up in the millinery department the hats were being sold so fast I had scarcely time for more than a cursory glance. A rather wide brimmed hat, slightly mushroom in shape, was of raffia embroidered with scattered conventional floowers in red, blue and yellow. The base of the crown was encircled with two very narrow folds of bright blue and the brim was faced with the same.

A lace-like tan straw in a wide soft sailor shape was banded with tan gros-grain and over this and especially massed about the upper edge of the crown was an applique design in brown satin with steel edges.

Tappe may be trusted to do something original and a soft white crushable model from him was made of Paper! It was adorned with little flat flowers and leaves cut from flannel and made in the hat. Tappe also stood sponsor for a large hat with the original and lovely trimming of bleeding hearts.

A really lovely summery affair was, of course, organdy with white spots. A fold edged the white lined brim and the soft draped crown was about with a sash of the same tied in a big picot edged bow.

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Continued from page 3

Clubs

THE Wa-Wan Club of Los Angeles announces Wednesday, March 23, as the date of their yearly Community Offering, a memorial festival in honor of Helen Hunt Jackson, to be held in the Ambassador Hotel ball room. Reception from two to three o'clock to meet Mr. Edward S. Curtis and his daughter, Miss Curtis. Mr. Curtis will give his unique picture opera-lecture on the American Indian.

THE Playcrafters, an organized club of amateur playwrights, meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in the Fay Building, Los Angeles, when original plays are read before the club members only. Criticisms are freely made and once or twice a year the club gives a public performance, putting on selected plays written by members of the club during the year.

Pasadena Music

THE third of the series of Coleman Concerts will be given March 24, by Alice Coleman Batchelder, pianist, and includes Harry Munro, baritone, and an illustrated talk by Eleanor Hague, on the folk song and its relation to piano numbers.

THE Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles will give the last of a series of three evening concerts on April 8th at the Pasadena High School, at 8:15. Elizabeth Rothwell, soprano, will be the soloist.

Pasadena and Los Angeles Exhibitions

MARCH 1-31. Exhibition of paintings in water colors by Marion Kavanagh Wachtel at the Leroy D. Ely Studio, 335 East Colorado street, Pasadena.

MARCH 1-31. Annual exhibition of paintings by Eastern artists, Studio of Cannell & Chaffin, 720 West Seventh street, Los Angeles.

APRIL 1-MAY 15. Exhibition of painters and sculptors of Southern California, Otis Art Institute, Los Angeles.

Exhibition of paintings—Grand Canyon of Arizona and California landscapes by Dana Bartlett. New Studio, 231 South Spring street, Los Angeles. Open every Thursday, 1 to 5 and 7 to 10.

Exhibition of water colors by California Water Color Society, 516 South Hill street, Los Angeles.



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MARCH 10—Linda Loriel and Mrs. Batchelder.

MARCH 24—Greig, Beethoven and Chopin by Mrs. Batchelder, preceded by a related talk on Folk Song by Eleanor Hague.

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Lying near the beautiful Sierra Madre Mountains, it has the advantages of mountain scenery, mountain water, refreshing breezes, and recreational opportunity. Situated in the far-famed San Gabriel Valley, it is within easy reach of Los Angeles.

Electric light and water plants are municipally owned—the service is satisfactory and the price for both light and water is reasonable. The fire department is entirely equipped with motor-driven apparatus, and, with its six completely outfitted fire stations in various parts of the city, gives ample protection in case of fire. The city covers more than fourteen square miles and is from eight hundred to twelve hundred feet above sea level. The present population is between forty-five and fifty thousand.

Five parks furnish athletic fields, tennis courts, an open air plunge, picnic grounds and other recreational facilities. A parking space, with water and other conveniences, is furnished for automobiles on touring trips.

Pasadena is noted for its clean and well-kept streets, its miles of trees in parkings, and the general cleanliness and safety provided for its citizens. It is linked with Southern California's great boulevard system, affording the finest motoring in the world. The great Colorado street bridge over the Arroyo Seco, within the city, is notable in size, design and picturesque setting, and forms an important link in this system.

The city is governed by a commission of five members, who apportion its various activities and administer its affairs. It is now in its eighth year under this form of government, and has experienced a most successful administration—much money has been expended for permanent improvements, tax values have been reduced, and the tax levy has been lowered. Until last year no bonds have been issued since 1912, when the water system was acquired. Few cities can show a more successful government.

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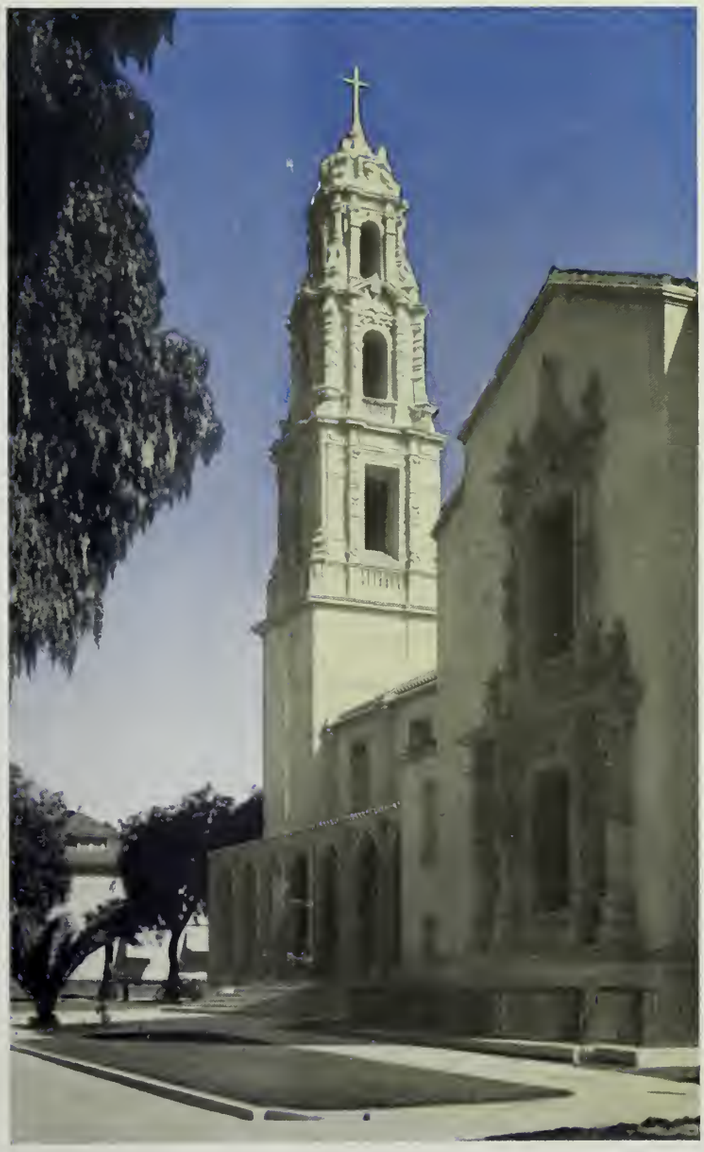


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No. 1—Exotics

A NOTED botanist once made this statement to the writer: "I have botanized in every section of the globe, but I can truly state that I have seen a greater variety and diversity of flowering and fruiting plants in the Pasadena section than I ever saw before in any locality." I believe this statement to be true. Climatically we are most fortunately situated. Plants from almost the Arctic Circle can be seen growing by the side of immigrants from near the tropics.

Realizing this fact, a little over ten years ago I started out to see what could be done to enlarge the catalog of the numerous exotics I found already growing here, and the following recital is a partial list of some of the more or less interesting and valuable plants introduced locally by me. When I started in the business I found that little effort had been made in recent years to introduce new plants, and this was all the more remarkable when I found that practically all of our economical and ornamental plants then growing here were exotics, largely from South Africa, and Australia.

It seemed to me, at the time of my advent into the nursery business, that ultimately Southern California must become the "Garden Beautiful" center of America and I reasoned that many people wishing to retire from active business would seek this section and for pastime and pleasure take up growing of plants as a hobby, and if so there would be a rivalry as to who possessed the most interesting garden, and in order to lead, a constant search for new material must be carried on. I was right.



IN 1915 WE IMPORTED FROM FRANCE THIS GREAT AND VALUABLE RASPBERRY NOVELTY. WE HAVE FRUITED IT FOR TWO YEARS AND HAVE NO HESITANCY IN PRONOUNCING IT THE GREATEST MONEY-MAKER AND THE BEST PLANT FOR THE GARDEN WE HAVE EVER HANDLED. THE BERRIES ARE VERY LARGE AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY. THE FALL AND WINTER CROP, BORNE ON THE NEW CANES FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER, IS EVEN HEAVIER AND FINER THAN THE SPRING CROP. FOR MOST SECTIONS OF CALIFORNIA THIS RASPBERRY WILL SURELY PROVE A GREAT ADDITION

By D. W. COOLIDGE

I am sure that no city in America of double the size of Pasadena can show as many well-kept gardens as our own peerless gem, and to have the feeling that I have contributed, if only in a small way, to making these gardens of greater interest to botanist and layman alike, is a sincere satisfaction and pleasure.

I think it is recognized now in a greater degree than ever before that the most pleasing gardens are those that show intelligent blending of colors. Very rarely do we now see such atrocities as scarlet geraniums and magenta Bougainvilleas planted side by side, a sight not uncommon a short time ago. Of all the color schemes possible, my own preference is for pink and blue, and while there is a dearth of good shrubs of either, some of the later introduced exotics are nearly all that could be desired.

Not to extend this article too far, I will here enumerate some of the better shrubs and trees introduced by the company I have the honor of heading. In pink flowering evergreen shrubs none are prettier than Rapheolepsis Delacourei, Escallonia Langleyensis, Ceanothus Marie Simon, Erica persoluta rosea, that dainty, small-flowered, charming pink heather, E. perspicua erecta, a most charming long-tubed heather, and Tamarix hispida aestevalis. Of the lavender, purple and blues, Pleroma splendens, with foliage of velvet and gorgeous royal purple flowers, Ceanothus "Chas. Dietrich," with deep indigo blue flowers, Ceanothus arboreus, from Catalina Island, Ceanothus "Alfred Pitted," a French hybrid of pleasing lavender flowers, and the winter-blooming Eranthemum Pulshellum, with lovely sky-blue flowers.

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If it is desired by the management, at a future time, I would like to speak of the rare fruiting plants introduced through us.

We are sure that no ten per cent of the people of Southern California realize the extent of the collection of plants that is open for inspection every day in the year.

Visitors are always cordially welcomed and any plant lover, amateur or professional, will find much to interest him should he take the pains to visit our place at Colorado St. and Hill Avenue and then the "Rancho Pomoflora" on Santa Anita Avenue-Boulevard.

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of engagements, births, marriages, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Engagements

SIMMONS-BLANKENHORN. Miss Kathryn Simmons, daughter of Mrs. Francis Simmons, of Chicago, to L. Mac Blankenhorn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blankenhorn, of Pasadena. The date of the wedding is now announced as June eleventh, at the residence in Chicago of Mrs. Francis Simmons.

LOOMIS-ANGLE. Miss Emily Loomis, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Frederick J. Loomis, of Pasadena and Los Angeles, to Dr. James Cornelius Angle, of Santa Barbara, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Angle, of Kingston, New York.

DUQUE-FITZ HUGH PHILLIPS. Miss Helen Duque, daughter of Mrs. Thomas L. Duque, of 701 South New Hampshire Street, Los Angeles, to Henry Fitz Hugh Phillips, son of Mrs. Sarah Fitz Hugh Phillips, of Philadelphia. Miss Duque has many friends in Pasadena who await the announcement of the date of the wedding with interest.

Births

BROWN. March 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tenney Brown, at 1806 Grand Concourse, New York, a son, christened Randolph Duncan Brown. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, of Los Angeles.

ABETTI. January, to Mr. and Mrs. Georgio Abetti, of Italy, a son, who has been christened Pier Antonio. Mr. Abetti has many friends in Southern California.

Obituary

TORRANCE. April. Jared S. Torrance, at his home, 929 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena. Mr. Torrance was born in New York, but has made his home in Pasadena since the year 1887. Mrs. Torrance survives him.

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JARBOE, April 11.—Mary Halsey Jarboe, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jerome Case Bull, New York City, N. Y., at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Jarboe was for most of her life a resident of San Francisco, coming to California with her father and mother, the Reverend and Mrs. Eleazar Thomas, in 1855. In 1860 she married John R. Jarboe, with whom she led an active life in the upbuilding of San Francisco, being a founder of the Century Club, the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, the Woman's Exchange, and many other good works. She leaves, besides her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, her grandson, John Dimond Jarboe, and his family, in Imperial Valley, and the children of her sister, Emma Thomas Urmy, whom she raised.

Sailings

DR. AND MRS. JAMES H. McBRIDE, of Pasadena, sailed on the S. S. "La France" from New York, April 20th, and will spend several months in England and France, where they go to visit the last resting place of their son, First Lieut. James McBride, of the 9th Aero Squadron, American Aviation Forces.

Mrs. Alice T. Pillsbury and her daughter, Mrs. Harold Ayer, will sail from New York on May 12th, for Italy, where Mrs. Ayer's daughters are at Mrs. Sheldon's school in Florence. Mr. Ayer will join them for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Blankenhorn sailed from New York on April 20th, and will be traveling abroad for several months.

In the East

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. HALE, of Pasadena, are in Washington, and will remain in the East for six weeks or longer. Dr. Hale went primarily to attend the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Tod Ford, accompanied by Miss Mildred Landreth, will spend the next month or six weeks in New York.

Clubs

THE events of April at Annandale included the Annual Invitation Tournament, followed by the Tournament Dinner Dance after the playing of the finals on Saturday, April 30. Dr. Paul Hunter, state champion, is on his way to Europe to enter the British amateur championship event, while Miss Margaret Cameron, champion of Annandale, Northern California and Del Monte, is an entrant in the state championship for women at Beresford.

The most interesting event of the month at the Flintridge Country Club is the Horse Show, held Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30, for the benefit of the Pasadena Home for the Aged and the Pasadena Children's Training School. Brilliant social functions preceded, accompanied and followed the events of the two days.

Newport Harbor Yacht Club announces a birthday celebration May 14, the fourth birthday of the club. This signalizes the opening of the club for the season, and includes a reception, dress parade of the fleet, annual inspection of the club fleet, breaking out of the colors, birthday dinner, and ball. On May 28 a power boat race, matched, and on May 30 one design sloop race.

(Continued on Page 21)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
A CALIFORNIA CHURCH. MYRON HUNT, *Architect* . *Cover Design*	
THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN . . . . . *D. W. Coolidge*	2
SOUTHLAND CALENDAR	3
THE INNER COURT, POMONA COLLEGE . . *Contents Design*	
BERT JOHNSON, *Sculptor;* MYRON HUNT, *Architect.*	
CALIFORNIANA AT POMONA . . . *Victor E. Marriott*	5
PRESERVING THE LANDSCAPE . . . . . *Virginia Ballen*	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT—*Verse* . . . . . *Mabel Balch*	6
RAGGED ROBIN—*Verse* . . . . . *Alice N. Spicer*	6
DESERT DAWN . . . . . *Susan H. Folwell*	6
THE DESERT . . . . . *John Welsh*	7
THE OTIS ART INSTITUTE . . . . . *David Edstrom*	8
THE SMALL COLLEGE . . . . *Raymond Leslie Buell*	9
THE MAKING OF A FILM . . . . . *Ellen Leech*	10
LOS ANGELES TOMORROW . . . . . *Motley Flint*	11
SOUTHLAND OPINION	12-13
A CREDIT NATION, UNPREPARED . . *Henry M. Robinson*	
MORE TRUTH . . . . . *Paul Perigord*	
THE NEW MISSION PLAYHOUSE . . *John McGroarty*	14
WELLESLEY, AN APPRECIATION . . . *Elizabeth Connor*	16
THE SPIRIT OF REDLANDS . . . *Julian Boynton Green*	16
A MUNICIPAL KILN . . . . . *Clayton R. Rogers*	19
TYPES . . . . . *Louise di Geffene*	19

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CALIFORNIANA IN POMONA'S LIBRARY

By VICTOR E. MARRIOTT, *Librarian, Pomona College*

ROMANCE has always clung about the skirts of California history. From the time when the early conquistadores took the name Calfornia from Montalvo's romance, Las Sergas de Esplandian, and affixed it to the peninsula of Lower California, down to the days of the gold rush and the Argonauts of '49, California history has carried a peculiar interest and charm.

It is well, therefore, that several libraries in Southern California are gathering distinctive collections of material dealing with the history of the Pacific Coast. One of these is the Mason Collection in the Pomona College Library at Claremont.

It is possible only to open a few windows of description for such a collection, in the space allowed, but these little openings will perhaps be enough to interest the book-lover and student of history. Fine old volumes in vellum and morocco left the print shop in Venice or London and other centers, back in the 16th or 17th centuries, hoary ancestors of a long line of reprints and translations; early charts showing California as an island, or South America as a shapeless lump of land with a cannibal's hut in the middle of it; these are some of the attractions this collection holds out.



ENTRANCE TO THE MUSIC HALL OF POMONA COLLEGE. MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT.

The west coast of North America, early had fascination for the bold explorers of Europe. Spanish, English, Dutch, French, Russian, all explored our Pacific shore. In 1578-'79, Drake came sailing up the coast and wintered near San Francisco. On this voyage the Mason Collection has two very important items, almost contemporaneous with Drake. First, "The World Encompassed," London, 1628. This is the first edition of the first separately printed account of Drake's voyage round the world. The account is supposed to have been written by Drake's nephew. The second is a very rare map included in "Le Voyage curieux," Paris, 1641. The first edition is claimed to have appeared in 1613, no copies known. The map shows Drake's course around the world and places Drake's name, Nova Albion, on the upper coast of California. There is a vignette portrait of Drake in the center of the map, and at the bottom, these words, "Carte vuee et corrige por le dict siegneur drach."

As further indication of the way in which romance springs up in connection with our Pacific Ocean history, mention should be made of two books in the Mason Collection which inspired two English masterpieces. One of these is Captain Edward Cooke, "Voyage to the South Sea," London, 1712. Cooke accompanied Captain Woodes Rogers on his voyage round the world. This was said to have been "the most successful buccaneering expedition of the century." The loot which they took from the Spaniards amounted to nearly a million dollars. On the way up the coast of South America, they picked up one Alexander Selkirk who had lived on the island Juan Fernandez for four years. The account as given in Captain Cooke's book is said to have furnished DeFoe the substance for his "Robinson Crusoe."

The other book is Captain Shelvocke's "A Voyage Round the World by the Way of the Great South Sea," London, 1726. It is claimed that Simon Hatley, mate of Captain Shelvocke's ship, "in one of his melancholy fits shot an albatros which followed the ship." From this comes Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

Some of the most important historical works in the collection are:

Torquemada, Monarchia Indiana, Sevilla, 1615. Very rare first edition.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo, Historia Verdadera de la Conquista. Madrid, 1632. Bernal Diaz was a companion of Cortes on his great campaign in Mexico.

Acosta, Joseph de, Historia natural y moral de las Indias, Sevilla, 1590.

Herrera, Antonio de, Historia General, Madird, 1726.

Navarette, Don Martin Fernandez de, Colección de los viages, 5 volumes, Madrid, 1825-37.

Apostólicos Afánes de la Compaña de Jésus, Méjico, 1754.

Palou, Francisco, Relación historia de la Vida...del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra, Méjico, 1787.

Hakluyt, "Voyages," London 1589 and "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries." London, 1598-1600. 3 volumes, bound in two. A very fine set.

"Purchas, His Pilgrims," London, 1625. Contains the earliest engraved map known showing California as an island. On the map is a legend, "California sometimes supposed to be a part of ye westerne continent but scince, by a Spanish charte, taken by ye Hollanders, is found to be a goodly island."

Ramusio, Navigationi et Viaggi, Venice, 1556.

Lin Schoten, John Juygen. Itinerario, Amsterdam, 1596. First edition of a rare book. It was used as a log-book by ship's pilots going to the East Indies.

Laet, Joannis de, Beschrijvinghe van West Indien, Leyden, 1630 and Novus Orbis, 1633, both products of the famous Elzevir house.

The Mason Collection possesses also some splendid old atlases. Among these are:

The Ptolemy atlas of 1513, containing the so-called "Admiral's Map," made probably in 1507 or 1508, one of the oldest maps showing the New World.

Blaen, Joan—Grooten Atlas, Amsterdam, 1664-65. The Blaens were almost as famous in their map-making as the Elzevirs were in their bookmaking. The set in the Pomona College Library is a set of immense folios and as is stated by Winsor, done "with a wealth of skill rarely equaled since."

Acknowledgment

Flowers are God's smiles:
  There is no humblest blossom
But hath its message joyous;
  There are no weeds,
But flowers out of place;
  Yet, never seen by man,
Their loveliness must cheer
  Our Little Brothers, the dumb beasts,
Who dwell among them,
  And birds, who recompense
With notes of lilting joy.

MABEL BALCH, Pasadena.



A Portion of the Beautiful Garden of Charles D. Blaney San Jose, Cal. Willis Polk, Architect

Ragged Robin

A ragged rascal, wearing his beret
  Askew, his jaunty red sash pulled awry,
  He smiles at all under the wide blue sky.
Content with earth, and all that he may get.
Who could divine, seeing his ragged coat,
  He is no gypsy? Scion of true rose!
  Faithful to type, whate'er you may suppose,
Attired as rich as songs that Hafiz wrote.
Of royal rose your room shall richly breathe
  When in the tall cut-crystal you immerse
This princeling long-descended; he will wreathe
  His speech with tales of ancient kings he knew,
Who loved him well, singing his praise in verse;
  True, then, red Rose, even as today he's true!

ALICE N. SPICER.

PRESERVING THE LANDSCAPE

VIRGINIA BALLEN

IF the Yosemite or the Grand Canyon were cut up into small acreages and sold to individual grantees the ordinary landholder would at once begin improvements. Brush would be cleared out, trees would be cut down, weeds would be burned, swamps would be filled in and rivers changed and polluted. And this without the excuse of agricultural necessity, but merely to jibe with the other impertinences of a country estate. Feather-duster palms would soon adorn the top of El Capitan, eucalyptus trees would of course be planted along Bright Angel trail, and the spineless cactus border the banks of the Merced. I use these trees and plants figuratively. They would not survive at the named stations, to prove the refined taste of civilized man, but other atrocities better suited to the climate would.

And if Palm Canyon, that loveliest oasis in a light-painted desert, passed out of its present holding into the tampering hands of the ordinary land owner, who can doubt but that some kind of an Australian blue gum, or Kamchatkan pines would not be planted speedily, to push aside the leaning trunk-thatched fan palms and dispute their picturesque and native right to the water-holes.

The hand of man is an itching, destructive thing. The brain of man exercises itself upon the fair earth, as the brain of a child wreaks havoc upon its toys. Nothing must stand as it stood before the advent of man's possession. The exquisite composition of the ages is torn apart so that he may crow over his balanced blocks, over the fences proclaiming his own crude arrangements.

He crosses the seas with a seed in his pocket to poke down into some utterly useless and wholly uncalled-for setting—so his children can say: "My father planted this apple tree." It matters not to him that mango and bread fruit trees put the sickly apple to shame. The land has known his touch; he has put his mark upon it. No, the flourishing of a continental jungle is as naught compared to that one spindling tree which his hand has graced.

Because a twig pushed into the ground will grow, man feels himself potent to give life to, or take the life of, vegetation. He feels he has the right of God to uproot, to blast and to set his own little sticks sprouting. He believes he feels like God when the new things root and bud—but he plays the very devil with the landscape.

What the beauty spoiler would do in the Yosemite he is doing, unchecked as yet, all over California. Everywhere he is destroying smaller though not less wonderful Grand Canyons and messing over as perfectly finished, if humbler, Yosemites.

He is changing the distinctive aspect of our hills and dales into a hodge-podge exhibition of his own ignorance and conceit.

He burns off the coppiced chaparal—a rich and marvelous garden in itself, protecting rare lilies and loveliest flowers—"the little forests" creeping over the foothills, crouching knee to knee, leaning shoulder to shoulder, dwarfed, wine-brown bodied, bough laced about bough, twisted, old, unique and world noted, if the landscape meddler but knew it.

We have all seen how he tries to cover the scarred earth. What doesn't he plant on the bare knolls—rag-tags and bob-ends from other forests. Some dwarf trees very like the pink-belled manzanita he has uprooted, or the shreddy barked, feathery flowered chamiso, but forlornly twining their arms about the empty air.

The sins of the man who thinks he can improve upon the Master hand of the universe would fill a book.

Faintly, very faintly, I hear the united voice of protest—always beginning on that low, peculiar note—unhurried, because it is going to grow. No sputterings or rantings—slowly increasing in strength—the mighty voice of reconstructive public opinion.

After all, the landscape meddler is a good sport—not for one moment is he aware of his paltry egotism. When the import of that voice reaches him he will be as zealous and as reverently endeavor to bring back and to preserve the natural beauty of California.

DESERT DAWN

By SUSAN FOLWELL

Come with me into the desert at the dawning, friend of mine,
When the snug warm earth lies dreaming, fanned by God's own breath divine,
Where the mountains rise like temples—you can almost hear them pray
When their peaks are wreathed with roses in the glow of new-born day.

When the morning stars are fading to a hymn of purest gold,
And the silences take up the chord and sing it as of old—
It is then all troubles vanish, and tormenting trifles cease,
Though the lips are dumb, deep in the heart are God, and love, and peace.



THE DESERT NEAR PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA. FROM SCENES LIKE THIS WAS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MADE TO BLOSSOM LIKE THE ROSE. PHOTOGRAPH BY STEPHEN WILLARD, PALM SPRINGS.

THE DESERT

By JOHN WELSH

MYSTERIOUS, mystical and inscrutable the desert stretches on every side of the horizon.

The home of Silence, the realm of Desolation, the land of Solitude and Despair.

Its sands, ever restless and shifting, twist and twine in fancy spirals high in the air, under the propulsion of those wandering miniature whirlwinds peculiar to the desert; again lying serene and still, as if they had never moved since the beginning of time. When the trumpets of the Storm King blow, and he rides down the blast in all his majesty and terror, shrieking like a thousand Valkyries, the desert wakes up, and woe to the traveler who is far out in its trackless wastes.

Under the lash of the howling tempest the sands begin to boil furiously like a witch's cauldron and the land is transformed into a fearsome inferno of burning heat and blinding, chopping, stinging dust. The wanderer caught in this awful and sublime war of the forces of nature may well call on all his gods for succor. Burning sand overhead, burning sand around, death everywhere.

Running, staggering, walking, and finally crawling, his eyes blinded, his throat dried to parchment, his lungs filled with red hot needles he vainly seeks some place of shelter from his frightful torments, till at length he sinks down on the sand in utter despair, and the last sound he hears on this earth is the dreadful voice of the desert, yelling, "I am all powerful, and pitiless, pitiless, pitiless." The sands cover him deep and all trace of the unfortunate wanderer is completely effaced until it may be many years after, in some wanton caprice they leave his bones uncovered and the next traveler passing that place starts aghast as his foot strikes against a white, bleached skull. It is as if the desert had spoken to him and said, "Beware."

For ages the subtle and fascinating lure of the desert has called, and is still calling to the children of men.

Like the fabled sirens of old, it sings and calls, "Come to me," and I will give you the desire of your heart. Gold and precious stones I have in hidden recesses, and, above all, more precious than rubies, I will give you peace and rest."

It is in the desert, of all places, where man finds himself face to face with Nature. In its illimitable spaces the hum of the bustling world is utterly silenced and forgotten. At night as he lies on the sands beside his glowing camp fire gazing up at the glorious canopy of stars which blaze with a pulsing brilliancy unknown elsewhere, he has the uncanny feeling that a million eyes are watching him, and in the stupendous silence can fancy he hears the rushing of the planets through space.

One can never forget some of the nights out there. The heavens full of beautiful stars, the new moon clear and brilliant like a shallow skiff of beaten silver with the shadow of the earth like a sorrow enfolded in its clasp.

And in the early morning when the daily miracle takes place—which is of more importance to the world than if all the kingdoms in it were suddenly changed to republics and all the republics became kingdoms—the desert changes to a scene of entrancing beauty and splendor, far transcending any dream of color that the brain of artist has ever conceived.

A faint, pearly light first lies along the horizon, then a shimmer of delicate green spreads across the zenith, which swiftly changes to amber and turquoise, transforming the desert into a land of mystical glamor and romance, flooding it with an opalesque light, like "that light that never was on sea or land," the consecration of the poet's dream.

Shafts of crimson flame now shoot up into the sky, bright heralds of Aurora's fiery steeds and the "shouting sun" leaps over the rim of the world with a bound.

And sometimes, on days of fiery heat, when the traveler sits under "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," the desert takes up its magic brush and palette, and using the quivering air as a canvas, paints in alluring and seductive style, entrancing pictures of silvery lakes and rushing streams of pure crystal, leafy wood and emerald green grass. So sharp and vivid are the shadows reflected in the water that the grass stems can be seen shaking in the lightest breath of air.

Well it is for the traveler if he is an old hand, and not to be enticed by the beckoning finger and lovely, smiling, but treacherous and mocking, face of the mirage, knowing that to seek it out can only lead to madness and despair, too often to death.

The desert will continue to call to the children of mankind until that greatest of magicians, the modern civil engineer, shall some day wave his magic rod.

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION ABOUT ART SCHOOLS

By David Edstrom

WE all have the privilege in our individual lives of choosing the seeming or the real, of trying to be really decent by effort and stumbling, falling and arising, or of gilding ourselves with a perfect surface and practicing other things of which we are ashamed. In culture there applies the same rule as in morals and we always find the sham and the genuine, the bluff and the real. In the end, however, life forces most of us to seek the pearl of great price.

For me as an artist, the most precious pearl is beauty—beauty in a real, profound sense. When I speak of a city as beautiful I mean first of all a clean, wholesome, prosperous city. Few beings take such great care of themselves as beautiful people. See a young girl who has discovered that the world thinks she is beautiful; how constantly she takes care of herself. This kind of beauty, however, is only skin deep. The great beauty is that which unites men, and creates communities and nations. To teach our young people this beauty we must have schools. In Los Angeles we have such a school, in the Otis Art Institute. A finer school does not exist anywhere nor a finer director than Mr. Townsley. It is founded on sound progressive principles and should become one of the world's great institutions.

An artist or a teacher is as specialized in his work as a surgeon or a lawyer. In these professions we usually refrain from meddling because it endangers our lives or our pocketbook, but, when it comes to art or education, every Tom, Dick and Harry thinks he knows it all. If this splendid institution is to live, and if men and women who are worth while and who are passionate practitioners of art and teaching are to be gotten and held, the institute must be put on a firm foundation, such as is seen in fine schools, like the Chicago Art Institute.

Efficiency is one of the watchwords of modern life. In art education it applies as well as in the manufacturing of clothes-pins or steel rails.—To get results essentials must be found. To find the essentials is to be efficient. This, as applied to the Otis Art Institute, means that no one should be required to or allowed to fool with any of its daily order of activity who is not in daily and constant touch with its work.

It is the most childish absurdity when, as I know has happened, it takes a week to get permission and have the necessary papers signed to get a fifty-cent job in carpentering done. It is unnecessary to go into all the foolish details of how the institute may be handicapped, but we must take into consideration one thing before it is too late. We must make the Otis Art Institute a self-governing body and give the director full and complete authority in the handling of its routine. Precious brain voltage of a great man, the time of students and faculty is otherwise wasted and bright hopes and dreams killed.



FROM A PORTRAIT OF MR. C. P. TOWNSLEY PAINTED BY WILLIAM CHASE AT CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIFORNIA.

A place governed by dilettantes is not thirty per cent efficient. The splendid growth that this institution has made is because of the patience and almost superhuman efforts of the director and the devoted faculty. Give them a free hand and cut out red tape and the dream of a great art school on the Pacific Coast will come true.

THE CRAFTS

THE Otis Art Institute has a department of crafts and one of interior decoration especially planned to train students in these arts so important to our Southland communities.

Mr. Harry Nielsen, Vice-President of the John Holtzclaw Company, is giving some time to supervision of the Department of Interior Decoration, and has secured as Instructor, Alexander Baroggio who studied in France, Italy and Germany, and who has been instructor in Interior Decoration and Furniture Design, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Stuyvesant High School, and Washington Irving High School, New York City, and Head Designer of Wm. Baumgarten & Co., New York City. Mr. Douglas Donaldson, whose delightful metal work and jewelry is such a joy to California art lovers, is teaching design and craftsmanship, and Los Angeles is fortunate in retaining him on the Pacific Coast.



TEA CADDY DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY DOUGLAS DONALDSON

AN ART ALLIANCE

MEMBERS of the State Board of Education came to Los Angeles in April, holding an art conference in the beautiful buildings of the University of California's Southern Branch. Besides an exhibition which gave the public an idea of the effect of art on manufactured articles, there was a program thoughtfully planned to bring together the students of the basic principles of art, the merchant or manufacturer of the necessities of life, and the general public or consumer as educated in our public schools.

At the end of the program Mrs. Ray, as chairman of the hour, explained the object and true inwardness of an art alliance, mentioned the growth of the Art Alliance of New York and inception of one in California last year when, at a similar Art Conference in San Francisco, the advantages of such an organization were set forth by the educators of the state.

Under the chairman's direction, the audience was then divided into groups, representative of the schools, elementary, high and normal; and a fourth group embracing all who were interested in the organization of an Art Alliance. This last group proceeded, in true Southland fashion, to organize immediately. Professor Clark of Stanford, as chairman, received suggestions made by those present, and a committee was appointed to invite all interested to join.

Miss Edna D. Lowd, of the Art Department, U. S. C., was asked to head the committee on organization. Resolutions setting forth the sense of the teachers attending the conference, were adopted by the meeting, and emphasized the necessity for a more fundamental and general training in the principles of art, both in the public schools and in the profession of teaching.

A meeting for organization will be called during May.

THE SMALL COLLEGE

—By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
Assistant Professor of History and Economics, Occidental College

THE PRIDE OF AMERICA has been in its schools. Yet this, too, has often proved to be a false pride. No one more frankly realized this fact than President Butler, who, in his last report to the trustees of Columbia University, said that young men and women are leaving colleges "without a trained intelligence, without any standard of appreciation in art or morals, with wretched manners, with slovenly speech, and without capacity to approach a new problem dispassionately or reason about it clearly."

If one may hazard an explanation of the ineffectiveness of present-day education, it may be found to lie in two facts: the ungainly size of our universities, and the materialism of our curricula. It has often been the boast of some of our institutions that they are among the largest universities in the world. God grant that the time will soon come when such a condition will call forth not a boast, but an apology! Mere size is no criterion of worth. In a school it is usually a sign of mediocrity: Not because its scholarship standards are not of the highest order; not because its libraries and seminars do not contain the most precious manuscripts; but because its very hugeness suppresses the individual, though it may exalt the crowd.

It is because of this fundamental defect in the organization of a large university that Occidental College, in company with hundreds of other small colleges, finds ample justification for existence. It is for this reason that Occidental limits the number in its freshman class to one hundred and fifty; it is for this reason that she emphasizes the small discussion group in preference to the large lecture course. She asks no one to accept knowledge because it comes from the fountain head of knowledge; she asks that nothing be accepted upon authority.

The old centralized state, with its inefficiency and its autocracy, is passing away. The group is taking its place as the creative basis of society. This movement cannot help but affect education. Despite the glamor of its ceremonies—whether they take the form of academic processions or fraternity balls—the university, as an institution for undergratuate study, must likewise give way to a smaller unit in education—the small college, which aims to develop not bigness, but excellence—an institution which aims to bring out all that is worthy in the individual. Occidental wishes to be small in numbers; but she wishes to be large in spirit; she believes that quality is obtainable only when quantity is limited.

The second defect of present-day education is its materialism. Materialism does not necessarily mean a crass disregard for all that is beautiful or holy. But it means commercialism—the prostitution of knowledge for the purpose of making money. It means avoiding the study of principles so as more quickly to study their application. The student, lacking in that idealism which comes only from a broader foundation than education usually offers today, may easily come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as positive Right. He enters the world, thereupon, to drain it of what he can; he submerges the idea of service with the idea of gain.

Occidental College stands firmly against materialism in education. It realizes the necessity of equipping men and women for the future. The purpose of education is not necessarily to aid men to make more dollars; it is not necessarily to increase their powers of earning a living: the chief purpose of education is to teach men and women actually *how to live*. Its curriculum, therefore, requires that every student study a minimum amount of natural science, of history, of literature, of philosophy, and of modern language. It believes only after a student has, at least cursorily, explored all the fields of knowledge, that he can decide in what vocation his life may be best spent, that he may learn really to enjoy the richness of a many-sided life—that he may understand what the purpose of life should be. Finally Occidental believes that the best means of inculcating idealism and a roundness of purpose is by the study of the Supreme Revelation of God to Man. Occidental is distinctly Christian. It believes that the faith from such a belief is the integrating force of knowledge and the dynamic impulse toward truth.



AN UNUSUALLY FINE EXAMPLE OF A CALIFORNIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. PIERPONT DAVIS, ARCHITECT. WHEN OUR CHILDREN ARE ALL ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH EXQUISITE BEAUTY AS IS PUT INTO THIS DOORWAY WE NEED NOT FEAR FOR THEIR APPRECIATION OF ART.

THE SETTING FOR A FILM

By ELLEN LEECH

THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is doing not only a wonderful work in relation to its charities, but is also serving another purpose in bringing the best in architecture, in landscape gardening and in interior decorating before the general American public—made up of many who never attended an Art Exhibit, but who take their ideas of art and of everything pertaining to art from the productions of the silver screen. When we can be shown something so really good as this entrance and realize it is a part of the daily life of today, not something of Greece or Rome, it tends to rouse a spirit of emulation, a desire to have something genuinely good in our own lives and homes. When this is accomplished a great service will have been rendered the great mass of people of these United States.

This instance affords an excellent example of the way the League functions in serving as a medium through which the owners of beautiful homes allow their property to be used by screen directors for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the League. When permission to use the house, the grounds, or both, is granted this information is carefully listed and filed. Upon receipt of a request for a location, the management of the League offers the most suitable and upon its acceptance by the director, an arrangement is made with the owner as to the date and time, never under any circumstances allowing a company to go out until a definite date has been agreed upon by the owner. A card is then prepared for the owner, to be presented by the director, as his identification, stating the number of people in the cast, the portion of the house or grounds they are to use, and the length of time it will be required.

This picture was used by the Lasky Company in the production "Wealth," starring Ethel Clayton, and is rather remarkable from the fact that there are only seven people in the cast.

A very much appreciated addition to the revenue of the League is being received through the donation of the entire proceeds of one performance each week at the Ambassador Theater, in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. This gift is made by the lessees, Messrs. Lesser and Gore. As only photoplays of the first class are presented and as the attendance is large, this is a very appreciable amount.

It was with considerable regret that Mrs. C. C. Perkins' letter of resignation was read and acted upon by the committee. Mrs Perkins expressed a desire to be relieved of the responsibilities of the chairmanship of the Pasadena Location Committee, owing to the urgent press of personal affairs which will consume all of her time during the next few months. Naturally, however, she will continue to be an enthusiastic member of the League.

Mrs. Hancock Banning announced the appointment of Mrs. Page Warden of Pasadena to the office of Second Vice President of the Assistance League and also to be chairman of the Location Bureau in Pasadena.

The Pasadena committee as appointed by Mrs. Perkins before her resignation is as follows: Mrs. Lloyd Krebs, Mrs. Henry Meier, Mrs. J. H. Henry, Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Tod Ford, Mrs. H. M. Robinson, Mrs. Frederick Seares, Mrs. Kenneth Avery, Mrs. Paul Pitner, Mrs. John McWilliams, Mrs. Irving Sturgis, Mrs. J. S. Macdonnell.



THE COPPLES HOUSE IN PASADENA. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF THE PLATERESQUE IN CALIFORNIA. BERTRAM GOODHUE, ARCHITECT.



THE SAN DIEGO EXHIBIT

THE exhibition of Old Masters and Modern Paintings held by Cannell and Chaffin, Los Angeles, in the San Diego Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, March 5th to April 2nd, was an unprecedented success. That part of the beautiful California building used as an art gallery was a very fitting and sympathetic background for the seventy-one canvasses shown. Scattered through the long room with its minstrel gallery and tiled floor were rare treasures of furniture and brocades recently brought from Spain by Mr. Chaffin. Fully ten thousand people came, saw, voiced their approval and unanimously asked that this be a yearly "salon."

Mr. Cuthbert Homan, who studied painting and decoration in France and England under the patronage of Prince Henri de Bearn, was in charge of the Exhibition as the personal representative of Cannell and Chaffin, and is the curator of their Los Angeles galleries.

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US—UTILITIES

LOS ANGELES TOMORROW—*By Motley H. Flint, Vice-President, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank*

THE time has come for some heart searching and plain speaking in regard to the future of Los Angeles, if this city is to develop during the next ten years at anything like the same rate as it has in the past decade.

Los Angeles faces today a transportation shortage, a power shortage, a telephone shortage, and a gas shortage. There is a lack of adequate housing, of office buildings and of industrial construction, as well as want of fuel oil and of gasoline. Portions of our city are short of distribution systems for water, and we lack adequate schools, as well as police and fire protection. Street paving has not kept up with the demand. In short, the time has come when the growth of this city must inevitably be retarded if the people fail to provide the economic necessities for the city's growth.

It does not do any good—in fact, it is decidedly harmful—to attack public utilities, the city departments or individuals for lack of development, for these very attacks retard the very efforts of those attacked.

In 1918 the United States Council of National Defense, through the War Industries Board, made a very careful survey of the industrial resources of certain eastern cities as a basis for the placing of war contracts by the Government. These reports, charted, show that the curve of a city's development and growth is unrestricted so long as the economic requirements for life are available, and that just so soon as there develops in any city a power shortage, a gas shortage or a lack of water or transportation, then the industrial growth of the city slows down and the curves flatten out—this because it is impossible either to take care of or to attract new business to any city where the necessities for the carrying on of that business cannot be provided.

During the war the Government ceased the placing of contracts in any city where this condition was evident, and the resulting stoppage of city growth during war, as a result of Government action, must inevitably become true in peace through the force of economic pressure.

An average of the growth as estimated by the latter approximates 1,250,000 for 1930.

The tabulations, however, of those engineers who feel the responsibility under which their companies labor in furnishing the necessary foundations on which the growth of the city must be predicated, and who realize present shortages, attacked the problem from an entirely different angle and base their studies of the city's growth upon the ability of the various utility companies to furnish them. The general average of the estimates arrived at by this group of engineers approximates 950,000 population for 1930—a difference in estimates of more than 300,000 people,—a city in itself.*

Between these two sets of engineers there was no middle ground. On the one hand were those men who realize that a city's growth must be based upon the ability of people to survive within that city and who realize that the utility companies as they stand will be unable, without material aid, to take care of the burdens which face them.

From these tabulations, then, it is safe to say that during the next ten years this city cannot progress beyond the million mark in population if those who face the duty of providing light, heat, transportation and water are left to face this problem alone and forced to work out their own salvation unaided, while we, the beneficiaries, sit back and criticise. These figures show another thing—they show that if proper support and proper financial aid is given, this city can, by simply following in the future its curves of the past, reach a point of population in 1930 of something like 1,250,000.

With the growth of the past years has come a tremendous increase in requirements for every factor of life, as well as a tremendous increase in per capita wealth, and at the present moment, when the people of the east, released from their several war requirements, are again flooding westward at the pre-war rate, the very magnitude of previous development, taken in conjunction with the exhaustion of



THE FLOOD CONTROL DAM AT DEVIL'S GATE IN THE ARROYO SECO CANYON ON THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF PASADENA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY. PHOTOGRAPH BY OTA.

In order to make a comparatively safe study of the city of Los Angeles in 1930, the Research Department of the First National Bank and of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank made inquiry of seventeen separate engineering organizations—the organizations of the various public utilities of the city and those experts who must, for the future of their own businesses, make close calculations as to demands which the city's growth will make upon them.

These engineers constitute the best opinion in the city, and yet a strange difference of opinion developed in the replies received.

On the one hand were those who, studying economic conditions, believe that it will not be possible to take care of the economic requirements of such a population as Los Angeles would have if she could progress in the future as she has in the past, and that because of this lack of basic necessities the growth of the city will be materially retarded.

On the other hand were the engineers who simply figured the future curves of the city's growth upon its past history.

manufacturing supplies in practically every line, has added materially to the city's burdens.

For years there was a slowing up in the development of housing in Los Angeles, and we face high rents and a shortage of building supplies; a shortage in plumbing materials, in window glass and in a thousand and one items required for the building of the homes necessary to take care of our rapidly increasing population.

This fact is known and appreciated by every one of us, as well as by the newcomers themselves, simply because this problem is the

(Continued on Page 20)

*The engineers who made estimates for this tabulation include those of the City Water and Power Bureau; the Southern California Edison Company; the Southern California Gas Company; the Southern California Telephone Company; the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation; the Pacific Electric Railway; the Los Angeles Railway; the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; the Efficiency Commission of the city, and the City Planning Commission.

SOUTHLAND

A City Finding Itself

CIVIC ART, is it something that grows out of a city's inner consciousness; or is it the tawdry rouge and powder of the ignorant and unskilled? All the elements which are active in any city, all the varying ideals which find a place in its body politic go to make up that city's art.

In finding herself, Los Angeles must not only force order out of the chaos which has resulted from a too rapid increase in population, but she must, at the same time, leave mobile at least, her means of expression in civic art. Inevitably as nature brings the flower and then the fruit from good trees, so the great roots which stretch out in the soil of the city, toward the mountains and valleys for sustenance, toward the sea for foreign foods—will support an orderly, beautiful structure of civic life expressed in fine streets and buildings, parks and pageantry if those who know how are called upon to guide and to build.

Here is a task fit for the trained woman of today. The men, harassed by a preponderance of dead weight and ignorance in the components of their herculean job of furnishing shelter, fuel, light and water to a widely settled community, cannot be asked to think of art too.

But the intelligent women experienced in service, eager to act for the city's good, can vote into power those who will take the wide vision, men of brains and world knowledge who, while wise enough to refrain from trying to force figs from thistles, will clear away the undergrowth of selfish interest and let the women plan a city beautiful.

America, an Unprepared Creditor

THE economic and financial position of the United States is distinctly anomalous in that it holds in its coffers approximately three-fifths of the available gold of the world; is a creditor to the other nations and to the nationals of other nations to an extent probably never equalled before; has of materials and products very much more than its present needs, and yet appears to be in difficulties.

Most of the explanations given for the present situation have been stated and restated so many times that it is but a work of supererogation to outline again the principal factors that have resulted in this situation.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that, for the last two years, all of the people of the country have been praying for and vociferously demanding reduction in all prices except that each individual hoped that the liquidation and reduction would be in the other fellow's goods or wages. rather than his own.

The general liquidation and price reduction has been so severe that many commodities, so far as price is concerned, may be considered to have reached a level considerably below present replacement cost. However, there has not been as yet general price reduction to a level that compares with pre-war prices, and it would seem certain that a second liquidation must take place as soon as the position of labor changes, through greater efficiency and reduced wages.

There seems to be no difference of opinion amongst economists and near-economists as to what is the most important force that has brought about the sudden and startling price reductions in many of our necessities and other commodities. The consensus of opinion—and it is substantially unanimous—is that it is due to the cessation of buying by the nationals of foreign countries of what in normal times and since the war we have been producing in excess of our own needs. The cessation was sharp and definite and resulted in a damming up of the flow of most of our commodities. That this was due to the weak credit position of the foreign nations and their nationals is also accepted as the underlying cause.

There seems to be but little question that the first duty of the people of the United States to themselves is, as soon as possible, to set up some method for the establishment of long time credits, privately if possible, under which the manufacturers and merchants of foreign countries can acquire our excess products without pressure of payment within a few months.

The United States' foreign business generally, up to the time of the war, was on the basis of dumping, and, as a rule, for cash. Since the war this has been modified somewhat, but as compared with the methods employed by the merchants of Great Britain, the payment is demanded in a much shorter period of time. The need of the manufacturers and merchants of foreign countries at this juncture is for time enough to complete their maufactures and their sales and to collect from the retailer who disposes of the product ultimately.

The Federal Reserve Act, as amended, provides for the creation and organization of corporations that may extend long time credits and finance such credits through the issuance of debentures. Several small corporations have been organized under this law. There is one now in contemplation, the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, with a proposed capital of $100,000,000 and authorized to issue debentures to $1,000,000,000.

There seems to be very little room for argument against the setting up of long time credits. The difficulty lies in the creation of the machinery to determine the character of credits that will be acceptable and safe, against which debentures can be issued with the assurance of final payment of such issues. The greatest difficulty is a lack of personnel with knowledge of foreign condition and methods. In such knowledge and in her personnel, Great Britain excels.

For many years the European nations were the creditors of this nation. The shifts and changes that the war has brought have reduced the holdings in foreign countries of American securities to an undreamed of minimum, and the United States has changed its position of debtor to that of creditor. If a rough balance, as between exports and imports, cannot be maintained—and under present conditions this appears impossible—then, in order to maintain exchange rates, foreign countries must stop buying from us, or we must invest abroad, or in lieu of the first two methods, we must establish credits sufficiently delayed as to payment to permit the labor in foreign countries to convert raw material into goods saleable world wide, so that they can pay for that part which they buy from us.

While I have attempted to select the most important factors, there are many others that might be discussed. Many panaceas are offered and many explanations, most of which will be modified or changed when the returns are all in. The existing conditions are most aptly expressed by the poet's words—

The gods of the market tumbled,
And their smooth-tongued wizards withdrew,
And the hearts of the meanest were humbled
And began to believe it was true
That all is not gold that glitters,
And that two and two make four;
And the gods of the copy-book maxims
Limped up to explain it once more.

HENRY M. ROBINSON,
President First National Bank, Los Angeles.

A Plea for More Truth—II. Great Britain

THERE is no nation about which it is more important that Americans should know the truth and speak the truth than Great Britain. And still, there is no other nation about which so much that is inexact, malicious and unfair has been told or printed in these United States.

In a democracy more than in any other form of government, it is necessary to guard against misrepresentation and exaggeration in our private and public utterances, because a democracy tends to be a government by public opinion, and public opinion is of our making.

It is true that the nations of the world are engaged in a

OPINION

struggle for economic and political supremacy, and this will remain true until they have learned the wisdom of an ever widening international co-operation.

But amongst enlightened nations this struggle should be carried on with due respect for some of the fundamental rules of fair play.

The United States are rich and strong enough to face the industrial competition, the commercial rivalry, the financial power, the political prestige of any foreign nation without resentment or alarm.

Groups of Americans, here and there, may find ample reason for the criticism of British policies and may endeavor to use their influence in a private capacity to further the interests or welfare of their protégés; but America, as a nation, must proceed cautiously and devote her attention to the preservation of those things which are essential to the present stability of our civilization.

If there be one thing which more than any other is firmly held by British statesmen, it is the importance of Anglo-American relations. At the peace conference, the British delegation betrayed a constant eagerness to preserve, at any cost, the friendship of America.

We Americans have nearly as many reasons to wish for a cordial understanding between the British Empire and our country. Through it only can be obtained many things which we have much at heart, namely: the peace of the world, the maintenance of our institutions, our military security at the lowest cost and a high degree of efficiency in a truly constructive international program.

There is only one road leading to that desirable goal, and it is an honest interpretation of England's aims and policies.

As an illustration of this much needed reform in our treatment of British questions we might consider any one of their complex problems. Let us take one at random: the policy of England towards Germany since the armistice.

We have been told repeatedly that since the victorious closing of the war England had grown selfish; that she had failed to show due regard for the welfare of her former allies, of France in particular, and that now, again secure in her isolation, she was making interested advances to Germany.

Such a theme variously commented upon, with all the possible shades of malicious insinuations, cannot but sow distrust amongst the nations whose hearty co-operation is as necessary today as it was in 1918.

Could we not, then, approach this and similar problems in a fair, dispassionate spirit? To that end, we need not endow Great Britain with superhuman virtues or with a generosity that the average American would instantly question. Let us simply state the facts in the light of impartial history.

During the war the loyalty and devotion of the whole British Empire to the common cause were universally admired. But the menace once removed, Great Britain and all of us with her, returned to less heroic and less altruistic standards of conduct.

Historians have summed up England's policy in one striking sentence: "British policy is British trade."

Are we going to hold this against Great Britain? How could we? Trade is her breath and life. No government which would ignore this vital truth could long remain

Now, this formula should throw enough light upon British post-war policies to remove our misgivings.

After the destruction of the German fleet, England ceased to look upon Germany as a military rival, and after the surrender of the German merchant marine, England ceased to fear Germany as a commercial competitor. But it became her interest to retain Germany as a potential customer. Central Europe was to remain one of Great Britain's best markets.

For France, on the contrary, Germany was still a military rival; she was particularly a threatening commercial and industrial rival.

In a word, England's policy was at variance with that of France because England thought in terms of trade, and France, just as inevitably, had to think in terms of security.

Was not England short-sighted in failing to recognize that security is in the long run more fundamental than trade, or was France forgetful of the stern economic laws of production and exchange which render modern nations strangely interdependent? This is not the time to decide, the more so because both have materially receded from their original positions.

But the point we wish to make is that, in the light of the above, the English no longer appear as the selfish conquerors, the unscrupulous traders and the perfidious neighbors whose intrigues we must denounce and whose advances we must distrust.

In this light, England is simply human, very much like the rest of the world, with very little freedom as to the choice of many of her policies because they are determined by historical antecedents, economic and political conditions which she could not suddenly alter without inviting disaster to herself and to the major portion of the civilized world.

One of the most imperative needs in our discussion of international problems in America is this slogan: "Tell the truth about England."

PAUL PERIGORD,
Professor of Economics and History,
California Institute of Technology.

Selling a City to the World

The presentation of a city's advantages has now become a regular part of the business of directing the city's growth, both in its industrial opportunities and in the quality of its new citizens. It is interesting, therefore, to tabulate the work done by CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND to boost the town of its birth during the first three years of its existence and under circumstances unusually sympathetic and favorable.

At the inception of the SOUTHLAND'S plan to publish a first-class, wholesome magazine for Southern California, the present Chairman of Commissioners of the city of Pasadena, Mr. A. L. Hamilton, was consulted as to methods and policy. Conservative to a degree, modest, perhaps to a fault, Mr. Hamilton subordinated himself completely in the matter and used all the experience of a lifetime in the service of the schools and the citizens of Pasadena to express through the regular Pasadena page and in general articles and illustrations not only his opinion of Pasadena's needs but his genuine love for it as his own town.

In this effort to advertise in a beautiful but dignified manner the advantages of this city, the chairman was aided by other members of the Commission. Mr. T. D. Allin, then commissioner of public works, wrote for the second number of the magazine, November, 1918, an article on Pasadena's care of her streets which attracted attention all over the United States.

Under Mr. Hamilton's direction the whole of No. 1, a record of what Pasadena did during the war, was swung into line as civic propaganda. In his own article in that number, accompanied by the picture of Pasadena in 1878, used on the city page in this issue, the basic principles of the commission form of government are wisely and clearly set forth for the benefit of other towns. This edition is nearly out of print, but being filed in many a city library, is still working for Pasadena, as are all the numbers printed since.

During the three years of its existence, CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has thus published three hundred and sixty engravings of Pasadena, thirteen in color, and one hundred and forty-three pages of editorial and literary material relating to Pasadena, in addition to the regular Pasadena page. On his retirement from office, we wish to offer Mr. Hamilton our congratulation, and our thanks for what he has done in the establishment of Pasadena's reputation for beauty through the pages of this magazine.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

THE recent years have been so filled with Automobile Shows and the smart new motor cars to be seen there, that it seemed likely in our admiration of their bright and shining bodies we might overlook the fact that there were other sleek and glossy bodies, coats that glistened and rippled with the play of every muscle. A body which not only responded to the touch of the Master's hand but went beyond that into the realm where every thought of a loved rider was translated into action.

If horse racing is, and was for so many years, the "sport of kings," surely a horse show is equally deserving of royal recognition. Nor, in any country, could a more royal setting be arranged than is offered by the ring at the Flintridge Country Club.

The two Horse Shows held recently, one at Santa Barbara, and one at Flintridge, would indicate a revival of interest in a virile sport, one not to be lightly considered but counted as one of the finest opportunities for the display of real sportsmanship, comradeship and fair play of which we are in need, lest we fall into the error of taking our relaxations too seriously.



THE MERBABY—NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE LOS ANGELES MUSEUM AND IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK. MAUD DAGGETT, SCULPTOR

A well bred horse is always proud of his lineage, knows his own good points, and exhibits them as the first faint tang of the saw dust of the ring greets his nostrils, while every drop of blood in the lithe body responds to the blare and flare of the band, and to see them prance, with arched neck, and quivering flank, from sheer nervousness in the fear that the proper recognition may not come to them, is to realize that anything into which the life element enters must always surpass the material in human interest, no matter how wonderful the machine.

There are excellent stables on this Coast and there is no reason why the Eastern exhibitors who come as far as Denver should not bring their horses here, and make the shows of the Pacific Coast as famous as the ones at Madison Square Garden.



CHAS. LUMMIS PRONOUNCES THIS THE MOST PERFECT EXAMPLE OF MISSION ARCHITECTURE RECENTLY BUILT. THE FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB. MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT

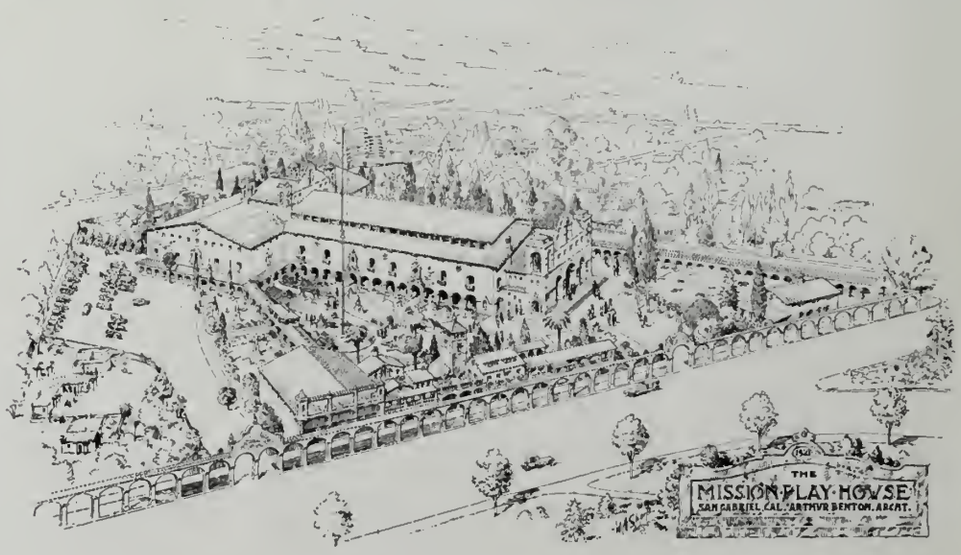
PLANS FOR NEW MISSION PLAYHOUSE

By JOHN McGROARTY

IT IS WITH a sense of thanksgivng and a touch of sadness as well as achievement that we announce the building of our new Mission Playhouse at San Gabriel. It means that in the ten years of its existence the Mission Play has dug itself deep in the hearts of Californians, that it has proved itself worthy to live, but it also means that the infant has outgrown its toddling clothes and has grown to man's estate—it is going out into the world a realized dream. We are proud of that, we are proud of the place it has made for itself, we are proud of the beauty and fidelity to artistic standards which the new Playhouse will embody, but there is a wealth of tender memories about the old one, which no one can realize more keenly than those of us who have worked together through good and bad times, for there have been bad ones, but we have won out.

Never have we lacked friends, and the old friends who stood by the Mission Play in the old days will ever live in my grateful memory. It was with their assistance that I was able to keep the play going in its early years. Now I am indebted for this realization of the dream of a new playhouse to William E. Hampton and E. K. Hoak, who have put back of it both their financial resources and their great business abilities. In fact, it is due to the splendid ability of Mr. Hoak that the plans for the new Mission Playhouse have matured and that we have actually begun work at San Gabriel and expect to be in our new home next season.

Our ground is a triangle, somewhat irregularly shaped, of about three acres and a half, with Mission Drive on one side and Santa Anita Road on the other, and the famous old grapevine of San Gabriel near the apex. It is all historic ground and the old adobe house still standing is mentioned by Helen Hunt Jackson as the birthplace of Ramona. At one time, of course, our little plot was part of the vast



TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

domain of San Gabriel Mission, and our treatment and development of it while thoroughly modern in every particular where modernity is an advantage, will be much along the lines of the Old Mission Communities themselves. To begin with, we are making bricks from the adobe taken from the excavations, exactly as the Padres did when the Missions were built, and our work is also being done by native California Indians, so that literally we are following in their footsteps. Then the plans have been drawn by Mr. Arthur Benton, who has spent many years in the study of Spanish and Mission architecture, and is known everywhere as the architect of the Mission Inn at Riverside, which is one of the most beautiful and distinctive buildings in California. Mr. Benton, at my suggestion, chose the Mission San Antonio de Padua as his prototype for the new Mission Playhouse, and the entrance will be an exact duplicate of San Antonio, doubled in size. In other respects the lines of the building will be long and low, following the general Mission contour. It will be built of steel and concrete and adobe, thus being thoroughly antique in style and thoroughly fireproof in construction. The James Ellis McDonald Company is in charge of the building. The seating capacity will be twenty-five hundred, arranged mostly on one floor, although there will be a double tier of boxes, and one of the most unique features is the fact that on the Santa Anita street side automobiles can drive directly into the theater, and thus serve as private loges from which the occupants can watch the play without leaving their cars. Of course, in putting on the Mission Play we are confronted by some purely individual problems of staging, and to achieve maximum effect of naturalness we have arranged to build permanent sets of scenery, genuine adobe buildings, and to plant real grass and trees and flowers—instead of hanging gardens, we have rolling ones, for our sets are to be mounted on wheels and propelled by electricity. And in addition to very large and comfortable dressing rooms, there will be several community rooms for the players "back stage."

The main building will also house the office of the Mission Preservation Fund, and our library and art gallery dealing with the history and romance and art of early California. And we will again produce our minature El Camino Real with new models of the Old Missions arranged as nearly as possible in their original settings. There will be several courtyards and patios and Mexican gardens, with fountains and flowers and birds, and the minor buildings will be grouped to carry out the idea of community life, of which the old Franciscan Missions were probably the most ideal examples in the world.

A number of interesting concessions will occupy these buildings, among them the Cafe de Espanola, which will make a specialty of Spanish dishes served in true Spanish style. There will also be an attractive Tea House for those who care for less peppery things in the way of refreshment.

During the summer, through the silent months of the Mission Play, the gardens will be used for typical Spanish concerts, given by the famous South American and Mexican bands. The band stand will be erected in one of the patios, and so placed that people can drive near enough in their machines to enjoy the music. And there is no music in the world like Spanish music, and nowhere finer bands than those of our South American cousins. California is so closely allied to things Spanish that we should take an interest in and foster every one of the native arts—as we hope to do throughout the Library, Art Gallery and Concerts.

There will also be a typical Indian village for the comfort of the Indians in the play. They still cling to their traditions and mode of life, and a horror of night air while they sleep, is one of their most persistent traits, although they want to spend all of their waking hours out of doors. Anyway, they shall have adobes to sleep in, since they like it that way, and the Indian village will be one of the most picturesque spots in the enclosure, for the whole plot will be enclosed by a high wall as in the days of the Missions, and the walk outside will be arcaded, reminding one perpetually of the Mission cloisters, and making San Gabriel one of the most distinctive little towns in the world, quaint and charming and old, with all necessary modern building so artistically and consistently carried on, that one forgets the "newness of it."

It was with this idea in mind, and to preserve the consistency of San Gabriel, that a very good friend of the Mission Play bought most of the business section near the new Mission Playhouse property. This, too, will be improved with an arcaded walk, after the street has been widened into a spacious automobile parking place. In the center will be a little plaza containing a statue of Fray Junipero Serra teaching the Indian children, perpetuating in marble his great life work, which brought Christianity and civilization to the glorious and lovely land of California.



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INTERIOR OF FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB. MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT. EDGAR J. CHEESEWRIGHT, DECORATOR.

COLLEGE SPIRIT AND TRADITIONS IN THE WEST

WELLESLEY—AN APPRECIATION—*By* ELIZABETH CONNOR

AS far as the ages of colleges go in years, Wellesley, just approaching her Semi-Centennial in 1925, is still young, but that she was founded against a background of tradition is made clear by her genealogy, traced out ingeniously by Miss Caroline Hazard, her former president. For Wellesley College owes its entire existence to Henry Fowle Durant, a graduate of Harvard, which in turn was found by John Harvard, bachelor and master of Emmanual College at Cambridge, England. Through its founder, Sir Walter Mildmay, Emmanual traces its source to Christ's College, which, curious to relate, was founded by a woman, Lady Margaret Beaufort.

In 1875 the college was opened to offer to young women "Opportunities for education equivalent to those provided in colleges for men," the word *equivalent*, instead of *identical*, being used by Mr. Durant in this statement advisedly, for the aim of the college was then and has continued to be the training of women for the special service which they can render in the world.



THE LIBRARY AT MILLS COLLEGE—THE OLDEST AND FINEST WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN THE WEST. JULIA MORGAN, ARCHITECT, OAKLAND.

That the spirit of the college has changed very little in almost fifty years was indicated at a recent meeting of Wellesley women, when nine graduates, each one representing a five-year period in the history of the college, spoke, reviewing in brief the things which had impressed them most while in college and had influenced to a high degree their later years. No matter whether the speaker's skirts had trailed on the floor or had been fourteen inches from the ground in her college days the thread of continuity ran through all the little talks; the same impress of high seriousness had been left on the mind of each—the "cherishing mother" had given an "inheritance of vision and balance," an appreciation of the power to think independently, self-control, a love of the ideal. They all testified to the fact that the college had played her part, for, as Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, the present president, said in her inaugural address: "The College will have failed in part of its function if it does not furnish a student with the power and the stimulus to continue his search for truth after graduation. . . . Training for citizenship and the training of the scholar are, then, the twofold function of the College."

In the early days domestic work was part of the order of the college, when each girl, through performing her particular stunt, learned the meaning of co operation and democracy. Domestic work has long been a thing of the past, but democracy is still one of Wellesley's characteristics. One factor which has been powerful in fostering and maintaining the democratic spirit is the fact all the students pay exactly the same for tuition, board, and lodging. Rooms are chosen by the girls themselves—an exciting event of the year, when numbers are drawn from a bag and rooms selected in the order of precedence.

No matter whether her room is in one of the old "cottages" on the hill or in wonderful new Tower Court, that model of all a dormitory should be, risen from the ashes of College Hall, a girl has her friends about her and follows the busy round of college life—study, classes, sports, rowing on Lake Waban in fall and spring and skating in winter, walks in West Woods or to the village for fudge cake, plays, dances, and Chapel, with those Sunday morning sermons by the best the country can offer and the Vespers no Wellesley girl ever forgets—through the calendar of the year, from Flower Sunday to the Tree-Day dances and commencement.

To quote Miss Pendleton, in her message to the alumnae in connection with the campaign now in progress to maintain the standards of Wellesley: "One of the advantages of a liberal education is the power it gives to accomplish the impossible. The goal of our Semi-Centennial Fund is not its millions, but the ability it will give to our Alma Mater to make richer and finer her contribution to America."

The campaign, launched the twelfth of February, has been advancing prosperously in Southern California; in fact, of the quota of $75,000.00 to be raised in the State of California before commencement of 1921, one-half has already been raised among the alumnae.



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Pasadena California

REDLANDS

By JULIA BOYNTON GREEN

BEAUTIFUL for situation, the joy of" a fine student body of 350, is Redlands University; at least if one may judge, as to the joy, by the ardent enthusiasm of one delightful co-ed who acted as cicerone in a recent tour of the women's dormitories.

One hardly dares speak of the "small college" nowadays, these educational infants seem to shoot up into man-size institutions over night. Redlands University has started that way, has made vigorous growth in its twelve years of life, reports every room engaged for next fall and boasts that proud appendage, a sizable waiting list. However, its trustees and executive head do not covet enormous expansion for this young plant. President Duke believes in the definite mission of the "*Big* Little College," of perhaps 750 students, and feels sure of support in his preference by an adequate number of discriminating parents.

Of Baptist origin and early patronage, the college does not stress the denominational note, but does aim to sustain consistently its reputation as a Christian institution, preparing young men and women for the highest service in an atmosphere of religious earnestness, devoid of bias or bigotry.

Seven attractive modern structures are in use at present, well supplied with up to-date equipment. A Fine Arts building will be completed for fall occupancy. A Library edifice is hoped for in the near future.

The site of this architectural group is of peculiar charm and grandeur; there is hardly a window that does not command an enchanting prospect of fair valley and environing Sierras. The area of the campus proper is augmented by the charming lawns, flower beds and

REDLANDS

shrubberies of Sylvan Park, one of the city's most lovely playgrounds.

The Music Department, organized by Don José Rodriguez, had as head of the piano instruction for four years, Olga Steeb, the well known concert performer.

The fame of "U. of R." is being enhanced by her debaters and athletes, who return from far fields with their well-earned trophies of conquest. Victories in debate over both Stanford and the University of California are in their recent history. The names of such track stars as Yount and Colin Kilby are acclaimed, not only in the East, but abroad, where these men participated in the Olympic in 1920.

Circumstanced thus happily this center of study and culture looks forward to a prosperous future.

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A MUNICIPAL KILN

By CLAYTON R. ROGERS

TO further interest in the development of excellent art pottery in Southern California, the Alberhill Coal and Clay Company has designed and built a complete clay products laboratory, which it is offering, without charge, to all persons in Southern California, interested in the development of art pottery or any clay products. This laboratory, located at the corner of Alhambra and Griffin avenues, has a complete assortment of equipment required for experimental work, together with a kiln, which is to be used for firing the experiments or finished products.

An assortment of twelve different types of clay which, in various combinations, may be used for innumerable purposes, is kept constantly on hand and while little publicity has been given to the facilities of this laboratory, the laboratory assistants are kept busy in aiding and directing the work of those who are taking advantage of these facilities.

The Alberhill Coal and Clay Company has recently developed an extremely high grade of modeling clay and is offering a series of prizes for the most artistic and practical model made of this clay. Competition for these prizes will be open to persons using the Alberhill laboratory and other prizes will be awarded art students in public and private schools throughout the country.

Adjoining the laboratory is a conference room and library. In the library are kept and filed, results of all experiments and practical tests that have been made by the research department of the Alberhill Coal and Clay Company.

To encourage the development of modeling and all experimental work that can be developed for commercial purposes, the Alberhill Coal and Clay Company, through its promotion department, plans to assist the designer in manufacturing and marketing the product.

THE COVER PLATES

By MABEL URMY SEARES

AGAINST the blue sky of California there rise many fair edifices. The disintegrated granite of our mountains and the sands of our deserts have been made to blossom as the rose into spires and towers, pergolas and patios. For the rose is the symbol of all beautiful flowering: and when the genius of man reaches its highest development it can take the dust of the earth and form it into flowers.

In directing the building of Southern California no one has had a greater influence than Mr. Myron Hunt. It is to him that the people turn when some great enterprise is to be expressed, and never has he been known to neglect public problems for his own private work.

The great hostelries built or remodeled in recent years have felt the touch of his integrity as an architect. In building a vast amphitheatre his fellow citizens have called on him not only for advice but for the fullest and most up-to-date expression of their will.

But it is not in these large buildings alone that Mr. Hunt is a leader. He planned the first one-floor, out-of-door school house, and in the Polytechnic-Elementary school in Pasadena, built the model since followed in many a public school. While he has not since had an opportunity to plan our grammar schools, his intensive study of college architecture all over the world has borne fruit in the dignified, classic group of Occidental College, the basic plan for a great engineering school at California Institute of Technology, and in the most exquisite college architecture at Pomona.

In domestic building Mr. Hunt has given us everything from his own quiet home and garden in Pasadena to the residence of Mr. H. E. Huntington with its handsome library just built.

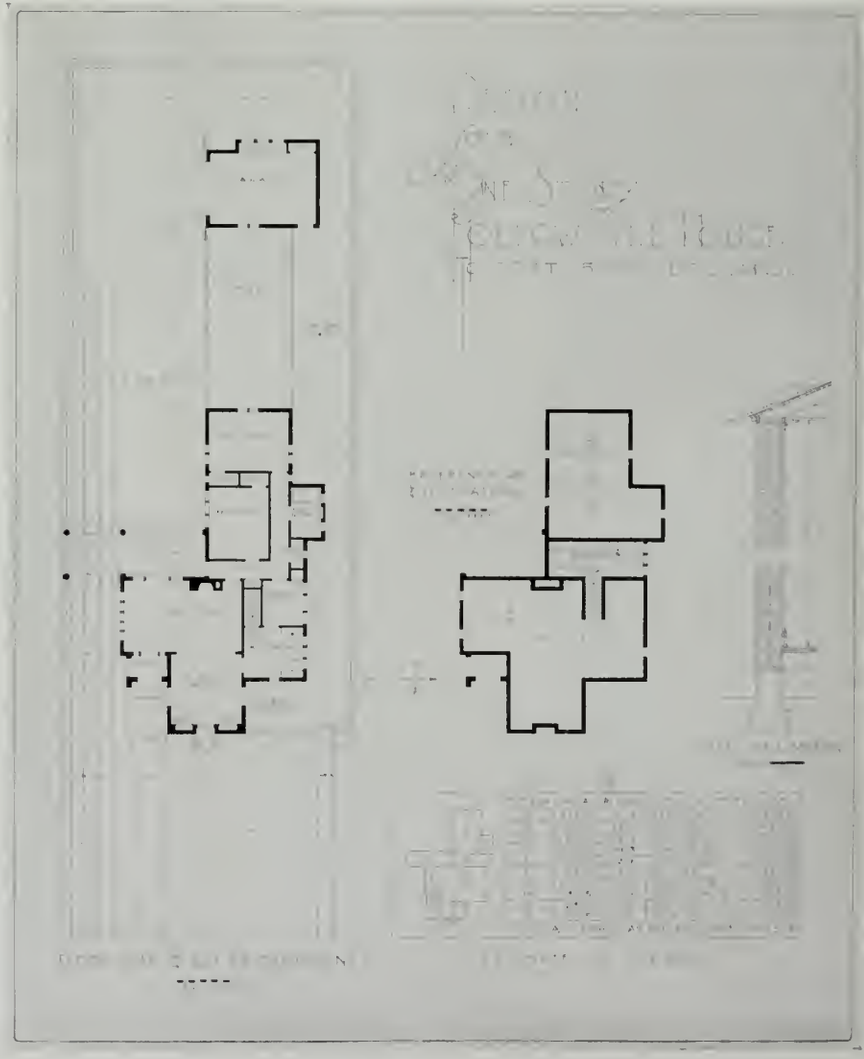
Gardens planned for use and beauty in California are, however, Mr. Hunt's chief pleasure and he has taught us much along the lines of their enjoyment and their relation to the house.

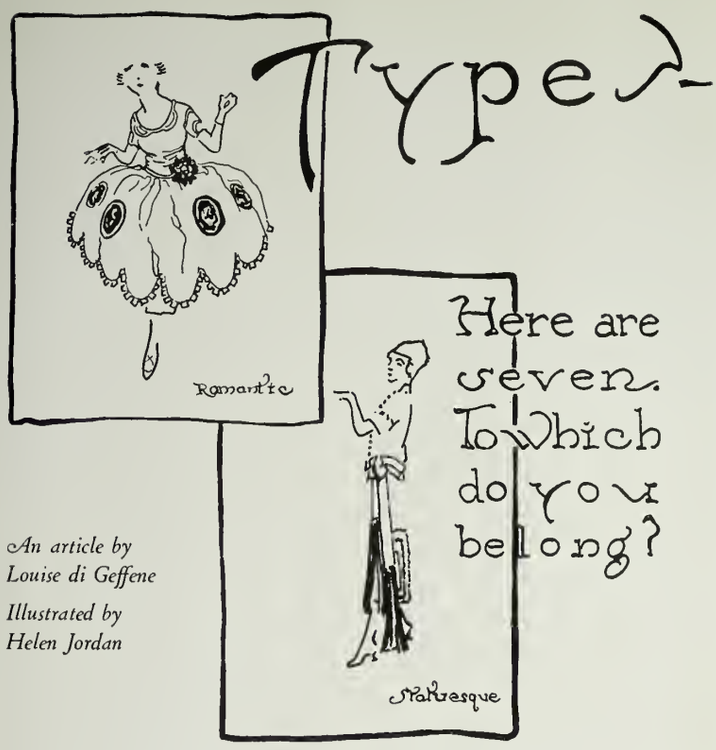
But most of all we are indebted to this master builder for his willingness to listen to our simplest problems and to solve them with the alchemy of his trained mind, the mind of a true follower of the profesison of Architecture one who conceives the business of that profession to be to see to it that the people get what they pay for when building is done.

In the spire of the First Congregational Church Mr. Hunt introduced the Spanish Plateresque into Southern California modern architecture; for this lovely example of the best of our inheritance from Mexico was built long before the San Diego Fair. Gradually this more appropriate adaptation of what the Mission padres brought has superceded the now discarded conglomerate once called "Mission architecture" and the future will see our hills and valleys covered with more beautiful cities and villas because of our willingness to listen to trained, wide visioned, professional men.



THIRD MENTION IN THE LOS ANGELES PRESSED BRICK COMPETITION FOR YOUNG ARCHITECTS. SUBMITTED BY ERNEST IRVING FREESE.





An article by Louise di Geffene

Illustrated by Helen Jordan

ARE you romantic, statuesque, artistic, picturesque, boyish, modern or conventionel? Are your color vibrations daring, subtle or restful? Are you old-world or modern? These are questions that enter into the careful consideration of the more thoughtful designers of clothes for the women of today. The production of *type* merchandise—clothes as varied as the moods of woman, clothes interpretative of this age of individualism—comes as a delightful innovation after an age of clothes subjection.

No longer is taffeta fashionable—if you're a bit too stout. No longer are you compelled to submit to the domination of the barbaric in color if you're a retiring gray-mouse sort of person. You may choose your clothes according to your type. And it's interesting to note that only one out of every seven women may be fashionable and enjoy the eccentricities of the mode to their fullest extent.

Of course, whatever the type of your frock there are certain general rules as to length, the size of the sleeve. There are certain treatments, certain color schemes that have achieved the stamp of fashion. But on the whole you'll find your new found freedom delightful. You'll find the expression of your personality—your self—a fascinating game.

The decision as to what type you belong does not stop with the frock or the tailleur it includes the hat, the shoes, the sort of hand bag, jewelry, even to such seeming trifles as veils, gloves, handkerchiefs. And even into your home—but that's another story.

How are we to know to what type we belong? That's not so easy. For the desire for the unattainable makes the mignonette girl secretly long for patchouli.

It is not always the thing we like that we can wear.

Here are a few of the generalities by which you may know the various types of women. We have said seven—but there are seven hundred, seventy times seven hundred. One may be ten per cent boyish, twenty per cent conventional and the rest modern. We all partake of something from each type. And of course a good actress is all types of women in one.

Then structure is such a factor. For instance, you may be very romantic, but if you weigh two hundred pounds let your romance be confined to a wee corsage flower or the handle of your hand bag. You may be artistic, but if you've color in your face or hair steer clear of barbaric colors. But nevertheless there are these seven divisions. There are few woman who will not find themselves pretty much at home in one or the other.

Romantic—with a penchant for demure basques, bouffant skirts, quaint panniers, nosegays and the crisp of organdies and taffetas. For romantic the rather obvious in color, but attaining charm as youth attains charm—by the obvious.

Statuesque—for whom huge feather fans hold no alarms. Nor trailing velvets, the dignity of crepes and the austerity of perpendicular lines.

Artistic may go in for the fantastic—the vivid. Artistic may rightly choose the fanciful batik, wierd embroideries and the present vogue for riots of color. Artistic may indulge in jewelry of the hand-wrought variety—in the beret in any of its many variations.

Picturesque types are usually slim and cool and a bit remote. Hats that droop and trail mists of soft chiffon. A frock but an unending drape of subtle color harmonies. The grace and mystery of the cape.

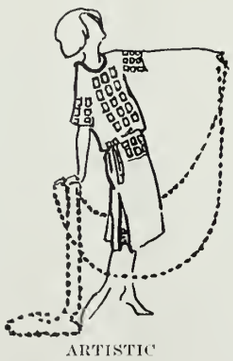
Boyish suggests fabrics in action—diagonals—plaidings and stripings. A plaited skirt, a little hat of no adjusting, a nonchalant jacket. Boyish may choose serges, wills, flat little patent leather pocketbooks.

Modern is the fashionable type who may wear the shortest of short skirts, the tightest of tight sleeves, every one of the extremes of fashion—without first adapting them to her personality.

And conventional women look best in well tailored suits, severe linen frocks, close little hats of no angles, colors without definite assertion. And shoes and gloves immaculate.


BOYISH


CONVENTIONAL


ARTISTIC


PICTURESQUE


MODERN

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

EVER since its inception some three years ago, CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has been watching for a chance to publish helpful suggestions on dress by an expert in sympathy with the natural strivings of girls to dress well and also in a position to dominate the field of style. Such an expert has been found in Mrs. di Geffene of Bullock's department store, whose lectures and talks at the State Teachers' College in Los Angeles, have attracted wide attention and held the deep interest of the girls there studying to teach in our public schools.

There is probably nowhere in the world a more democratic town than Los Angeles. Nowhere else is the whole population more mobile, more capable of change, more indifferent to class. Partly because of the natural freedom of the West, partly because of the per capita wealth we are so truly democratic that we resent all attempts at leadership and follow those of our own choosing and from whom we think we can learn most in society or in education.

It may not be inappropriate to speak in this connection of two things which show the fiber of our democracy and the futility of combating it. One is the fact that intelligent citizens who happen to be printers have decided that they will speed up their work and finish the week's stunt at noon on Saturday that they may enjoy the California climate they live in. Shall other men who happen to have put their money in printing presses, say, "These plants must be used for forty-eight hours a week or we won't play." It may be good business policy, but it is not democracy as practiced today.

The other dictation which Californians resent is being told by outside interests how to run their towns. That some influence, masquerading as the Voice of the people, has petitioned the City administration to go back on its own word is evident; for no citizen who owns property in Los Angeles and wishes to see it grow and progress could lend himself to such dishonor. The facts are simply these: In September, 1919, a permit was granted by the City to Bullock's department store to build a second bridge over the blind alley belonging to the abutting property owners and nearly surrounded by Bullock's stores. The application for this second permit was made openly and publicly. It was under consideration by the City authorities for more than a month, being debated in public sessions and discussed in the newspapers. The question of the City's right to charge a rental for such property was brought up, and then and there Bullock's asked for a lease. But the City Attorney advised that the City had no legal right to take rent and must retain the right to revoke if conditions ever changed so that the structure interfered with the public's right.

Bullock's was permitted by the City to proceed, and for more than a year has been expending $217,000 of the $250,000 which the structure will cost. Bullock's has repeatedly offered to pay rent, and the state legislature has been requested to enact a law allowing this to be done. It is this state law which needs the attention of the voters rather than the proposed revoking of a contract made by officers, elected by the people of Los Angeles to do their business in a way which will uphold civic honor, encourage commercial expansion and make for the upbuilding of a metropolis worthy of the name.

SEEN ON THE STREET

By ETHEL ROSE

TAILOR MADES worn with velvet hats and furs are elbowed on the streets by print or batiste frocks and floppy straw hats trimmed with flowers and it must be admitted that the latter look by far the more timely and comfortable at this season.

Shop counters are piled high with English prints, most of them rather stiff and shiny and suggestive of the word "parlor maid," and there are English sateens, so very new and unusual and ultra modern that only to those unhappily *d'un certain age* are they suggestive of the archaic days of one's youth. Then, besides the lovely dotted muslins of which I have spoken before, there are organdies, plain and figured, and demanding an absolutely crisp freshness to be presentable; dimities, so useful, so pretty, so reasonable in price; and finally such adorable French batistes in quaint little conventional all-over designs and colorings that could have originated in no other country than France.

For more formal gowns another French favorite is much seen and that is some sheer material of white or ecru over a dark colored satin slip, preferably black. Voiles, muslins, nets and *broderie Anglaise* are used with trimmings of lace or embroidery.

The brilliant garish color combinations have given place to those demanding a more subtle sense of tone arrangement, less striking but more beautiful, such as shades of greens, blues, purples, mauves cunningly contrived in the right proportions, and other arrangements noticeable for their neutral smartness, for instance, black with trimmings of tan or brown. A dainty Quakerish thing that I saw was of pale gray taffeta with double quillings of the same on sleeves and skirt and a sort of shoulder kerchief of lace and net that formed a vest as far as the ribbon belt below which it flared into a real little old-fashioned apron, rather long with a rounded edge.

Equally exquisite though totally different, was an evening gown of pinkish lilac satin. The lower half of the skirt was of peacock blue tulle over peacock green tulle and on this were mounted to within a few inches of the edge narrow double ruffles of the satin placed so close together that only a line of tulle showed between them. The two tulles were also used as floating scarves at the sides of the skirt and as trimming on the waist. This was one of those creations inspired by pictures of the little Spanish infantas, a close-fitting bodice with bunches of gathers at the sides of the skirt.

At another smart shop a scalloped redingote of net and *broderie Anglaise* with pipings of turquoise blue was mounted over a slip of black satin which showed all the way down the front.

Some of the new silk sweaters are in decidedly attractive color combinations, a pale chocolate one being broken into squares by lines of dark blue, while another was almost a plaid in soft tones; still another had a plaid border, pockets and cuffs; and a particularly lovely one of a deep cranberry shade had wide-apart stripes of steel gray that gave the effect of oxidized silver.



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At some of the best places they will tell one that pleated separate skirts have quite gone out in favor of plain ones, while others just as authoritative, will show such desirable things as this—a sleeveless blouse of white lawn with, around the neck and down the front, a double *plissée* frill with a black scalloped edge, over this a slip-on black wool sweater cut rather low in front and short on the hips to show a pleated skirt of white Georgette with an inch wide satin stripe at intervals, only the white part being pleated.

The new capes are becoming more and more popular, not only for sports, but for street wear and for even very young girls. It is possible to wear an afternoon gown under them and they really are exceedingly pretty in either the soft duvetynlike materials or in various knit weaves.

Speaking of duvetyn reminds me of a coat of that material, very well cut and tailored. It was of a deep copper shade, absolutely plain, half-fitting and with a narrow belt it was a pleasant change from the ubiquitous sweater.

Color has invaded even conservative England and a very smart suit recently seen in Bond street was of canary color tweed. Shades of Queen Victoria! There also, however, crude combinations are not as good form as those which are treated with more discretion and for afternoon and house frocks the grays and dark blues and blacks have little touches of color, such as sealing wax red or green with fine black and gold embroidery.

The description of an English hat that is extremely popular for all round wear makes one wish that its like could be found here. It is described as a "pull-on" hat of blue corded ribbon with a tiny gray, green, or silver edge and no trimming whatever except perhaps a clipped feather pompon or a cockade.

Crepe de Chine promises once more to be as popular over there as it was last year, with *crêpe Marocain* a close second, and always in a dark plain color, which does not by any means preclude trimmings in color. A quite new decoration for these and other frocks consists of machine chain-stitch embroidery in one color, either in an all-over design on the upper part of the gown or as borders and scattered motifs. Herein the Louis Fifteenth influence is apparent and one thinks immediately of the lovely old table covers and bed spreads seen in European collections and museums.

Long sleeves are noticeable on the imported dresses, even the summery ones, the shape varying with the type of gown, some being very tight fitting below the elbow, while others are the same width all the way down or flare in pagoda shape. Of the latter many are more or less split up from the wrist and fall back from the arm or they may even be composed of ribbons that are scarcely fastened together at all and float loosely.

About the most significant and interesting "straw that shows which way the wind blows" is the tentative introduction of the godet effect at the bottom of skirts. At present the effect is very slight and very charming, more so, doubtless, than it will be if the idea is carried to extreme lengths; and with the godets goes a slight increase in length.

(Continued from Page 11)

problem of the individual, and the problem which we ourselves face we ourselves always understand.

Los Angeles can no longer operate upon a village basis. Real estate and the tourist crop can no longer be our basic industries. This city and district can grow and support its population only upon the development of the products necessary to life. We are proud of our harbor, and the whole city is anxious for export trade, but that dream will be impossible of fulfillment if we do not have the goods to export. Furthermore, we cannot have the goods to export unless we have an import business to fill our ships on their return voyages and to balance our export trade. We cannot export goods unless we have manufactories in which to manufacture the goods to export. Those goods cannot be manufactured unless our power, fuel and transportation supplies are adequate to furnish the economic facilities for production.

Again, power, transportation and fuel cannot be supplied unless we ourselves are prepared to invest in the companies supplying these commodities the necessary money to carry on their needed development. We can no longer look to the east for money for our western development, any more than can the people of the eastern seaboard look to Europe for the money to develop our national requirements. We in Southern California must carry on a large part of our developments with our own savings, and it is unthinkable that the public will invest their money unless their investments will return them a fair rate of interest upon those savings. Therefore, we ourselves must in the first instance pay the necessary rates to earn the interest upon our own investments in these utilities, to the end that these utilities may furnish us with the further means for the development of our business life.

The World Today

By JOHN WILLIS BAER,
Vice President Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank

THE "bugaboo" of over-production as a cause of business depression is a theory which has long been exploded in scientific economics. Human wants are insatiable. With sufficient purchasing power available the human race could readily and easily absorb all products which could be produced.

The cause which produces business depressions is, therefore, under-consumption or underability to consume goods produced. Factors which may cause such a temporary situation are numerous. The present situation is primarily the result of the clogging of the channels of distribution, and financial inability on the part of consumers to pay for necessary goods.

The stocks of American produced grain are greater today than at any time in the history of the United States.

To bring production in stricken countries back to normal requires the investments of large amounts of capital and the importation of sufficient foodstuffs to permit proper nutrition of the laboring classes.

The present great industrial productivity of the United States is to a large extent the result of investment of foreign capital in the development of American natural resources during the nineteenth century.

The call of Europe today is a call upon America for conservative investment in the future of Europe, which will permit that continent to proceed with economic rehabilitation in such a manner that its industries will grow and prosper.

The problems of a creditor nation are new problems to the United States. This country has naturally been hesitating in assuming further obligations in countries whose economic future seemed somewhat uncertain. However, the duty of America has now been recognized.

The most important step which has yet been taken in the attempts which are being made to meet this situation has been the founding of the $100,000,000 Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, for stock in which several California banks have already subscribed.

First National Bank of Los Angeles & Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Continued from page 3

Art

THE Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, announces the Second Annual Exhibition of Painters and Sculptors of Southern California, April 7th-May 15th.

Until April 30, Exhibition and Sale of Paintings by Guy Rose will be held at the Gift Shop, 294 East Colorado Street, Pasadena.

Dudley Crafts Watson, curator of the Milwaukee Institute of Art, is arranging bookings of the California Water Color Society in many Eastern museums.

Gardner Symonds, Jack M. Smith, William Wendt and Jean Mannheim form an interesting group at Arch Beach, near Laguna.

Beginning June 7th, exhibition of paintings of Dana Bartlett will be shown at the Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.

Paul Lauritz, studio Lyceum Theatre Building, 108 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, announces Saturday as his reception day.

May 1-4—Exhibition and sale of sketches in oil by J. Bond Francisco, at his studio, 1401 Albany St., Los Angeles.

Until April 30, Exhibition of Landscapes of California by Benjamin Chambers Brown, Stendahl Galleries, The Ambassador, L. A.



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The astronomical observatory is, of course, one of the chief attractions. Contrary to the expectations of most people, it has no great refracting telescope to look through. Most of the work done there is either photographic or spectroscopic, and the great domes



ON THE HOTEL PORCH, MOUNT WILSON

cover tremendous cameras, the tall towers are giant spectroscopes. In the museum, however, all the wonders of photography of the heavens are explained and a better idea gained by a study of the huge instruments and a look through the smaller telescope than though one actually looked into the eyepicce of the camera.

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Marriages

VALENTINE-STEWART. Miss Julia Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Valentine of South Pasadena, to Mr. W. L. Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart, of Rose Ranch, Lamanda Park and grandson of Lyman Stewart, founder and president of the Bible Institute. Miss Valentine is a University of California graduate. Mr. Stewart was a student at Stanford and is now studying in the M. I. T.

BROWN-HAUERWASS. Miss Margaret Brown daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Roy Brown, of 45 South Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, to M.r John Hauerwass. June 22nd is announced as the date of the wedding.

MORRIS-SMITH. Miss Eleanor Chatterton Morris, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. R. Morris, of Los Angeles, to Mr. Richard N. Smith, Tuesday, May 3rd, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral.

IRWIN-HOLT. Miss Medora M. Irwin, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Robert Irwin of Siam, to John R. Holt, son of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Leggett Holt, of Berkeley, May 4th, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Denman, Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Holt will tour the South visiting the groom's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armfield Holt of Los Angeles.

LONG-POHLMANN. Miss Sally Long, daughter of General and Mrs. Oscar Fitz Long, of San Francisco and Washington, to Salem Pohlmann, at the home of Mme. Requa, the grandmother of the bride.

CARSON-SCHELLER. Miss Gladys Carson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Manuel Carson, to Edward Scheller, Wednesday morning, May 25, at Cathedral Chapel, Los Angeles.

Sailings

MR. and MRS. C. P. TOWNSLEY will leave Los Angeles July 1st, and sail from Montreal on August 6 for France.

MR. and MRS. WELLINGTON, Stanley Morse and Miss Anne Dorr Morse will leave Pasadena May 30, and sail from New York June 9, going direct to London and thence to the Continent. They expect to return early in October.

MR. and MRS. HENRY E. HUNTINGTON, of San Marino, will spend the summer in their home near Versailles but will return to Pasadena in the fall.

MR. and MRS. FREDERICK H. STEVENS, of 16 Oak Grove avenue, Pasadena, are now in the East and will spend the summer months at Greenbriar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

MR. and MRS. HENRY M. M. MEIER, of 299 Bellefontaine, left Pasadena May 19 for St. Louis, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Meier and their grandchildren and will celebrate their fortieth wedding anniversary. Later they will go to their summer home on Lake Michigan.

MR. and MRS. JOHN S. CRAVENS, of 1101 S. Orange Grove, intend to spend the greater part of the summer in their new place at Pebble Beach.

MRS. CHARLES I. BAXTER, of 1199 Wentworth avenue, Oak Knoll, will spend three months, July, August and September in Santa Monica.

MR. and MRS. DWIGHT CRANE, of 275 Palmetto Drive, will spend the greater part of the summer in Santa Barbara, leaving Pasadena, July 1st.

MR. and MRS. EDMUND D. BARRY, of 229 S. Orange Grove avenue, are now in New York City and will go about the middle of June to their summer home on Lake Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Barry, Jr., will occupy the family residence here during the summer.

GOLF HAS been the paramount interest at all the Country Clubs throughout May, culminating in the unexpected victory of Miss Mary Browne in the finals of the Southern California women's golf championship tournament at Midwick Country Club, Friday, the 20th.

(Continued on Page 21)

WILBUR D. COOK, President — STEPHEN CHILD, Vice-Pres.
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THE PACIFIC COAST CHAPTER, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, WOULD BE GLAD TO INFORM ANYONE INTERESTED AS TO THE **METHODS AND STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE LAID DOWN BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.** THESE STANDARDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AGAINST IRREGULAR PRACTICES, AND TO BRING OUT THE FACT THAT THE PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SELLS "EXPERIENCE IN DESIGN AND ABILITY TO DIRECT WORK," AND NOT "THE PLANTS, LABOR COSTS, OR MATERIALS, USED IN THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, PUBLISHED BY M. URMY SEARES, AT PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, FOR APRIL 1, 1921.

State of California, County of Los Angeles.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Mabel Urmy Seares, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor and manager of California Southland, and that the following is a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption; that the name and address of the publisher, editor and manager is M. Urmy Seares; that the owner of said publication is M. Urmy Seares; that there are no mortgages, bondholders, or other security holders, owning or holding one per cent of the bonds, mortgages or other securities of California Southland. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1921.

My commission expires February 16, 1925.

JAMES E. KEELYN, Notary Public.

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California Southland

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ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 19. JUNE, 1921



CONTENTS

IN THE PARK. A PAINTING BY DANA BARTLETT . *Cover Design*
WESTLAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES . . . . *Contents Design*
Photo by Ota.
THE LIMIT OF A CITY IS THE LIMIT OF ITS GAS *C. A. Luckenbach* 5
IN SANTA CROCE . . . . . *Grace Ellery Channing* 6
CLASSIFYING STUDENTS BY MEANS OF ENGLISH. . *Allison Gaw* 6
AN ART ALLIANCE FOR LOS ANGELES . *F. Tolles Chamberlin* 7
MY SAGEBRUSH GARDEN . . . . . *Sarah Bixby Smith* 8
THE MOCKINGBIRD . . . . *Frances Mathilda Purdy* 8
THE FAME OF LOS ANGELES . . . . *Elizabeth Whiting* 8
PAINTINGS BY DANA BARTLETT . . *Mabel Urmy Seares* 9
ADVENTURING UP MOUNT WILSON . *Julia Norton McCorkle* 10
A PORTRAIT OF JOHN BURROUGHS. *By Mabel Watson* . . . 11
PLANT NATIVE TREES ON STATE HIGHWAYS *The Outdoor Art League* 11
SOUTHLAND OPINION 12-13
A PLEA FOR MORE TRUTH—FRANCE . . *Paul Perigord* 12
A COMMUNITY SUMMER SCHOOL . . *Clinton C. Clark* 13
THE HORSE SHOW AT SANTA BARBARA . . . *H. M. F.* 14
THE SASH SETS THE STYLE FOR THE SUMMER SILHOUETTE . . 18
THE ROMANTIC TYPE OF GIRL . . . *Louise di Geffene* 19
AN ADOBE HOUSE . . . . . *A. Dwight Gibbs* 20
PLANTING THE HACIENDA . . . . . *Florence Yoch* 20

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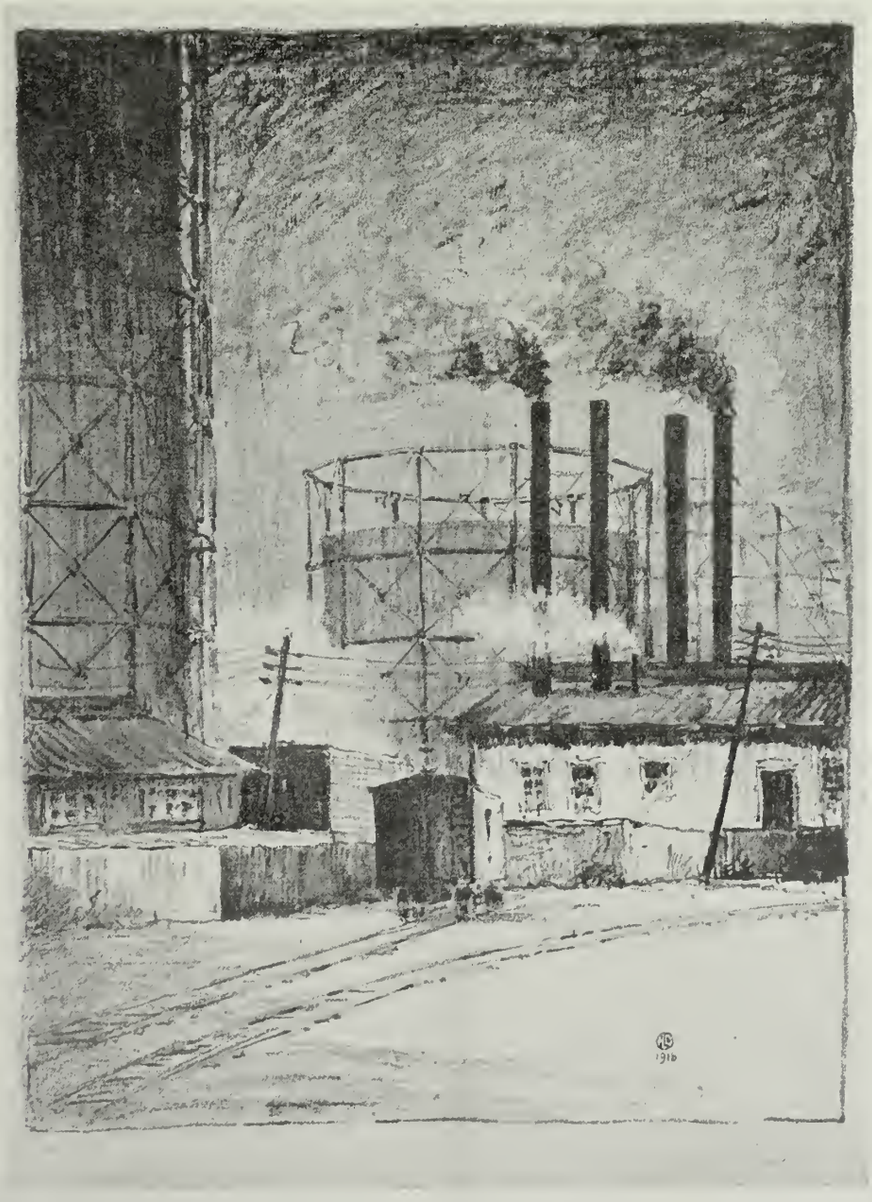
A SPORT STORE FOR PASADENA
Progress is always interesting, especially when it is emphasized by the development of enterprise in one's own town.
During the past few months the conversion of the "Hauser Shop" into a complete sporting goods house, carrying everything—in lines of the best makes only—that could be used in sports, even to the necessary clothing, may well have been watched with such great interest by lovers of sport, who previously have had to send in to Los Angeles for most of their equipment, whereas, now the replacement of anything from a worn-out tennis shoe to a broken golf stick, will be a matter of but a few moments, and certainly not only a great convenience, but a saving of both time and energy.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

THE LIMIT OF A CITY IS THE LIMIT OF ITS GAS

By C. A. LUCKENBACH, *Vice-President, Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation*

FROM cow-pasture to metropolis! That is the story of Los Angeles; and it is a short story, too, as the tale of a city is measured. Nevertheless, it is true that men now active in the affairs of this community remember when Hill Street was a cow path and the cultivator a familiar sight on ground now occupied by great banks and department stores. The transformation from grove to city block is an economic phenomenon, and like all other phenomena, it must have been produced by an adequate cause. Climate and natural beauty have been mighty factors in the growth of Los Angeles County; but the same climate and the same beauty had dominated this corner of the Footstool for ages before there was even a hint of the great development that we now call Los Angeles. Then where shall we look for the cause? Largely in the contemporaneous development of its Public Utilities—the processes which have displaced the hitching-post by the street lamp and the zanja by the gas main.



THE GAS TANKS, LOS ANGELES—A LITHOGRAPH BY HAROLD DOOLITTLE

To tell the story of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation is, in a measure, to tell the story of Los Angeles. On June 28, 1867, a small group of men organized the Los Angeles Gas Company. The city then had a population of about 5,000. The gas plant was located near the Plaza and was put in service in December of the same year. Gas was made from various materials, among them being grape pumice, Brea sand, wood and coal. As the coal had to be obtained in Australia, the price of gas was necessarily what we today would consider high, and the records show that on June 28, 1871, it was reduced to seven dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet! At the outset, the Company's entire operating force consisted of five persons and the monthly pay-roll was three hundred and sixty-five dollars. This was a very humble beginning, measured by present-day standards, but the plant and service were what the community required and what the state of the gas-making art at that time made possible.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation has built up its organization and business on the solid foundation of service to the public well rendered, and takes pardonable pride in the part it has had in the development of the communities in which it operates. Year-around "readiness-to-serve," once a luxury, is now a necessity in the life of an urban population. To be on duty at all times, at the turn of a valve or the snap of a switch—that is the ideal of the Corporation.

The business of the Los Angeles Gas Company was taken over by the Los Angeles Lighting Company, which was incorporated in 1889. Meantime, in 1882, The Los Angeles Electric Company had been organized and engaged in the generation and distribution of electricity in Los Angeles. These two companies were consolidated in 1904 by the incorporation of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, which in turn was united with the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company on June 27, 1909, to form the present Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. A good idea of the growth of what is now the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation may be gained from the statement that in 1900 the number of meters totalled 12,358, and in 1920, 216,550.

The territory served comprises the City of Los Angeles, unincorporated territory adjacent to Los Angeles, and the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, Alhambra, San Gabriel, San Marino, Watts, Eagle Rock, Huntington Park and Inglewood, and portions of Vernon and Monterey Park. The estimated population of the territory served is 750,000.

(Continued on page 23)



Courtesy of Mr. Myron Hunt

A photograph full of suggestions for the architect who can understand the true beauty of an unusual facade.

A palace group along the river, Rome.

In Santa Croce

By Grace Ellery Channing

They have lived and died: souls with which my own
Must show as a taper would when matched with stars;
They have left their impress upon every stone
That Florence wears; and Forence not alone;
They shook the cage of the world and rent its bars.

And after their's my little life is set,
My feeble days and unfulfilling years:
Strange that the Earth should patiently forget
Suns whose last beams make bright her forehead yet
And suffer such as I to fill their spheres!

But since I am: accepted of the Earth
And heir of Titans,—dare I doubt it true
Me too the Universe has given birth;
My soul, as theirs, has meaning, purpose, worth,
And its own work which Dante could not do.

Selection from SEA DRIFT.

ENGLISH STANDARDS, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By ALLISON GAW, *Head of the Department of English*

DID you ever think what a huge problem confronts the English department of a big University with the incoming of every new Freshman class? There sit hundreds of lads and lassies fresh from high school, of almost all possible racial stocks, natural tastes, and home environment. A future Emerson polishes his noseglasses; a future Rockefeller shifts a well-filled wallet from one pocket to another; and an Irvin Cobb grins sociably at a Ty Cobb across the aisle. Here are the nation's future leaders along many diverse lines, together with a host of plainer folk, John Smith, Michael O'Grady, Isaac Cohen, Ivan Ivanovitch, Yishohura Samuhara, and Chung Sing. They all have the "fifteen units" of high school work that are required for admission to the University, and all are presumed to be able to read intelligently and to write decently clear English. Demosthenes J. Sharp, however, was the crack debater in a big city school, while shy little Mollie Mantonya comes from a little temporary school building in the cotton country, where on hot days the iron pump-handle must be wrapped with wet cloths before it can be touched with the bare hand; Valeria Livingstone was the sprightly valedictorian of a high grade private school, but broad-shouldered "Reddy" Hoskins was pushed through his English because he was the captain of the high school football team, and Hin Koosh, the Oriental, was sympathetically passed from year to year of preparatory English because he "couldn't be expected to do much in it, poor fellow," and frankly expects that in college he can get someone to do his work for him as he did for four years in the lower school. And still further to complicate the situation, generally through the West, and consistently throughout California, students are admitted to college with only the first two years of high school English required, so that while Demosthenes and Valeria have had eight terms of preparatory English work, Mollie has had only six, and poor "Reddy" had but four, which he has since striven successfully to forget.

In most universities and colleges all of this miscellaneous assortment goes into the one big melting-pot of the class in Freshman composition, where some few succeed brilliantly, the majority do fair work, and far too many fail lamentably. But the brilliant ones are held back by the slower majority, and the latter have their standards lowered by the class-work of the fag-enders. What can be done to remedy the situation?

Last September the University of Southern California inaugurated a classification of the entering students by a system of entrance examinations in English. On the first meeting of the various sections of the class each student is given his choice of three simple subjects, such as "Why I have come to college," "Why I prefer the seashore to the mountains," and the like. On one of these subjects he immediately writes an impromptu paper, and he notes a second out of the three for a carefully prepared home-theme to be handed in two days later. At the second class meeting he again writes from a new list, and similarly notes another for preparation at home. A fifth theme is written impromptu at the third class meeting. By this system the various professors have from each student three themes representing his normal rapid work and two done under conditions permitting of painstaking care. Each set of five papers is then examined by a committee of the English faculty, and the students are classified into three groups. Demosthenes and Valeria, whose papers show marked originality of thought and ease and correctness of expression, are placed in a special section ("English 2") that permits of their rapid advancement. The great majority of the class, including John Smith and Michael O'Grady and perhaps also little Mollie Mantonya, show that they can express their ideas clearly and correctly, and they are admitted to the regular sections of the Freshman class, where they are further trained in the technique of rhetoric and learn the joys of discussing contemporary happenings and writing short stories somewhat after the fashion of Lincoln Steffens and Mary Roberts Rinehart. But "Reddy" Hoskins and Hin Koosh show that they simply do not know an English sentence when they see one, and they are remanded to "English A," a special sub-Freshman class, there to work without University credit, usually for five months, until they have fully removed their deficiencies and are permitted to enter the regular Freshman English work.

The experiment of the year gives illuminating figures with regard to the work in the various high schools. Last September these examinations were given to 570 entering students. Of



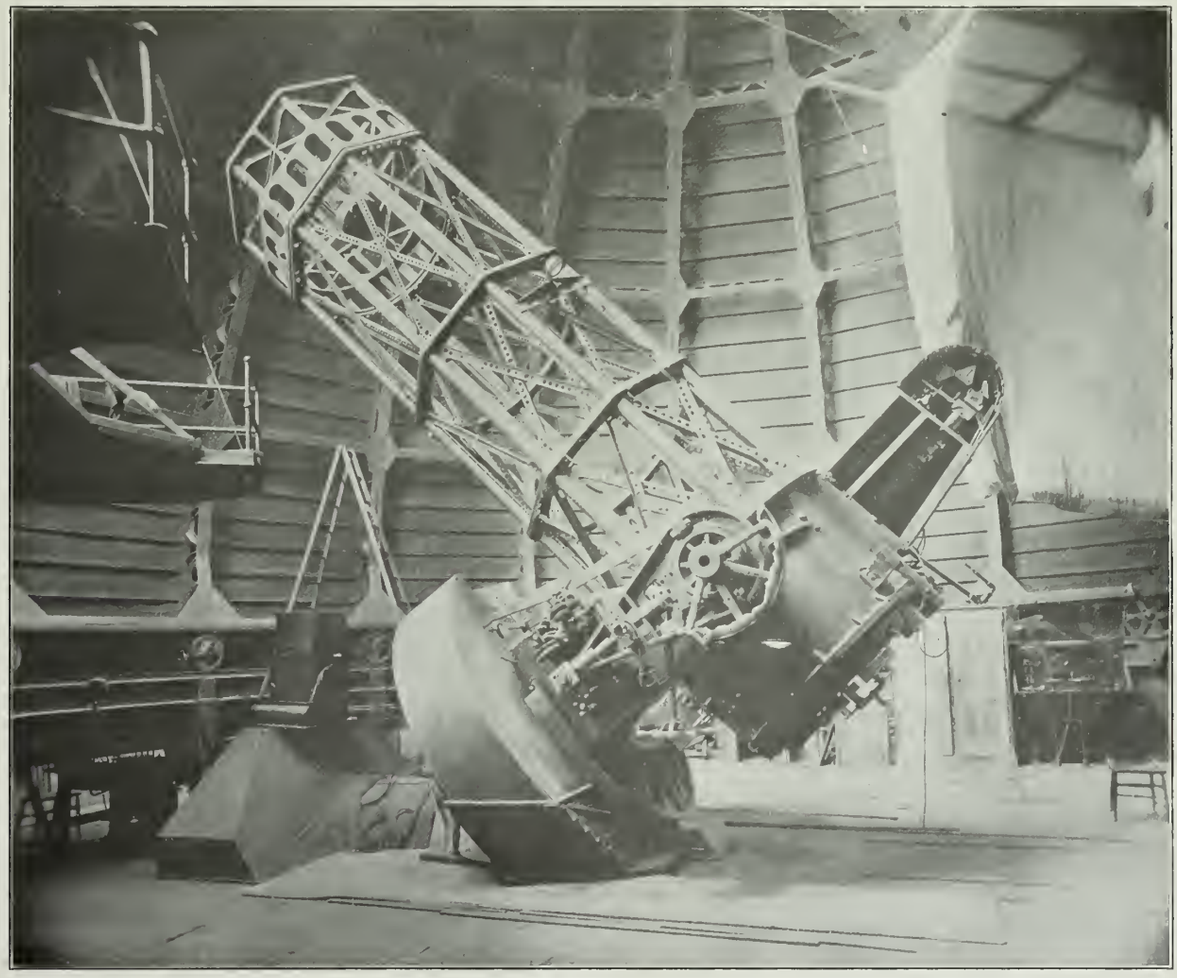
Photograph by Oscar Maurer

ONE OF THE SEVEN HIGH SCHOOLS IN LOS ANGELES—THE NEW BUILDING IN THE WILSHIRE DISTRICT—JOHN AUSTIN, ARCHITECT

these, 24 (about 3 per cent) were assigned to "English 2"; 448 (about 80 per cent) to "English 1"; and 98 (about 17 per cent) to the sub-Freshman "English A." In the Los Angeles high schools the record was somewhat worse, as out of a total of 119 entrants, 25 (or 21 per cent), all bringing credits of two or more years of English from their respective high schools, were found on test to be not eligible for full Freshman English admission. This was in part due to particularly weak records from two of the schools, however, and out of the candidates from the remaining five schools only 13 per cent were found to be ineligible. The five public schools outside of Los Angeles sending the largest lists of candidates totaled 65 college entrants, of whom 11 (or 17 per cent) failed to qualify for complete English admission. All told, 104 California schools, public and private, sent college entrants to the University of Southern California this year, of which the students from 63 schools were wholly satisfactory, the remaining 41 schools (or 39 per cent) each supplying one or more conditioned cases.

The University believes that by the installation of this system much has been gained. We become better acquainted with the relative efficiency of the various high schools; the high schools, on receiving annual statements from us concerning the records of their students, can better evaluate their own work; and best of all, the crack debater and the valedictorian are no longer held back by their slower brothers and sisters, the average student is freed from his contact with the poorly prepared, and as a rule the unfortunates make up their deficiences within five months and are then prepared to begin their Freshman English work with a fair chance of success.

The Sixty-inch Reflector on Mount Wilson



FOR more than twelve years this teleseope has been used on every elear night to study the stars. As shown here, it is arranged to photograph their spectra. The large coneave mirror, five feet in diameter, is at the lower end of the tube. This reeeives the light of a star, refleets it to a small eonvex mirror near the upper end, which sends it again down the tube, where it is eaught by a small flat mirror and direeted to one side into the speetrograph, seen projeeting from the side of the tube on the right. Two triangular prisms of glass in the rounded upper part separate the light into a rainbow tinted band—the speetrum—mueh as the glass pendants on the old-fashioned ehandelier eaught the sunlight and spread it into a rainbow band of eolor. But in the speetrograph the band is not eontinuous; numerous fine dark lines eross it, and it is to a study of these lines that the astronomer gives mueh of his time, for he ean thus learn the ehemieal composition, temperature and distanee of the star, and the speed with whieh it is moving.

AN INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE WITH SCIENCE AND ART

By F. TOLLES CHAMBERLIN

THE economic and educational importance of this movement, started by a group of manufacturers, designers and artists, to organize an Art Alliance like that existing in the East, commands the attention of everyone interested in the development of industry, science and art on the Pacific Coast.

There is evidence everywhere that the various industries are making a real effort to improve their products and are looking for better methods of developing the natural resources of the country. There is hardly an industry in which both art and science do not play important parts. Indeed, the real value of a product to civilization is in proportion to the quality of the art and science allied with its work. It is obvious, therefore, that to raise the standard of our products we must bring every department of our work to the highest possible point of efficiency.

Here in California the natural resources seem endless. Take the clay deposits, for instance. It does not need much imagination to see the possibilities in this one field; but to produce fine ceramics, science and art are essentials; and a very high quality of both is imperative if we are to produce an article at all comparable to the work of other countries.

We are not lacking in energy in this country; far from it. But in our work we lack a background of education in the allied arts which alone can enable us to see our own work in relation to life and to make of it something worth while. Perhaps the value of a broader education and knowledge of art and science can best be illustrated by the work of the renaissance, when these things were so woven into the fabric or building that they formed an integral part of the whole, whether it be textile or architecture. And if we are curious enough to inquire how they produced these things and to study the lives of these men as well as the civilization which surrounded them in such wealth of beauty, we find in every case that they understood each other's art, its limitations and its possibilities; for from the time of Giotto to Baldassare Peruzzi and Raphael, they understood design as having its root in structure. This is the reason these things live today as they did when they were finished, perfect examples of unity and successful collaboration.

Figure it out as you choose, we are bound to agree that the reason for our backwardness in producing worth-while things is our lack of a true understanding of our allied arts and sciences. Here and there in America, people are bringing to their work a high degree of intelligence and training and are turning out good work, but the vast amount of products manufactured in this country under the name of "art furniture" or "art" this and that, has no excuse for being, unless it be ignorance, especially when you consider that the same amount of energy backed by a proper education and training on the part of the artisan, and understanding and education on the part of the manufacturer, could produce, in place of these things, a sane and well-designed article which any person could buy and live with.

It is evident, then, that the only logical way to develop our industries, assuming, of course, that we aspire to compete with the work of other countries, is to raise the standard of efficiency in the different departments by affording greater opportunities for research and training in the sciences and in art. By art I mean every phase of the fine arts, but in relation to industries.

This, then, is what the Art Alliance can mean—the study of all industries on the Pacific Coast to the end that we may bring to our work great knowledge and training, whether we be manufacturer, scientist or artist.

It remains for us to organize it in such a manner that its constructive character and its relation to institutions for vocational training may be to the best possible advantage.

THE FAME OF LOS ANGELES

By ELIZABETH WHITING



THE CROWDS OF PEOPLE WHO YEARLY MAKE A PILGRIMAGE UP AND DOWN MOUNT RUBIDOUX

THERE was once a story current in Paris, that a youthful American tourist who had been boasting of the superiority of America, was finally cornered by the natives and compelled to give a list of America's advantages and products surpassing those of France. After a wild search in his mind for something that would pass muster, he blurted out in defiance, "Comfort and Oysters." The reverse of this story might be told on Los Angeles. Its native youth, cornered by its host of invited tourists and homeseekers, and made to answer for the sins of boost and bluster committed by the preceding generation, will search the mass of realty jargon in his inheritance and in desperation, when asked, "Why is Los Angeles?" will answer, "Climate and Oranges."

In their hearts the native sons and daughters of the sunny southland know that they have other reason for the civic faith that is in them. But, trained as they are by the late war, in knowledge of what other countries and civilizations have to offer, they are turning in shame and mortification from the tawdry objects of psuedo art—oranges painted on slabs of wood, Indian heads on leather, and myriad caracatures of their beloved, but unpaintable, state flower, their "copo d'oro"—sent by well-meaning but unskilled hands all over the world as art souvenirs representing Los Angeles and its principal product—gush about the God given climate. They see the work of local make ignored by merchants who exploit the commonplace furniture and ready-made clothing of the Middle-East, just as the imported mockingbird is protected by law while the lilting notes of the native lark are driven farther and farther afield by the builders of concrete sidewalk and the real estate man, whose mendicants still offer the lovely landscape for sale and beg us to take a free trip, from every dirty doorway.

If this city is to maintain its place, won by vigorous amateur advertising of natural advantages, it must improve the character and add to the number of its manufactured products, not only in their appropriateness to the wants of foreign peoples but in their appeal to the wise old world's cultivated sense of aesthetics. This is no statement that there are not good things in Los Angeles. The city itself has, however, given no recognition to its artists. There are no public buildings of note, no civic center, no fine churches. Nevertheless, there is a Southern California Chapter of The American Institute of Architects in whose hands rests the architectural fame of the city. Later appearing, there is now a local Chapter of the American Institute of Landscape Architects to crystalize the ideals of that profession and make Los Angeles a city of fine streets and gardens.

The utilities of the city have been splendidly organized by strongly financed corporations. Soon will come the time when California's beautiful marbles will be given grace by local American sculptors like Mrs. Wendt, Maud Daggett, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin. Gardens and patios, walls and fountains will glow with the beauty of Batchelder tiles, already widely known as a product of Los Angeles competing with the work of the ancient craftsmen of Europe. Painters like William Wendt, and Benjamin Brown and John Rich, who have stayed here and made Los Angeles known as an art center, will be invited to paint murals for fine civic buildings, and the advertising of the city will be put into the hands of trained and educated advertising men and women who use the excellent talent of the sprightly local club of up-to-date commercial artists.

MY SAGEBRUSH GARDEN

I've a sagebrush garden
Walled in by a mountain range.

It is spring in my garden.
The staid live oak
Embroiders her gown
With pale green leaves,
And hangs it with yellow tassels;
The bare mottled sycamore
Is dressing in velvet,
Crimson-edged tan;
The ragged old elder tree
Flaunts yellow lace,
And the delicate greasewood's white
Vies with the lilac's cloudy blue;
Dull red are the shoots of the sage,
They are ringed with lavendar flowers
Like captive butterflies;
The cactus is showing its soul
In satiny saffron and rose;
The yucca is here,
Fragrant fountain of white lilies;
There is lupine and wall flower,
Scarlet larkspur,
And sprite mariposa;
Here's a carpet of sunshine,
Here fell a pink cloud of dawning;
Here fairies spilled their popcorn.
My beautiful wild brush garden
Sings color to the sun.
Bees in the sage,
Rabbits down the trail,
Wren in the cactus,
Brood of little quail,
Lizard in the sun,
Horned toad on the run,
Humming bird and butterfly,
One white cloud
Sailing high
In the sky,
Mockingbird shouting joys,
Half a dozen little boys
Filling the air with their jolly noise,
All in my wonderful garden,
Rimmed by the mountains,
Roofed by the sun.

—*Sarah Bixby Smith.*



Oscar Maurer

DETAIL OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED TO GENERAL OTIS FOR MANY YEARS OWNER AND EDITOR OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. THIS WORK OF ART IS FINE IN DETAIL, BUT, LIKE THE CITY IT STANDS IN, LACKS THE GRAND LINE AS A UNIT —PAUL TROUBETZKOY, SCULPTOR

THE MOCKING BIRD IN TOWN

By FRANCES MATHILDA PURDY

Like some late home returning, gay and roistering cavalier,
Matching his tones against the echoes, loud and clear,
Shouting his mockeries with glee, determined to be heard,
Out in the silver moonlight, sings the happy mocking bird.

He cares not if the sleepy-heads arouse with grumbling ire.
No use, has he, for homes, or beds; his song will never tire.
The barking dogs disturb him not—his music louder rings—
Throughout the live-long night he sings, and sings, and sings—
and SINGS!

THE COLOR PLATES AND THE WORK OF DANA BARTLETT

By MABEL URMY SEARES

THE qualities which are necessary in a great painter are much the same as those vital to success in any other career.. A faculty for hard work in his chosen profession, a power to see beauty in external objects and a deep determination to put that beauty on canvas in a mastered medium, these are some of the vital factors in the making of a painter. But unless the artist has also a power of imagination that dreams great things, unless his vision of beauty is greater than that of the multitude, the multitude itself will have none of him, and he will paint for his own amusement, merely reproducing such scenes as he wishes to remember in a graphic way. For the artist is placed on a pedestal by the mass of humanity only when he is able to express to the ordinary vision that which we see in nature or in our own thoughts but cannot express. No matter how powerful a painter becomes in his mastery of technique, if his aim is single, to express with truth the beauty in nature, he will never lose the commendation of the humblest follower of art. When he has mastered technique he can even play with the forms and colors of nature and give his imagination full swing. The inarticulate will follow him with increasing love and admiration so long as he continues to place for them on canvas that which they too treasure in their hearts—the light that never was on land or sea.

Dana Bartlett, whose paintings in oil and in water color are now on exhibition in the Los Angeles Museum at Exposition Park, has arrived at the point in his career where this, his first one-man exhibition, sets his work before his contemporaries as a definite thing to be judged. Everyone within the radius of possible convenience should go out to this splendidly administered public gallery and accept and acclaim this excellent work of a conscientious and talented man.

There are three phases of painting here exhibited. The oils, one of which is reproduced in three colors on the cover of this maga-



THE WATERFRONT AT PORTLAND, OREGON—A PAINTING BY DANA BARTLETT

zine, are both realistic and imaginative. In oil most painters must work out their own salvation. Years of hard work in this medium will correct his faults and give him control of his palette.

It is in his nocturnes that Mr. Bartlett appeals first to many people. They answer the longing for the quiet beauty of night which is universal.

Exquisite tones play over these quiet canvasses and the rhythm of the tree forms proclaim the artist in the painter. The painting, "In the Park," pictured for this cover, will be framed and hung in many a bungalow. It was suggested by the fountain playing against the trees in Pershing Square, Los Angeles. And then the painter took only the suggestions—the beauty of the dark mass of trees, and added to them a fanciful scene and the double beauty of reflections in still water. He leaves the rest to our own imagination and pays us the compliment of supposing that we, too, have some.

Culminating in the delightful silhouette of "The Purple City"—the symbol of desire created by our imagination, this short series of nocturnes in oil will establish the name of Dana Bartlett as a painter whose work is full of imaginative quality.

Turning to the water colors one finds two methods illustrated. The older method, seen in the "Water Front," Portland, is illustrative of Mr. Bartlett's water color work when he came to the Southland from the misty land northwest of us.

For the benefit of students working in both oil and water color it might be suggested that this manner of using water color, the Hopkinson Smith method, is a good one to cling to until mastery of draughtsmanship and composition are attained.

Carefully the drawing is sketched in with charcoal on gray paper and the charcoal fixed with fixative. Then to give depth to the picture the shadows are first washed over with the right colors, and the high lights and brilliant color put on last in a light, opaque palette.



ONE OF THE NEW SERIES OF WATER COLORS BY DANA BARTLETT—THE GRAND CANYON

After a recent visit to the Grand Canyon, Mr. Bartlett found it impossible to get the effect he wished in his now noted water colors of that wonderful land of clear color.

He therefore studied out a new method of painting water colors from his oil sketches. Planning and changing the composition well before starting, then drawing in lightly but exactly, the rhymic lines of the composition, he studies the effect of line until it is as perfect as may be. Starting with the sky he paints downward placing the tones exactly right the first time.

One wash over another, keeping proper values, leads to the deepest tones which are put on last.

In the Grand Canyon water colors the sketches were made in water color on gray paper in the old method, but although this medium is the easiest to use on a tramping trip, it is not brilliant enough for the subject, and the new method has proved a decided success in depicting "the painted desert" and "the land of little rain."

One beautiful composition—a cloud above an enchanting mesa—was tried for a reproduction here, but proved too elusive for black and white. This stronger example of a lovely bit of the Grand Canyon is more illustrative of the pure wash.

In his more localized water colors, Mr. Bartlett uses the eucalyptus and the clouds, the meadow stretches and the live oaks, and makes them sing sweet lullabys to those who catch the harmony in line and mass and tone.

A green, loitering road and a purple mountain talk of spring, and delicate sycamores make beautiful patterns against the sky. "The Two Little Trees" walk down the mesa talking together, and a whole procession of sycamores against a lovely soft sky sets forth the beauty that an artist sees and records. That is what an artist is for, to show us the beauty all about us—and that is what Dana Bartlett has done in his exhibition at Exposition Park in the month of June.



"A SPRING DAY," CLEAR COLOR AND RHYTHMIC REPETITION OF LINE ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF MR. BARTLETT'S WATER COLORS

ADVENTURING ON MOUNT WILSON

By JULIA NORTON McCORKLE



THE YELLOW PINE LOOKING EAST FROM MOUNT WILSON OVER MONROVIA HILL

HAVE you lived in Los Angeles for years and talked vaguely about "going up Mt. Wilson some day," yet constantly pushing the trip into the future because you feared it would mean the expenditure of too much energy? I've made the ascent five times, three times using as motor power my own energy, or stick-to-it iveness when energy failed, and twice using the common motor power, gasoline. But never until the other day did I have the Mt. Wilson trip reduced in my mind to an easy afternoon and evening jaunt, similar to a trip to the beach and requiring no more preparation; perhaps less, for I didn't have to get out my bathing suit!

When your jaded motor appetite needs tempting and you look with sated eye on motor roads, wondering where you can drive this afternoon and where stop for a good dinner, try a little run up Mt. Wilson. If you will fail to plan it beforehand, as we did, but manage to stumble upon the signs, the suggestion will come as an inspiration and the trip will assume the proportions of a real adventure.

To make sure that you find the signs, get on the Foothill Boulevard up in Altadena. A picturesque start will give a festive beginning for the holiday. We found this on Santa Rosa, into which we swung after following Los Robles out past Hotel Maryland in Pasadena. The road is good and the sight is an unusual one, since the road is bordered on either side by tall deodars whose branches come down to the ground and make a woodland drive with the mountains framed like a picture at the northern end. Here tempting signs suggest the Mt. Wilson toll road, and, believing in signs, we followed, thinking merely to get on the Foothill Boulevard, then possibly to go up "just a little way to see the sunset." By the time our faithful following of the signs had brought us to the toll house this vague idea had crystallized into a decision to see that sunset from no lesser height than the Mt. Wilson summit.

Businesslike inquiries and the payment of a small toll (for the mountain is privately owned and the road kept up by private enterprise) made the road accessible to our car and also brought us the information of just what cars we might expect to meet. A close telephone communication is maintained between the toll house and the summit, so that the traveler is informed when he starts at just about what points he may expect to meet cars. This eases the constant watchfulness necessary in mountain traveling.

At first the road lies along sage brush covered hills, dotted with low scattered clumps of wild buckwheat, rusty brown at this season of the year, and brilliant patches of mountain goldenrod. A little higher the twishted mahogany-colored branches of the sturdy manzanita shine out through its gray-green foliage.

The road, curving in and out around the mountain, gives fascinating glimpses of the valley below, its roads winding like long smooth gray ribbons, its orange groves and fields laid out in orderly blocks, and far to the east the wide dry rock wash of the San Gabriel River.

Gradually the character of the vegetation changes as the road climbs, and the slopes are no longer covered with low growth, but with tall pines and other evergreens.

Here on the Mt. Wilson road we saw a sign seldom discovered nowadays, for the two-story house evidently termed the "Halfway House" bears a sign, "For Rent." There's a chance for some desperate Angeleno renter.

Information received at the toll house had given us to understand that an ordinary car could easily make the ascent in an hour and a half, but that we should require at least two hours, as we must stop to cool our boiling engine. In spite of the fact that our little Ford roadster had to travel the whole distance in low, our engine did not boil and we made only two brief stops for investigation, neither time adding water.

The road is good all the way, and the outside edge is banked in many places. All of the road is fairly wide and there are many turnouts, each distinctly labeled with the distance to the next one above and below.

At just six we rolled through the gates at the summit, past the smiling gatekeeper, swung around the hotel and parked our car, and hurried out to Signal Point to watch the sunset.

A bronzy gray haze lay in a long straight bar over the valley. Away in the southeast, the haze cutting squarely across the lower half, San Jacinto Peak rose distinct and blue. Down in the west the haze and fog against the foot of the distant ranges looked like white-capped breakers beating against dark rocky cliffs. The sun went down like a great orange colored Japanese lantern, and the quiet coloring of the sky began to assume deeper and more vivid shades.

We reluctantly left the sunset and followed the road out past the museum and observatory buildings to Echo Rock, or Inspiration Point as it is sometimes called, for a glimpse of the back country. A pretty, startled deer bounded across our path not twenty-five yards away.

The rocky mountain side drops away abruptly here, and the few lone pines that have struggled up among the rocks stand like solitary sentinels. The valley of the West Fork lay below us, dark in shadow, in a quiet so vast that it was palpable. All about us we could hear the chirping of invisible crickets and katydids, and far down in the dark valley the faint call of some unknown animal. Far across on the opposite mountain sides a distant bit of trail beckoned alluringly into the unknown back country. The first stars of evening were coming out one by one in the opalescent sunset sky.

Mountain scenery is satisfying, but the inner man makes stern demands, and the hotel serves dinner only until seven. So we returned to the hotel. If you, Mr. Motorist, are of the type to whom good scenery cannot compensate for a poor meal, you need have no doubts about the Mt. Wilson drive. The hotel maintains an excellent cuisine, and your dinner will be well served in an attractive dining-room whose wide windows in the daytime afford a pleasing view of pines and typical mountain scenery. Even without external views the room is pleasing to look upon, with its blue willowware plates standing along the dark plate rail against buff walls, its rustic bouquets of real pine needles and cones, and its white table with conventional fresh flowers as a concession to civilization.

You can enjoy the pleasures of a comfortable chair and a cozy fire in the city, however (unless the exigencies of the modern house hunting problem happen to leave you homeless), and Mr. Wilson offers an opportunity impossible in the city. Again we followed the little trail out to Signal Point, this time to see the famous view of the city lights. We did not try to count, but accepted as authority the printed statement on our menu cards at dinner that the lights of forty-two cities and towns can be seen from this vantage point. We shall not have to take the word of this statement that, once seen, the sight is never forgotten.

The beauty and grandeur of the scene are indescribable. In spite of the haze which had hung over the valley at sunset the atmosphere was, at this later hour, exceedingly clear. There was no moon. The

night was black and starry and the lights of the cities in the dark valley resembled the starry blackness of the sky, except in geometrical arrangement. Pasadena lies in the foreground, with Colorado Street and Huntington Drive brightly outlined. Far to the south a golden blur of lights marks the location of Long Beach. Away over toward the east are the lights of Glendora and toward the west the San Fernando Valley towns.

We made the descent easily and lazily in a couple of hours, meeting no cars. Occasionally as we swung around a turn in the road we had another view of the wonderful spangled valley outlined by the dark hill slopes.

At the foot of the mountain the toll house was dark and, after fumbling with the latch, we swung the toll gate wide and let ourselves out of our fairyland of adventure at just ten-thirty. It had taken only six hours to make the trip, including transit time, a leisurely two or three hours on top, and an excellent dinner.

The next time you feel like adventuring, try this little jaunt for dinner 5886 feet above the sea.



A Photograph of the Late John Burroughs, Taken on February 11, 1921 By Mabel Watson

An Afternoon with John Burroughs

MISS MABEL WATSON, who with gentle appreciation and interest took this sympathetic portrait of the beloved prophet of the out-of-doors, tells briefly the story of her afternoon with John Burroughs.

I had called on him a few days before and had arranged to take him for a ride and make some portraits of him on February eleventh.

We drove around the Altadena country roads and then went to the library for some books Mr. Burroughs wanted.

When we came down town to the studio we entered it from the rear, through our little garden and pergola.

Mr. Burroughs was greatly interested in finding a garden spot opening off a business alley and expressed his pleasure. He wished to see the front of the studio also, before sitting for his portrait, and was glad to find flowers growing on the street in front too.

We had a good time together while I made the sittings, and he helped me as I tried to illustrate the poem which he has called

"Waiting."

"Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea.
I rave no more 'gainst time nor fate,
For lo, my own shall come to me."

These words he wrote out for me just before he started East on his last journey.

PLANT NATIVE TREES ON HIGHWAYS, A MEMORIAL

THE OUTDOOR ART LEAGUE of San Jose, a branch of the American Civic Association, wishes to call the attention of the citizens of California to the probability that extensive tree planting may be contemplated along the borders of the proposed state highway.

We earnestly desire that as far as possible *native trees* may be used for this purpose, such as oaks, planted at irregular intervals, along the open stretches of coast-valley roads, willows and sycamores near streams, sycamores, bays and broad-leaved maples on more conventional roadways approaching towns, native palms and mesquites in the semi-desert regions of Southern California.

Where the road winds through mountain passes and canons, the close planting of tall trees would obstruct the view. In such places, and wherever a *wide view* is possible, irregular planting not only contributes to natural beauty as contrasted with artificial, but permits to those driving or riding in automobiles the appreciation of the landscape *as a whole*, with its broad architectural lines, in which mountains and plains and valleys, coast lines and rivers, wood lands and barren slopes and rocky ledges, upland shrubs and wayside weeds and grasses, all harmonize; and to which each lends intrinsic charm.

Not only the trees, but the beautiful native shrubs and plants of the hill-country should be preserved, as

"Nature holds with narrowing space,
From mart and crowd her old-time grace,
And guards with fondly jealous arms
The wild growths of outlying farms."

Our many native evergreen shrubs blend with brown dry grasses in producing the peculiar depth of soft, rich coloring which in summer is a striking feature of our landscape as related to our climate.

Needless quarrying of rocks and bowlders in streams and waysides should be deprecated as turning picturesque features into unsightly gashes and littered waste.

We cannot remove or destroy one detail without marring the composition of the landscape and lessening the beauty of the perfect whole.

"All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone."

We should, therefore, endeavor to preserve and enhance those natural features which combine with physical outlines to give characteristic beauty to our state.

A note from any interested person to the State Highway Commissioners urging the distinction which such use of California trees along the new highway would give to our landscape, might help toward the desired end, and stretches of highway made memorials to famous men.

SOUTHLAND

A Plea for More Truth—III. France

HAVING repeatedly urged the resumption of the participation of the United States in the settlement of world problems as they resulted from the great war, we can not but register our satisfaction on hearing that we are again to be represented in the Council of Ambassadors, the Reparations Commission and the Supreme Council.

This decision, the only one honorable and consistent with our war policies, renders still more imperative our obligation to be well informed in relation to international questions. That bewildering confusion which the average American experiences when reading of the ever-renewed conflicts of interests and ideals of the European peoples can only be dispelled by a better grasp of the fundamental principles which materially influence the policies of nations.

There is only one way to make our relations with the outside world pleasant, safe and profitable, and it is to avoid being carried away by the stifling winds of passion and prejudice, and earnestly search for the truth.

We have already endeavored to place some of the foreign policies of Great Britain in the light which revealed them as the consistent and almost inevitable conclusions of a nation which has traditions, interests and responsibilities all her own. We need not love England, unless we feel so inclined, but it is indispensable that we understand Great Britain if we are to cooperate with her, and cooperate we must.

No less important than a correct interpretation of British methods and purposes is an accurate understanding of French policies. We readily acknowledge that very special bonds of gratitude and affection unite the two republics. But sentiment can not take the place of knowledge; nay, true sentiment presupposes and demands knowledge if it is to prove a living force. Sacred though our past be to us, we would not go on loving and respecting France if we often found her at variance with well proven principles of wise and progressive statesmanship.

At this hour it is no longer necessary to refer to the policies of France towards Germany, as those policies have been fully vindicated by the course of events. No dispassionate student of European problems would charge France with imperialism when she is simply taking measures to protect herself against a recurrence of a very costly tragedy. More and more we shall realize that the safety of France and her survival as a going economic concern are vital to us all.

Now and then, groups in France will be heard whose demands may be excessive or claims inadmissible because they represent older schools of thought, short-sighted nationalism or a narrow partisanship, but we may remain assured that with the second sober thought of the French people American statesmen will seldom find quarrel.

The highest intellectual endowment of the French is clear thinking, and any proposition which is based on sound and logical arguments will find them responsive. Sentiment, no doubt, plays an important part in their individual and national life, but, in no way, sways their reason, as their enemies or opponents would wish us to believe when French policies fail to harmonize with their own.

"Revenge" was the cry of the Germans when France was simply speaking in the coldest terms of security and of financial stability.

"Resentment" was the charge of all the radical elements through the world when France was refusing to recognize the Russian soviets.

"Partiality" is the verdict of many today when France stays off the hand of Germany and counsels Lloyd George a calmer statement of the Silesian imbroglio.

Now, if we but give thought to these problems, we will see that France is as eager to be just and to promote the general good as any other nation, but we will also discover that little which is truly beneficial and constructive can be accomplished unless it is based, not on expediency or some immediate commercial advantage, but on carefully tested deductions of national psychology and statesmanship.

Let us take a concrete example. France was as anxious as the rest of the world to resume trade relations with Russia, but not at the cost of greater evils likely to befall a still larger section of Europe. Nearly all the Allies charged France, firm in her determination to await a return of the Russian government to sanity, with unworthy motives of resentment for the premature collapse of the Russian front and of selfishness in her desire to recover the large loans made to the czars. And still the conduct of France was all along dictated by two intellectual motives of supreme importance to the permanence of our civilization.

France believes in private property as the cornerstone of social order and of a maximum of social efficiency and justice. Private property, with all its legitimate limitations, the average Frenchman looks upon as an extension of his personality. For the preservation of that personality he has fought many wars and supported several revolutions. On that score, therefore, he could not compromise with a communistic Bolshevism.

Another principle very dear to the French and seriously threatened by Bolshevism was their conception of democracy. France knows by experience that democracy has two deadly enemies: autocracy and mob rule. They are both tyrannical, and, of the two, the latter is likely to prove the more sterile and destructive. According to them, true democracy, in its many variations adapted to times and races, occupies the vast middle ground between these two extremes, having as a general philosophy the greatest good of the greatest number, with deliberate and avoidable injustice to none.

Such, and no others, were the motives which inspired France's refusal to cooperate with Bolshevism. It is well to say that our government concurred with France in that view, and that, after no little hesitation, Great Britain and Italy rallied to a like policy.

Similar principles should be applied to the study of the Silesian question, which seems to be clouding again the political horizon. Here again, not the desire to deprive Germany of the legitimate rights granted to her by the Treaty of Versailles or the recent plebiscite, but the determination that no injustice shall be done to Poland, who now, at this critical period of her existence, needs the constant assistance of those who believe in her and in her mission in Europe, will explain to us the attitude of France.

France believes in Poland. She has ever been an admirer of the Polish people, who had attained glory and rendered invaluable services to the Christian world when Prussia was still unknown. For France, Poland is worth saving and restoring to her former prestige and dignity.

But, aside from those reasons of the heart, there are arguments of the sternest type of political realism which move France to support Poland in any of her just claims. France feels convinced that a solid barrier must be erected to prevent two possible catastrophes still threatening the world, and which are the German exploitation of Russia and a Bolshevistic contamination of Germany. A strong Poland, not a weakling, but a real nation, politically and economically viable, will be that barrier. That is why France will not consent to a sacrifice of Polish interests in Silesia.

We, as Americans, remain free to adopt such policies as appeal most to our sense of fair play and to our conception of a sound working organization of the world's races and resources. Nevertheless, if our decisions are to be a credit to us and a benefit to mankind, we must take into account these great forces of sentiment and of thought which have brought the nations together in cooperation and conflict, and then build, in a true spirit of independence,

OPINION

a great foreign policy worthy of a noble and vigorous people which has not only high ideas but also a reliable historical and psychological sense.

PAUL PERIGORD,
Professor of Economics, California Institute of Technology.

The Summer Art Colony

EVERYWHERE there is growing among people a conviction that a civilization founded entirely on commercialism and materialism can not endure, for it depends upon gratification of those purely physical desires that can be obtained only at the expense of the weak and unfortunate. The failure of such a society in the great war has turned people to seek expression of their social and civic life in those activities that do not rely upon industrialism for their fulfillment. After every great cataclysmal destruction of materialism there is a new renaissance of what is called the fine arts—literature, drama, music and kindred subjects. Each nation, every little community, is showing indications of this awakening: that pent-up longing of the individual, no matter how humble, to produce not factories, ships and guns, but something that is beautiful to the mind and heart; to visualize for the pleasure and profit of others some of the visions of the inner self.

Civilization is changing, too, in the growing belief among the multitude that each individual owes something to the community in itself and not for the personal benefits that may result from his efforts. We see this in the failing strength and importance of many once influential organizations, societies, clubs and institutions that were built on personal interest and selfish individualism. More and more we are coming together in mutual work for the community as a whole; our interests are no longer in the formalism of some separate and distinct self-governing body.

This unity of ideals rather than of ideas was realized in the great material sacrifices and spontaneous coming together during the war, and is now expressing itself throughout the world in the numerous so-called "community activities"—formless organizations that exist only for the cultural advancement of the entire civic order. Few realize the wonderful growth and variety of these community organizations, each and all receiving the enthusiastic support of all citizens. At present they have been most successful in developing along dramatic lines, due to the inborn desire of the individual to pretend and make believe, and to act out experience, and due largly to the eclipse of the legitimate drama by the movies. Surfeited with the screen drama, we turn in relief to pictures of real life with color, reality and speech.

Another influence of the movies has been the increasing interest in reading plays and in writing plays. The quick action and sudden changes in the movies make the average novel seem slow and tiresome, but in a play we have a climax of speech, thought and situation quickly dramatized. Then, too, there has arisen lately a vital literature in dramatic form. The important books today are plays, not stories; the great writers are dramatists, not novelists. To help us to understand, to enjoy the best in drama, here is a great opportunity. The war—a tremendous drama itself—was a wonderful stimulus to the imagination, and many are attempting to put into lasting form surging thoughts and to visualize the vital facts of the changing world.

To give helpful instruction in such manifestations of community life is surely an important civic enterprise. This is the purpose of the Summer Art Colony in Pasadena, established last year by the Community Playhouse Association. The second season of six weeks will begin Monday, June 27th, in the old Throop Hall, on Raymond Street, generously offered to the Playhouse Association by the California Institute of Technology. It is not a dramatic school, but, as its name implies, a colony of people interested in the development of the drama, music and art activities as an expression of community life, who meet together for instruction in the practical knowledge and actual working out of art ideals.

Dr. Richard Burton, an educator of national standing, will give a course in dramatic writing which will be helpful to those wishing to learn of the technique of play construction, and of popular appeal to those desiring knowledge of the drama. Dr. Frayne Williams, well known in London for his work in the new phases of theatrical productions, will have classes in play construction and in dramatic interpretation, treating all elements of stagecraft and history of the stage—especially in its modern development. Costuming in all detail will be studied under the direction of Mrs. Louise Sooy of the staff of the University of California, while Miss Hope Knapp will have classes in dramatic dancing and pantomime. Community music and the music drama will be under the direction of Mr. Arthur Farwell, a leading exponent of these subjects. Each course will be of thirty hours, and there will be a weekly assembly with popular lectures and discussions. Also, the colony will demonstrate the practical results of their work the last week with a production in the Community Playhouse. The school will be conducted according to university standards, and the instruction will be of requirements found only in the finest art institutions.

The numerous community enterprises springing up over the country, the popularity of pageants and outdoor productions, etc., are opening up a field for the trained community director who can produce and manage such activities. To receive the proper training and to obtain the specialized knowledge and technique is difficult. The summer art colony will be especially helpful to anyone desiring to go into this work. It is hoped that the colony will develop into a great art institution of national reputation, drawing into Pasadena people interested in the finer things of life, and doing its part in the renaissance of our civic government.

CLINTON C. CLARKE,
President, Pasadena Community Playhouse Association.

Hold Fast That Which Is Good

CALIFORNIA'S cities are peculiarly situated in that they are being founded and settled in the twentieth century. Few of them have "just growed" like Topsy.

San José, the oldest city in California, was founded by Governor Felipe de Neve, a Spanish soldier who happened also to be a statesman. It was the policy of Spain to build towns near all the missions and to settle California as well as to Christianize its natives. Pablodores skilled in the trades were brought from Mexico to found towns, as the padres had founded the missions, and the soldiers the presidios. Many California towns have grown by quietly extending their limits from the old plaza which marks them as of Spanish origin. Fortunate indeed is the modern city which has not only this civic center of the early days, but also citizens intelligent enough to build their new city beautiful on that foundation now so inextricably petrified into pavement and building stone.

Cities like Pasadena, founded by settlers from the Middle East, are not, in general, planned at all, but originate in cross-roads grocery and blacksmith shop. They are one-street towns with no organic structure, extending out indefinitely to meet, somewhere on the boulevard, other towns of the same sort.

Circling the city of Los Angeles is a whole string of these boulevard towns. But the metropolis, the mother city, must make herself the center, holding fast the old Plaza as Paris has done and building around it a beautiful center of transportation,—convenient and modern, but connected by history and historic buildings with our Spanish past.



LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS CHARLOTTE KEENE, MRS. JAMES C. POTTER, MRS. JACK WYPER AND SON, JAMES CHARLES, (OF AUSTRALIA) AND MR. JAMES C. POTTER



LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. A. G. STEVENS, MR. W. W. HOOK, MR. DONALD CLAYTON, MRS. JOHN BLUM, MRS. W. W. HOOK AND MISS ETHEL CLAYTON

THIRD ANNUAL HORSE SHOW at SANTA BARBARA

By H. M. F.

Special Correspondent for California Southland

THE HORSE IS THE THING

The horse is the thing.
You may have the thrills that come
with the gasoline;
You may have the spills and the pace
and the kills
In your auto or flying machine;
For the flyer who flies in the
vaulted skies
Must come to earth if his engine
dies,
But the fire that lies in a
horse's eyes,
Is the spark that lives and
intensifies.
So, here's to the horse—the thing.

(By courtesy of Mr. Walter Palmer, Judge of the Third Annual Horse Show, Santa Barbara.)

ON this far-west coast we are gradually entering into the sporting spirit which has revived all over the world. In accordance with this spirit, those of us who believe in the lines quoted above are doing our utmost to place this splendid animal again in his high position. The noblest of creatures — a source of pleasure, a means to health, and a faithful companion, let us see that he has our attention, admiration, and support.



LEFT TO RIGHT: A NOTABLE GROUP IN THE PALM RING MAJOR MAX C. FLEISCHMAN, CARLTON BURKE, MAJOR SAMUEL A. PERVIANCE

The great change that has been brought about by the motor has not proved entirely beneficial, for we do not walk as we were wont, or exercise in other ways sufficiently to counteract the effect the automobile has produced. Then let us ride and to make enthusiastic riders, let us have Horse Shows such as the one at Santa Barbara on April 21, 22 and 23.

Can one imagine a more beautiful setting than the Palm Ring in the Ambassador Gardens! Open to the blue of the sky; with the stately palms, the feathery vines, the soft green turf in the center, the tan bark track, the surrounding hedge of scarlet geraniums, great horse shoes of ivy atop the boxes, the gay apparel of the spectators all glorified by the golden rays of our California sun—it was indeed a picture. When the sleek polo ponies, with their fully equipped riders in white, entered the arena, they added to this picture the one touch necessary to make it perfect—that of action and animation.

The events were most interesting and varied and not too tiresome, as is often the case at such a show. We liked the atmosphere of the whole affair, the judging, the management of the ring, and the promptness with which the entries were shown. The classes were well filled, the entries good, and as for the riders, we are proud of the showing made, as practically all are resident on the Coast.

The attendance was good, especially on Saturday, and the weather, everything to be desired here in California, which means it was perfect. Late Saturday a brisk wind came up which rather chilled the enthusiasm of the onlookers, but which did not interfere with the finishing of the program.

As this show was given by the Santa Barbara Horse Show Association for the benefit of local charities the spirit of benevolence rendered easy the disposal of the boxes. On Friday it was made possible for the children from one of the charities to be present. We loved their happy little faces as they endeavored to understand it all and at the same time devour the ice cream so thoughtfully provided for them. We found ourselves smiling as we watched them, being doubly interested because of the good work we were assisting.

Society was well represented and many prominent people occupied their boxes all three days



PREMIERE, THE MARVELOUS HUNTER, OWNED BY MR. J. D. FARRELL—W. S. ELLIOTT UP



MISS ESTHER HAMMOND OF MONTECITO, RIDING POLO PONY OWNED BY T. MANGAN AND WINNING

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



LEFT TO RIGHT: F. B. ELKINS' CHILDREN'S CLASS—MISS FREEMAN, VIRGINIA BARTLETT, MARY BARTLETT AND MISS FISKE



UHLAN AND LOU DILLON, WORLD-FAMOUS TROTTERS, OWNED BY MR. C. K. G. BILLINGS OF SANTA BARBARA

of the show. Beautiful cars were rolling in from roads north and south. Indeed, here in Santa Barbara, Pierce Arrows and their like are the regular thing. Among the box holders were such personages as C. K. G. Billings, F. F. Peabody, Capt. Harry Gantz, Colonel Colin Campbell, Harold S. Chase, Clinton B. Hale, Major Max C. Fleishman, Mrs. A. E. Ogilvy, Lafayette M. Hughes, J. M. Danziger, F. W. Matthiessen, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Potter, who have recently purchased a home at Santa Barbara, were enthusiastic spectators, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Bowers had guests in and out of her box when not riding her admirable horses to the ribbons. Mrs. Bower's Gloriana McDonald made a splendid showing in every class in which it was entered and carried off the championship in three gaited classes—Hazeltine, owned by T. Jefferson of Beverly Hills, being second. Mrs. Fiske Hammond attended and her splendid daughters aided in disposing of programs. Miss Esther Hammond, incidentally, rode for Mr. Mangan on Thursday and was in the ribbons. The picture world was not indifferent and was represented among others by Miss Ethel Clayton and party, who occupied a box, and drove up on Friday and remained till Saturday evening. Miss Pauline Frederick also had a box, but was prevented from being present. Mrs. Jack Holt attended all through the show and should be proud of the showing made by both Mohawk and Silver entered by her well-known and very sportsmanlike husband. Unfortunately Mr. Holt was called to New York before the show and did not return until after his horses were again at Flintridge—tough luck, we say.

We felt the polo classes were especially good and needed careful and expert judging, which they had through Major Colin Ross. Truly, no good or bad point was overlooked, and when the championship was awarded to Fire Ball, owned by Mr. Lafayette Hughes of Denver we felt the winner was justly selected, though the competition was very close. Polo has been made so successful here in Southern California and the winning of the California Challenge Cup by the Midwick team makes us all proud of those who have so earnestly worked for the furthering of this rapid game. Keep your eyes on polo events in California and be ready with your three cheers for there will be occasions for shouting in the future. And not only in polo shall we be heard from here, but the organizing of an up-to-date saddle club such as has been started under the name of the Beverly Hills Saddle and Polo Club shows that the spark of enthusiasm set off on the occasional grouping of a few earnest horse lovers has been fanned into "the light that shall not dim." Ere long there will be a clubhouse and surroundings frequented by sportsmen and their wives, daughters, sweethearts and sons. This, too, will be a place to which our transient guest may come and enjoy a true-hospitality and take away with him the memories of glorious gallops over hill and plain, the early morning tang of the sea and the colorful sunsets. Will he want to return? I'll say he will; yes, and return to stay.

The jumping always adds the real thrills and was good all through the show. On Friday, Jack Holt's Mohawk rose to a first, thereby astonishing everyone, being beautifully handled by Mr. Arthur Perkins of Pasadena. The pairs were another thrill and on Saturday the High Jump Championship went to J. Vogt's, Shannon King, expertly ridden by Ed. Heard at six feet two and one-half inches. There was plenty of criticism after all was over about this event, as Drift, owned by R. L. English of Pasadena, had previously smashed all available poles, and the jump had to be reconstructed and a makeshift used. Truly, in this event he was smashing poles and not records. In the pairs of jumpers Revel L. English's Bounder and mate vaulted to victory with the blue, with Thomas Mangan's Antonette and Chevron a good second and Jack Holt's Mohawk with Drift from the English stables third.

Uhlan, the world's most famous trotting horse, and Lou Dillon, the world's renowned trotting mare, were both exhibited on Saturday afternoon, through the courtesy of Mr. C. K. G. Billings, their owner. These marvels of horse flesh are splendidly stabled and cared for on Mr. Billings' estate here, and are now never entered in competition. Let us doff our



TWO NEW ENTRIES THAT WERE IN THE RIBBONS AT THE RECENT SHOW—MRS. JACK HOLT AND HER CHESTNUT HUNTER AND HIGH JUMPER, "MOHAWK," AND MR. HOLT'S SPLENDID BIG GREY "SILVER"



MRS. MARTHA D. BOWERS ON GLORIANA McDONALD. MRS. BOWERS HAD GUESTS IN AND OUT OF HER BOX WHEN NOT RIDING

hats to this true horseman, who has loved and cared for these charges of his, not only in their prime, but in the days of their well-deserved retirement.

A most admirable entry from the stables of Mr. J. M. Danziger at Beverly Hills was Woodcliff Surprise, which pulled down the blue on Saturday in the runabout class. This class was good all through, including Laura Denmark from Pasadena, owned by R. L. English, who took second, and Chochise from San Jacinto Ranch, Sawtelle, coming in on the third.

Saturday a class quite unique and unusual was the Ladies' Cow Pony Class. The riders were all misses, not much more than children, and certainly demonstrated their good horsemanship. They rode in western costume and displayed a style of riding we must always have here in the West. We may use the motor for many things on farm or ranch, but we cannot herd cattle without the cow pony and his hardy rider. This was again demonstrated in the California Stock class, two splendid entries from the Thomas B. Dibblee Estate at Santa Barbara taking a first and a second, namely Tom and Billy; Mrs. Martha Bowers' Brady third.

Especially worthy of mention was the five-gaited combination class on Friday. There were but four entries but all of them excellent. Revel L. English of Pasadena rode his Cochette to the blue; Mr. F. W. Matthiessen's Sylvia Dale, from Triunfo, carried off second under the skillful handling of Tom Mason, and Cochise, from the San Jacinto Rancho, at Sawtelle, Rollins up, took third.

Standing out through the three days' program were the showings made by such good stock as Maltese Cat, owned by Lafayette Hughes of Denver in the Ladies' saddle class; also Pat, owned by Tom Mason of Santa Barbara and taking a third; then again the Officers' mounts with Redstone from San Jacinto Ranch first, Shannon King from the Los Angeles Academy second, and F. W. Mathiessen's General third. Mr. E. F. Hanlon of Pasadena had a good entry in this event in Rifle. Holding our attention were the children's ponies, in two classes, Mrs. William Roth's Beau Brummell justly winning the Blue, and Billikens, a dainty pinto of Miss Anne Harrison's, from Carpenteria, second. Third in this class was Romeo, we all know so well, from the Montecito Riding School. Tom Mason took first and third in the riding school classes, and J. Vogt of Los Angeles second. Mr. Mason's classes were exceptionally good as such entries should be, with the demands the riding element of Santa Barbara make on the schools.

It was with sincere regret that we heard of the loss by drowning of the splendid hunter Premier, owned by Mr. J. D. Farrell of San Francisco and Portland. While being loaded aboard ship on his way to be shown at Santa Barbara, we understand he fell into the water, and it was impossible to save him. We extend our sympathy to Mr. Farrell in such a disastrous accident.

The Santa Barbara Horse Show Association, under the secretaryship of Dr. S. E. Kramer, is to be congratulated for having interested in an active manner such finished sportsmen as Carlton Burke of international fame; Capt. S. A. Purviance, Walter Palmer, Thomas Mangan, and others widely known.

ART IN SAN DIEGO

WITH the establishment of the San Diego Academy of Fine Arts in Balboa Park and the organization of the Friends of Art, art in San Diego is given a much greater impetus than ever before. The San Diego Academy of Fine Arts, with Eugene De Vol, formerly assistant director of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, as director, opened Monday morning in the old Sacramento Building of the exposition in Balboa Park. De Vol will teach general art, advertising art and illustration, also life classes. Maurice Braun will give criticisms.

About 150 men and women of San Diego interested in art have organized the Friends of Art. Lyman J. Gage has been made honorary president. The object of the organization is to bring exhibits of famous painters of the East to San Diego. Recently an exhibit of the California Art Club of Los Angeles was shown in San Diego through the new organization, and in the near future the American Federation of Arts will have an exhibit. The Cannell and Chaffin Galleries of Los Angeles will exhibit regularly their magnificent art shows.

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FOR THE SUMMER SILHOUETTE



CREPE CHIFFON BLACK, GIRDLED WITH JET. CORSAGE OF HAND-MADE CERE ROSES OVER SELF-TONED CHARMEUSE



GOWNS BY BEDELL

Photographs by JOE FEDER, New York

MIDNIGHT BLUE GEORGETTE PATTERN OVERDRESS, BEADED IN BELGIAN SHADES, BALLET BOTTOM SASHED WITH CHANGEABLE MOIRE



BLACK OCTAGON MESH WITH SCROLL DESIGN OVER SOFT-TONED CHARMEUSE, FACINGS OF IVORY

Manual of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits

(Excluding the Banana, Coconut, Pineapple, Citrus Fruits, Olive and Fig)

By Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer, United States Department of Agriculture. Macmillan Co.

TO be an agricultural explorer, to journey to Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, India, Arabia, North Africa, Mexico, Guatemala, the West Indies, Brazil, and then to come home laden with information about new fruits for the sustenance and enjoyment of mankind, this is indeed a work which must fill one's life with interest and make one want to live forever.

Wilson Popenoe has not only made an intensive study of the fascinating fruit whose presence on California fruit stalls attracts so much attention, but he has written a book about them, and to read it is to turn agriculturist and find a new verve in life. Direct and to the point, written in language clear and understandable by the veriest novice, this book not only adds immeasurably to California's knowledge of new foods to be widely cultivated here, but gives to the amateur gardener a reference library that is an inspiration as well as a guide to the joys of gardening.

Every year, thousands come to California to live out-of-doors. Some carry a handbook of golf—some study nothing but road maps. Here is a manual of curious fruits—red mombins, the rambutan, the jackfruit and the purple granadilla. Here are pictures of feijoas ready for gathering, of a fruiting jaboticaba tree, the flowers and fruit of the rose apple, a young kaki tree in bearing, and the litchi, favorite fruit of the Chinese.

Even though one may not be able to indulge in a California garden, this book will add much to the joy of adventuring in foreign countries and will bring into the library of many a shut-in the leafy boskage of the tropics, and make epicurean mouths water for the unattainable.

New words abound, but they represent new facts, and so are welcome.

We can quote but one description:

With the exception of the little known ilama (described later), the sugar-apple is the best of the tropical annonas. In its climatic requirements it resembles the bullock's-heart and the soursop, rather than the subtropical cherimoya. In precocity and productiveness it excels all these species.

The sugar-apple is more widely disseminated throughout the tropics than any other species of annona, and in many regions is an important fruit. P. Vincenzo Maria wrote of it in 1672: "The pulp is very white, tender, delicate, and so delicious that it unites to agreeable sweetness a most delightful fragrance of roses, and if presented to one unacquainted with it he would certainly take it for a blanc-mange."

Fancy being able to go out to the back yard and pick a blanc-mange off the tree for supper, instead of having to make it over a hot fire in summer! Surely the tropics are more advanced in civilization than we and can teach us much about how to live in California.

M. U. S.

DO YOU KNOW

Kew Gardens

407 S. Western Avenue

Los Angeles

The entrance to GARDENS OF DELIGHT



The World Today

By Motley H. Flint

Vice-President, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank

INCREASED building costs in Los Angeles may be anticipated, for the price of lumber will probably start upward in the near future. This is the general trend of opinion, apparently well founded on reliable statistics.

The period of depression in the Pacific Coast lumber business appears to be near its close.

Increasing sales of lumber will mean reductions of inventories, which will bring on increased production, providing sales can be made at a price sufficiently high to cover production costs. Since present prices do not cover cost of production, the increasing demand, which it is obvious is being felt, will force lumber prices upward.

There are several factors which are bringing this situation about. One of the most important of these is the recent reduction in transcontinental freight rates on Pacific Coast lumber. The increase in these rates during 1920 shut the Pacific Coast lumber producers out of Eastern markets, with the result that they were forced to confine their selling activities to Pacific Coast markets. With no Eastern outlet, Pacific Coast mills had to cut prices to move their products in a comparatively small market.

Transcontinental freight rates on Pacific Coast lumber have recently been cut from 80 to 73 cents on lumber moving to Chicago, to 73½ cents on lumber destined to St. Paul, and to 66½ cents on shipments to Omaha. It is anticipated that these rates will permit the Pacific Coast lumber mills to compete with the Southern mills in the Middle Western territory.

With an active and increasingly strong market for lumber, with the opening of markets which have been closed to the Pacific Coast for for some time, and with the depletion of stored stocks of lumber, lumbermen will be in a position to sell at the present cost of production. This will mean that Pacific Coast lumber prices will tend upward in the comparatively near future.

It would seem wise, therefore, for the prospective builder to plan to build now, when building costs appear to be near the low level of the present movement of price decreases.

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BREECHES cut like a British army officer's; riding coats, both smart and comfortable; easy and correct golf togs; tennis flannels and suits both informal and dress for appreciative men these Los Angeles can show. Trotteur costumes as worn on the Bois; a one-piece gown of the Fifth Ave. type; top coats and wraps; habits such as famous equestriennes favor; even smart riding skirts—all for discriminating women—these, too, are to be found at Hook's, 705 So. Hope St. This smart English shop, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hook, is well worth a visit. Mr. Hook is fortified by a London experience, and numbers among his clientele well-known riders, golf enthusiasts and tennis players as well as the most famous of the screen artists who are always appreciative of art in dress. Mr. Hook goes abroad this summer to accumulate ideas and goods for his unusual shop. Sports men and women are always welcome here whether in immediate need or in regard to something for future use.



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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Continued from page 3

Art

JACK W. SMITH, Orrin White and Alson Clark are painting in the High Sierras. Hanson Puthoff is starting upon a sketching trip in the upper mountains.

JOHN H. RICH is conducting a summer school of outdoor figure painting at the University of Southern California.

DOUGLAS DONALDSON announces a course in design and the presentation of a color theory by Rudolph Schaeffer in his home studio, Melrose Hill, Los Angeles, June 27 to July 30. Special attention will be given to textile design for costume, interior decorations and stage craft.

THE Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute issued invitations to Western delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Arts, to attend the exhibition of War Portraits in the National Gallery of Art, on Wednesday, May 18.

MAX WIECZOREK is showing a collection of his portraits in colored chalk in the Vose Galleries, Boston. The Boston Art Club will later exhibit the same collection.

BENJAMIN BROWN has recently sold six color prints to Campbell Dodgson, curator of prints for the British Museum, to be placed in that institution.

ROSCOE SHRADER will conduct classes in landscape painting at his Hollywood studio, beginning July 7.

AARON KILPATRICK is preparing for an extensive showing of his landscapes in the near future.

THE Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, announces the following exhibitions:

May 19 to June 13. Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the Homelands, under the auspices of the Los Angeles district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

June 13 to June 30. Exhibition of the work of the Art Teachers, under the auspices of the Art Teachers' Association of Southern California.

June 13 to June 30. Exhibition of Paintings by Dana Bartlett.

June 13 to June 30. Exhibition of Paintings by Bertram Hartman.

The California Art Club will give a dinner in June in honor of William Alanson Bryan, recently appointed to the directorship of the Museum of History, Science and Art.

William Wendt is preparing for a one-man show at the Chicago Art Institute.

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IN CALIFORNIA GARDENS---II. Native Plants

A HOUSE OF ADOBE

By A. DWIGHT GIBBS, *Architect*

THIS adobe house, set in the foothills of Altadena, has been designed for a hillside lot. The contour of the land has afforded the opportunity of placing the garage under the house proper. The living rooms are detached from the sleeping and service parts of the house by a spacious patio, set with flowers, and attractive planting with a wall fountain and pool. From this patio a circular iron stairway leads to a roof garden, affording a magnificent panorama over the lovely valley of Pasadena to where Catalina rises from the sea, and to the north an intimate view of our mountains. While in the design of this house the lines follow the spirit of the simple and unadorned California Missions, it might more correctly be called "Mediterranean," in that it is planned as are the houses of the Mediterranean with the view of bringing the outdoors indoors, and at the same time affording privacy and the opportunity to live out of doors without being in the eye of one's neighbors. The planting of the grounds has been done principally with native plants from the "Specialty Gardens" of Mr. S. Y. Parnay. The feeling one will have in approaching the house will be that it is set naturally in a bower of California plants and shrubs, as they might have grown about our first houses. Great masses of blue and yellow ceanothus will screen the houuse from the strect. From the entrance



A HOUSE OF ADOBE BUILT FOR MRS. PRINGLE OF ALTADENA—A. DWIGHT GIBBS, ARCHITECT

the old Spanish tile roof, with a touch of blue and green awnings on the soft pink stuccoed wall, will make a picture characteristic of California. The present craze to plant our gardens with a limitless variety of plants from all parts of the world, regardless of their harmony with one another, is passing and we now select plants in reference to their fitness with a particular setting. Several local nurseries make a specialty of native shrubs, and wildflower seeds.



Parker, Photographer

PATIO OF THE ADOBE, LOOKING TOWARD THE STREET WALL



LOOKING INTO THE ENTRANCE HALL FROM THE PATIO OF THE ADOBE HOUSE

PLANTING OF A HACIENDA

By FLORENCE YOCH, *Landscape Architect*

THE word "hacienda" means farm or country estate, and includes living quarters, service buildings and fields. Colloquially it referred to the home building on a large grant, and by Americans it has been confused with the general term for house, any Spanish dwelling, properly "casa." Compared with the more elaborate buildings of the older Spanish civilization, the California hacienda was a crude structure of poorer building materials and very little architectural detail or ornament. It was usually a one-story adobe built around three sides of a patio. In seeking a location, the early Spanish settler took advantage of existing trees, such as the sycamore or willow, near a creek.

There was little or no planting for purely aesthetic purposes—no conscious landscape scheme. Trees, if planted at all, were for shade or economic purposes. The patio or court was sometimes paved with square mission tiles, but more commonly was simply hard-packed earth, with paving confined to the roofed-over portion, or arcade, bordering the patio.

Associated with the earliest Californian haciendas is the pepper tree (Schinus mollis), which was brought from Mexico by the Mission fathers. The favorites of ancient gardens of Spain—the fig, olive, grape, pomegranate, roses, white jasmine, Roman myrtle, a few palms, yuccas, dracenaeas, and various succulents—were indispensable wherever any attempt at gardening was made. The first orange trees in California were brought from Mexico by the missionaries and planted at the San Gabriel Mission in 1804. In the remaining fragments of several of the oldest gardens in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, fine specimens of the Italian cypress are found, and tumbled-down old fences about San Gabriel are still mantled with a rose, delightfully fragrant, a dingy rose-pink.

There is no complete example of an original hacienda left at present, but a replica of the Spanish adobe built, for protection, around four sides of a patio stands near the Southwest Museum on Pasadena Avenue in Los Angeles and is faithful to type.

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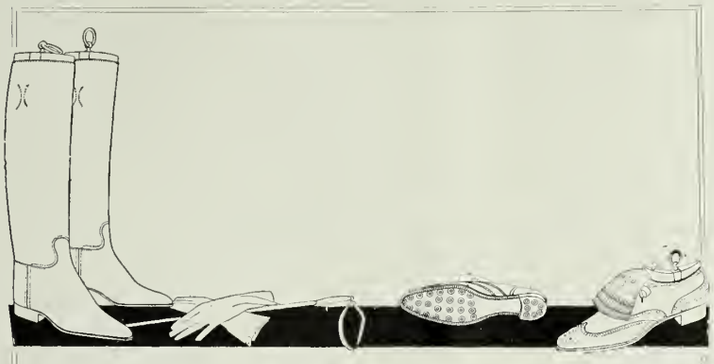
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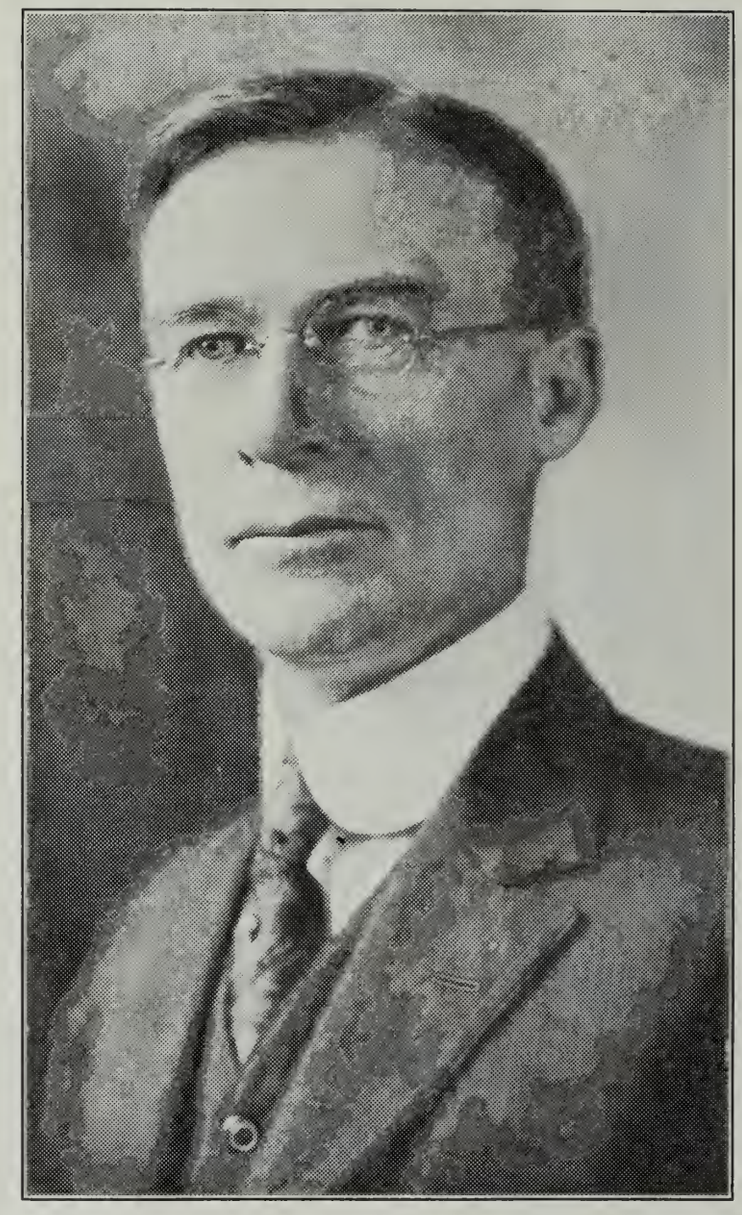
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(Continued from page 5)

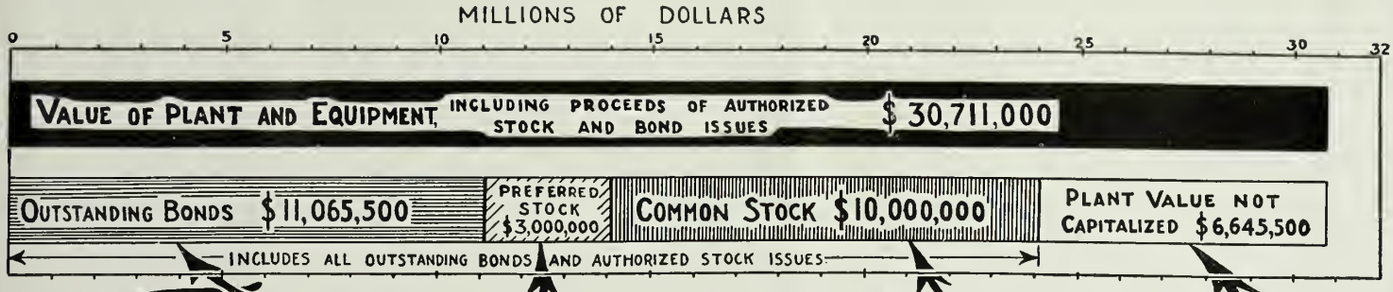
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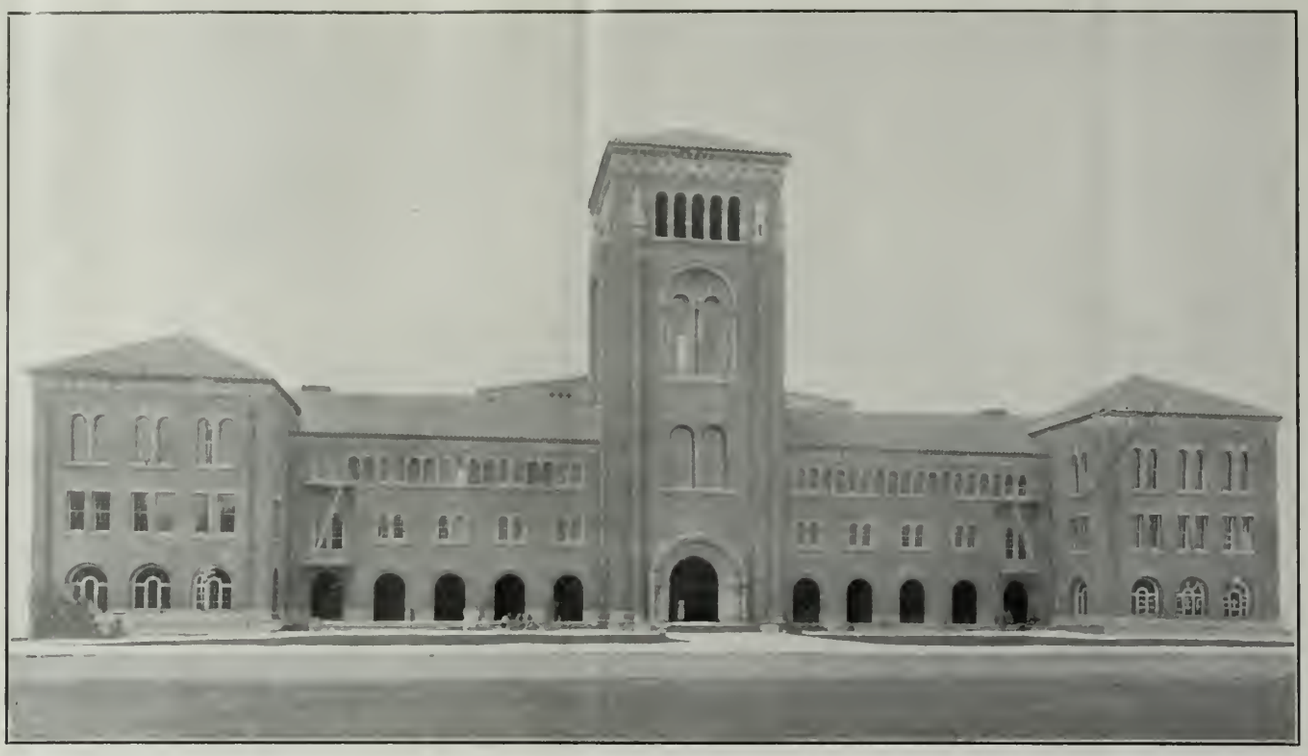
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James M. Callahan, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Head of the Department of History, University of West Virginia, will offer courses in American History.

Harry N. Shafer, Assistant Superintendent of the Los Angeles City Schools, will give work dealing with the practical problems of the Organization and Supervision of City Schools.

Lindsay Rogers, Ph.D., Lecturer in the Department of Government at Harvard and Columbia Universities, and a writer on American and International Policies, will give courses in World Politics and Problems of Reconstruction.

Glen Levin Swiggett, Ph.D., Specialist in Commercial Education, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has served on a number of national and international commissions on education and foreign trade. His experience makes him an authority on World Marketing and Latin-American Relations, the courses he will give.

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Carl A. Naether, Commerce Instructor, School of Commerce, Oregon Agricultural College.

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of engagements, births, marriages, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Engagements

GATES-MORSE. Miss Gertrude Gates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gates of Arden Road, Pasadena, to Wellslake Morse. As Miss Gates has just returned from Smith College, where she graduated, the date of the wedding has not been announced.

MACDONALD - HOLDEN. Miss Katherine Evelyn MacDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. MacDonald of Pasadena, to Thomas Holden, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart, of Rose Villa, Lamanda Park.

MURPHY-DICKEY. Miss Florence Van Vechton Murphy, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Simon J. Murphy, of Pasadena and Charleston, W. Va., to Donald Ryder Dickey, son of Mrs. E. M. Dickey, of Pasadena. The wedding service will be read at the family home, "Claymont," in Charleston, W. Va.

DOCKWEILER - YOUNG. Miss Mary Gertrude Dockweiler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore B. Dockweiler, of Los Angeles, to William Kenyon Young of Los Angeles. The wedding is to be early in September.

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American Society of Landscape Architects
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Weddings

GRAHAM - SMITH, June 25. Miss Helen Shelmerdine Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Graham, of Altadena, to Stuart Churchill Smith, of San Francisco, son of Judge and Mrs. Grant Horace Smith.

STRICKLER-WILCOX, June 15. Miss Katherine Strickler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Strickler, of Long Beach and Arizona, to Alfred J. Wilcox, of Los Angeles. In St. Agnes Church, Los Angeles.

THOMPSON - SMITH, June 13. Miss Genevieve Thompson, daughter of Mrs. David Thompson, of Portland, Oregon, to Commander Norman Murray Smith, U. S. N., of South Carolina.

Births

SCARBOROUGH. To Mr. and Mrs. James G. Scarborough, Jr., a daughter, christened Allyn. Mrs. Scarborough is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyle Workman.

Sailings

MR. and MRS. ROBERT LADD GIFFORD and their son, Brooks Gifford, left Pasadena en route for England, June 30th. Af-

(Continued on Page 18)

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No. 20. JULY, 1921



CONTENTS

ST. MARY'S-BY-THE-SEA . . . . . *Cover Design*
Carleton M. Winslow, Architect
THE OLD PLAZA ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON . . *Contents Design*
A photograph by Oscar Maurer
A METROPOLITAN DISTRICT . *Pacific Coast Chapter A. S. L. A.* 5
TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS . . . *George A. Damon* 6
FROM LOS ANGELES TO LA JOLLA . . . *Elise Hutton* 7
THE EAST AND THE WEST IN ART . . *Cuthbert Homan* 8
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 9
A CALIFORNIA HOUSE BY CARLETON WINSLOW . *M. U. Seaers* 10
SOUTHLAND OPINION 12-13
OUR AMBASSADORS . . . . . *Paul Perigord* 12
CREDIT PROBLEMS IN CALIFORNIA . . *E. H. Tucker* 13
YACHTING AT NEWPORT . . . . . *J. M. Robinson* 14
TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS 15
MONUMENTS TO CABRILLO . . *Cabrillo Chapter D. A. R.* 16
THE COLOR PLATES . *Chapel of the Bishop's School, La Jolla* 16
BOOKS FOR THE HAMMOCK . . . *E. Taylor Houghton* 17
CLOTHES FOR THE OCCASION 18
FROM THE SADDLE TO THE STUDIO . . . *Susanne Dare* 19
THE HOUSE OF HOLLOW TILE . . . . *Ellen Leech* 20
A GROUP OF CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS 22
A NEW NOTE IN INTERIOR DECORATION 22

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

A METROPOLITAN DISTRICT FOR LOS ANGELES

By The Pacific Coast Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, George D. Hall, Secretary, Los Angeles

DANIEL H. BURNHAM, that far-seeing Architect, has said, "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever growing insistency."

Could any quotation be more applicable to the crying need for the large vision that should inspire the work of those competent to undertake the planning of our cities? Too often our City Planning Commissions are concerned only with the development of a Civic Center, or some other phase of the City Plan, which no matter however essential in itself, cannot function with the greatest good unless it fits into the composite scheme of the City Plan as a whole.

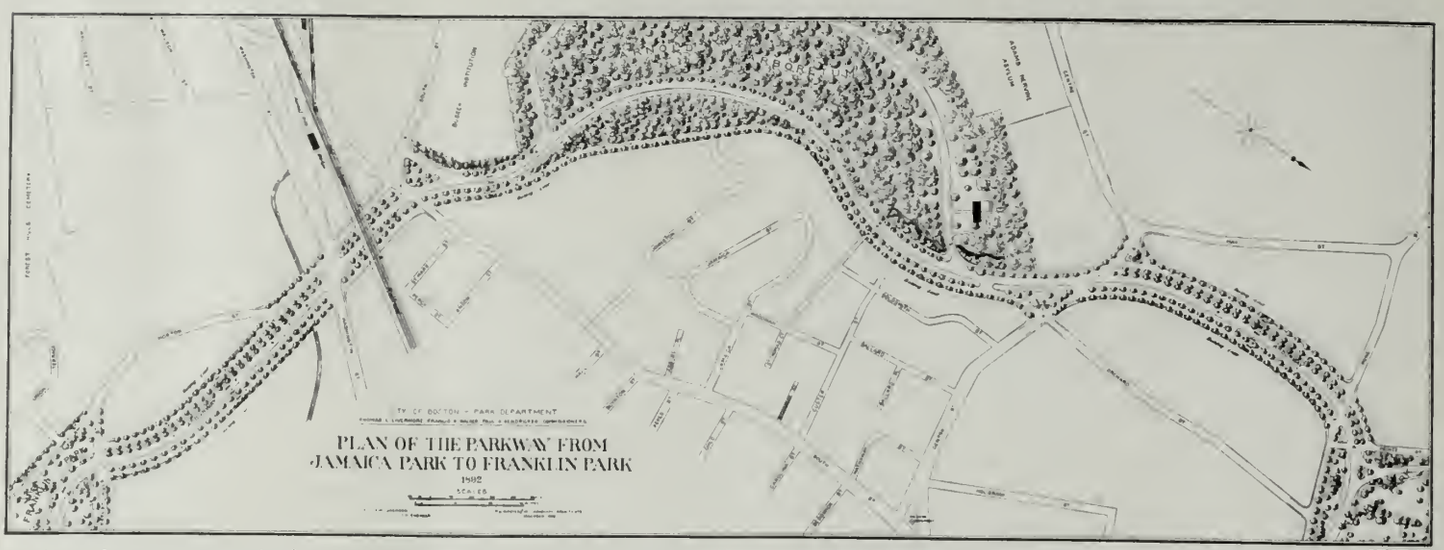
It is our belief that the time has now come when Los Angeles should view herself as the pivot point in a Metropolitan District, comprising a future population of more than two million people and including all that territory between the mountains and the sea. She should make plans, *and big plans*, as Mr. Burnham has urged, so that the future City Plan may take into consideration the individuality and striking topographical features of Los Angeles and her outlying cities, so combining them in a Metropolitan District Plan as would have no peer on this continent. Let her carefully study what has been done in Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and pay particular heed to the Development of a Metropolitan District of Boston.

Los Angeles, like Boston, should have a Metropolitan District, comprising some thirty cities and towns; should have many miles of beautiful parkways following her water courses, skirting her mountains and along her coast; should have diagonal boulevards and circuit boulevards; seashore and mountain reservations; zoning provisions in relation to home sections, manufacturing, industrial and business areas; should have commodious parks and playgrounds; and should so develop her public utility factors, in relation to the whole district, as to encourage and guide the future growth and population along lines that will spell the health and happiness of the people, and create a community of interest between the several cities in the district. Boston has accomplished this within the past twenty-seven years, and Los Angeles, with her satellite cities, has an unusual opportunity to do the same.

As a large oak grows from a small acorn, so it is interesting to note the inception of the Boston Metropolitan District planning. We quote from an article of Mr. F. L. Olmsted, Landscape Artist, "In 1891 a body of citizens, consisting of members of the various local park boards in the vicinity of Boston, members of a corporation known as "The Trustees of Public Reservations," members of a popular club of mountain climbers known as "The Appalachian Mountain Club," members of philanthropic societies, and individuals, appointed a representing committee to appeal to the State Legislature for parks in the vicinity of Boston for the benefit of the whole community. In reference to this appeal, the legislature of 1892 appointed an inquiring commission of three members, who were instructed to study the needs of the district in regard to parks and to report to the next legislature. The commission was empowered to employ assist-



Oscar Maurer
THE OLD PLAZA IN LOS ANGELES SHOWS THE WISDOM AND SKILL WITH WHICH THE OLD TOWN WAS LAID OUT. IT IS A ROUND POINT FROM WHICH MANY STREETS RADIATE AND SHOULD BE INCORPORATED, NOT OBLITERATED



ants, and to prepare such plans and documents as might be necessary for a complete exposition of the problem and its solution. The members of the commission examined the district, alone and with local park boards, and employed Charles Eliot as their landscape architect. The first report, dated Jan. 1893, is of great interest. This report led to the appointment of a permanent commission empowered to provide parks for the advantage of that part of the region about Boston included within the limits of certain of the cities and towns which were enumerated as constituting the Metropolitan Park District of Boston."

The profession of landscape architecture may well point with pride to the part that Charles Eliot, son of President Emeritus of Harvard, played in advancing the Boston Metropolitan Park Development up to his untimely death on March 25th, 1897. By his study of the physical and historical geography of the Metropolitan District, and the way in which the peculiar geography of the district ought to govern the selection of the sites of public open spaces, the foundation for this large conception was laid; and in his report of the opportunities presented of acquiring new open spaces for public recreation to be combined with those already existing so that the Boston Metropolitan Parks might become a well-balanced system of parks and parkways in proper relation to the great metropolis, of which they were to become an organic part, he laid before the people "a noble, logical diagram," which has become a living thing, and is today practically completed.

By arousing the civic consciousness of Los Angeles and her neighboring cities to the great opportunity that is open to them in even greater measure than it was open to Boston, let us add a word of caution, for, in some ways, the problem here in 1921 is much more complex than it was in Boston in 1892. Do not entrust the Metropolitan Planning to any one man alone. Such planning requires the combined erperience of experts in landscape architecture, architecture, engineering, the far-seeing business man, the competent real estate appraiser, and the force of an aroused civic consciousness to correct existing faults, and to seize the opportunities for wise city growth and beautification.

The eyes and ears of Los Angeles should eagerly await the reports of her City Planning Commission, and it is to be hoped that they will formulate the first setp of a big plan,—a program so noble and logical that it will never die.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS—LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Submitted by George A. Damon, City Planning Association to the CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMMISSION, August 16th, 1920

BY ACTION of the Los Angeles City Council, that part of the Los Angeles city plan affected by transportation has been delegated to the Railroad Commission and, as transportation is the first fundamental of any city plan, other important considerations such as zoning and a system of inter-connecting highways, boulevards and parkways await the findings of the Railroad Commission in regard to our transit needs.

The present transportation facilities have had a tremendous influence on the development of the whole district, but requirements for immediate improvement are both apparent and insistent. The time is here and now to do two things: First, to start the improvements and, second, to see to it that immediate betterments fit into a comprehensive plan for fuure developments. We cannot get the proper sense of direction on our way to provide for our future transportation facilities until we recognize a few fundamentals of the relationship between transportation and city planning.

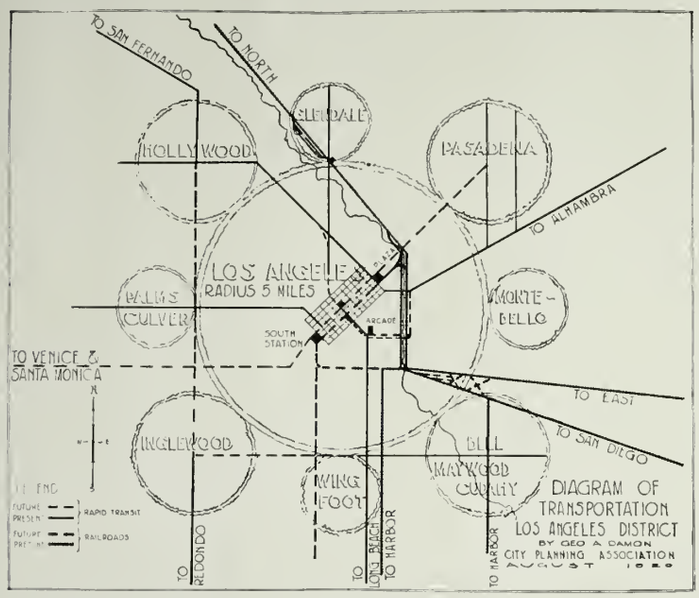
From all present indications we can plan for a central city of about ten miles in diameter, and this city may be practically a round city, surrounded by a well-marked circular or outer boulevard just touching the extreme needs of the present local "one fare" street car



THE PLANS ILLUSTRATE TWO LINKS OF CONNECTING PARKWAYS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, SHOWING THE PROVISIONS FOR PEDESTRIANS, RIDING, PLEASURE DRIVING, AND HEAVY TRAFFIC. BOSTON PARK DEVLOPMENTS HAVE CHANGED SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES OF UNHEALTHY SWAMP, UGLY CUT BANKS, AND WASTE LAND INTO BEAUTY SPOTS OF VAST USEFULNESS TO THE COMMUNITY

limits. Radial boulevards and circuit traffic streets will be features of this city of residence and industrial zones, covering an area of about 80 square miles, which will be capable of housing a population of over two million with an average of only 40 persons to the acre.

A business district about three-quarters of a mile wide and two miles long, with its main axis running almost directly northeast, will have its center almost at the exact center of the urban territory. The



orientation of the streets at an angle from the usual north and south checkerboard plan has the great benefit of providing sunshine during some period of the day on every side of our business buildings, and also results in a lack of deep shadows on our streets,—both of which advantages are particularly important from a city planning standpoint.

The next unique feature of our district plan is the fact that our first circle of surrounding communities is symmetrically located on the eight major points of the compass, as shown by the diagram—which, however, does not show the other fifty sub-centers of the district. The population of each one of these surrounding cities or centers is interested in securing the most rapid transit connection directly to the heart or the inner city of the central metropolitan area. The constant agitation for a municipal railroad from Pasadena to Los Angeles shows how insistent is the demand for rapid transit. As topography has dictated that this central business district is oblong in shape, the most convenient rapid transit terminal will have one axis at least along the main thoroughfare, very probably the entire two-mile length of the center. One central inter-urban station would be congested and inconvenient.

There should be a cross-town subway at about Sixth Street, and these two "rapid transit" terminal subway lines may have a double-decked transfer station which will very properly permanently locate the exact center of the city.

Such a subway system will allow the through routing of inter-urban cars, making it possible to serve suburban traffic which desires to pass through the city (from inland centers to beach resorts, for instance) without serious delay in the metropolitan district.

There are two main approaches to the central metropolitan district for the trans-continental railroads,—one from the north (through the Newhall tunnel), and the other from the east and south (from San Bernardino and San Diego). Even our future railroads must come to us from these directions. There is one and only one rational place to locate the main trunk lines of the railroads passing through the city, and that is along the banks of the river. The first step in our program should be to confine the railroad trunk lines to the river banks and then eliminate grade crossings by means of viaducts over both the tracks and the river-bed; as has been planned for several years. This grade separation can be done piece-meal and on a definite year by year plan, even independent of the working out of a union terminal for freight or for passenger traffic.

The location of the railroads along the river grade, however, fills the ventilating valley of the city with the smoke of the steam locomotives and the two prevailing winds up and down this natural chimney every day spreads out this blight of smoke over a wide area, resulting in a marked depreciation of land values. The coming of electrification will remove this blight and add millions of dollars to the residence site values within the city limits.

Both electrifications and grade crossing elimination would be expedited and reduced in first cost by complete unification of the railroads, and this is particularly true in the districts beyond or outside of the limits of the central metropolitan city.

From a city planning standpoint, the most important advantage of electrification will be the possibility of locating the passenger portals to the city nearer the heart of the city than is possible with steam operation, thus taking full advantage of the New York City idea as worked out by the New York Central Railroad.

The connecting subway which will make possible through operation of the trans-continental passenger trains and of the electrified interurban trains, will run directly through the business district(as planned for Boston), and thus we may have an intimate connection between all four of our transportation agencies: trans-continental trains, interurban rapid transit, local street cars, and motor vehicles,—all conveniently brought to common central points for transfer purposes.



Courtesy of the Stendahl Galleries, Ambassador Hotel
THE MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO—PAINTED BY ALSON CLARK

FROM LOS ANGELES TO LA JOLLA

By ELISE HUTTON

OF ALL the delightful recreation spots along the coast of California's Southland, there is no other that has the unique charm of La Jolla. Here are no flaunting advertisements telling the public of its beauty. Scarce an hour's ride from bustling San Diego it lies, quiet and unostentatious, at the foot of Mt. Solidad, the blue waters of the Pacific washing the rocks below. No "pike" or "pleasure pier" forces itself upon one. No clang of trolley cars or puffing of steam engine disturbs its restful calm. It is reached only by automobile. An auto bus that makes several trips daily between Los Angeles and San Diego takes one there in from four to five hours from the former metropolis.

The trip throughout is beautiful. The splendid highway, now "El Camino Real," once the footpath of the Padres, runs for miles and miles through the rich orange district of the Southland, passing grove after grove of trees laden with the beautiful golden fruit, the blossoms mingling their perfume with that of roses, miles and miles of roses covering the fences around the orange groves, standing alone trimmed as little trees, and making veritable bowers of the tiny bungalows as well as of the more stately homes.

Half way to San Diego the bus draws up at San Juan Capistrano, one of the most interesting of the old Missions. One could spend hours wandering around it but there is time for only a fleeting glimpse and the bus goes on its winding way amongst the green hills, then presently a sudden turn and the ocean bursts upon the view. From here south the landscape is different. The country is more wild and rugged and shows little sign of cultivation save at the attractive oceanside resorts one passes; but always on the one hand stretches the ocean in its varying beauty until the Torrey Pines are reached.

Here the road turns abruptly inland to the left and winding back and forth climbs the steep hillside through the scattering wind-beaten Torrey Pines. These rugged picturessue pine trees stand out gauntly against the sky and are especially interesting from the fact that this small area is the only section of the country where they are native.

Back to the ocean again, the road turns, and a few minutes more brings us to La Jolla. Beautiful La Jolla! A veritable "Jewel" as its name indicates, and in a wonderful setting.



THE TORREY PINES NEAR LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

Below it the great masses of vari-colored, surf-worn rocks that range in color from palest ochre to richest madder brown where the waves are perpetually dashing against them, and off to the horizon stretches the ocean a deep, ever-changing blue.

Bathers idle away the day in the many sunny coves, children play on the sand, building forts and tunnels, and digging wells with the exhaustless energy and ingenuity of childhood.

Charming little cottages cluster along the shore and back from the ocean on the hillside each bearing some name suggestive of the owner's fancy.

From "The Snuggery" and "The Cozy" we pass on to "The Doll House" and such newcomers as "The Aeroplane" and "The Greenhorn." And passing "The House by the Side of the Road" we find "The Kelp," then climbing the hill can get our lunch on "The Dining Car."

Over one doorway "Nobody Home" is typical of the life of all, for in California everybody lives out-of-doors.

Many beautiful homes are situated on the cliffs above the ocean. A fine hospital stands ever ready to minister to the needs of the body, while several churches stand with open doors ready to minister to the spiritual needs of all. One of these, the Episcopal church, has a hint of the Moorish style of architecture interpreted in the California spirit, and bears the impress of its early history. A wealthy citizen, Miss Scripps, has a beautiful home here, and with great generosity has built a fine girls' school known in California as "The Bishop's School," and also a wonderful playground for children.

There is an excellent library for the diversion of all, while those of a scientific turn can find interest in the Marine Biological Laboratory, a station of the University of California.

The formation of the coast here is of a very unusual character. The strata are very distinctly marked and indicate tremendous convulsions of nature turning the rocks on end, and even upside down.

At one point the massive rocky coastline juts out almost at right angles from the mainland and the waves have worn a series of seven caves extending far back under the surface. Through the rugged archways forming the entrance to these the tide swirls in and out dashing clouds of spray far up in the air, while the gulls circle around and perch on the jagged ledges of rock which surround them.

The first one of these caves can be entered from the shore when the tide is at its lowest if one has nerve enough to climb down the almost precipitous cliff on the rude steps that have been placed there and risk a wetting by walking over the slippery stones.

The seventh and largest cave has had an entrance made to it from the shore by means of an underground tunnel. Entering a little Curio Shop built over the entrance a guide accompanies one down the long flight of eighty-five steps into the cave where can be seen the rich coloring of the rocks and the varied and interesting strata.

When conditions are favorable, visitors can be taken out in glass bottom boats and shown the submarine gardens. Looking through the glass which is set in the middle of the bottom of the boat, one can see some of the wonders of the deep. Far down, anywhere from twenty to sixty feet below the surface of the ocean, can be seen many beautiful and curious varieties of sea-weed, some clinging to the rocks, while others tall and branching, wave back and forth beneath the water, and brilliantly colored fish dart in and out the rocky caves strewn with shells.

To tourist and visitor day after day passes as a sunny dream, restful and refreshing, but alas, they pass all too quickly. Before one knows it they are gone, the holiday is over and we must go back again to the rush of the world.



THE CLIFFS WITH THEIR WAVE-WORN CAVES ARE AN ATTRACTION AT LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

THE SKILL OF THE EAST AND THE CHARM OF THE WEST

By CUTHBERT HOMAN, *Curator of Cannell and Chaffin Galleries, Los Angeles*

THE meeting of the East and West is becoming more apparent each day in the realm of Art. So many artists of the East, painters whose pictures are hung in all parts of the world, are finding inspiration in the mountains, valleys and great stretches of open country, and the wonderful Mediterranean blue of the Pacific.

The latest convert to the use of California landscape as a background to the Monticello-like figures which he so loves to paint is F. Ballard Williams. Having completed, during the last year, a great number of delightful sketches, made during a sojourn in California, any of which would be an adjunct to important collections, he is now busy on large canvases using these same sketches as backgrounds, and we shall see exhibited in Los Angeles during the year these pictures.

Lillian Genth, known as the most successful woman painter of the nude, has, during the last year, filled her sketch book with the bays, rocks and nooks of California, and even now her pictures have arrived for exhibition. One in particular, which will be shown during the season, is a pretentious canvas showing the nude figure of a beautiful woman against the rocks and swirling water of Santa Cruz Island. Again proving that our artists find the inspiration here that formerly only Europe presumably could provide.

William Ritschel, long known and beloved by Californians, has completed his castle-like studio in Carmel. Ensconced among his treasures from Spain and Italy he now becomes truly the "Meeting of the East and West," for he plans to divide his year between New York and California. Inspiration comes to this acknowledged master of marine painting from the capricious Pacific, now in the mood that belies her name, and again in the calm that speaks only of peace and rest, and then the subtle moonlights that are echoes of long forgotten music. California will owe much to William Ritschel for he is surely a master builder of impressions.

Our own artists are exhibiting in every city in the East and Middle West. More and more the traveled public are appreciating the opal tints of our sunsets, and the blues and purples of the eternal mountains, and surely it is not a far cry to that Universal Academy which will further the fraternal spirit which is the fundamental principle of Art.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Cabrillo Chapter D. A. R. is doing such interesting work in the establishing of memorials and the Americanization of foreigners that we choose it as typical of the patriotic work of the women of the nation.—The Editor.

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MRS. ROBERT LANSING, DAUGHTER OF GENERAL AND MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, WHO, AS WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS DELEGATED TO ACT AS FIRST LADY OF THE LAND DURING THE ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON IN FRANCE. MRS. LANSING IS A MEMBER OF A WASHINGTON CHAPTER AND MRS. FOSTER WAS A FOUNDER OF THE D. A. R.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

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(Continued on Page 16)



THE ENTRANCE FACADE, THE BLISS HOUSE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA. CARLETON M. WINSLOW, ARCHITECT

THE WORK OF CARLETON MONROE WINSLOW, ARCHITECT

By MABEL URMY SEARES

AN architect in California may well exclaim with the Psalmist of old, "The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places." Mountain slopes and rolling hillsides, valley farms and seaside palisades offer varied and interesting sites and inspire the trained and traveled artist to conjure up from the past history of architecture all the beautiful buildings he has ever seen. Selecting from his storied traditions a motive suited to the particular site, he spends what time he may in an intensive study of outlook and other conditions, all the while constructing picture after picture of his imagined house, which in his mind forms itself into a complete whole before one spadeful of earth is turned for its foundation. This is why our home building should be entrusted to men and women trained in the profession of Architecture.

In this particular art of making California more beautiful no one is taking a more vital part than Mr. Carleton Monroe Winslow, whose delightful house, built for Mr. and Mrs. Bliss of Santa Barbara, is pictured on these pages in seven photographs.





His work in San Diego at Exposition Park has been a very large factor in the education of Southern California as to what architecture really is. There beauty, which is the basis of architecture, was forced upon all who saw and enjoyed this dream city, and the vision, lingering in our minds, makes us dream of more lovely cities where our everyday lives must be lived.

The Fullerton High School Board of Trustees has called upon Mr. Winslow for the complete reorganization and redesigning of its buildings, which, it is hoped, will lead to the fulfillment of the dream of that city of having a scheme in which all public and semi-public building will conform to the style and character set at the high school.

Not alone the large buildings, not only the Mission fathers have called on the skill of this excellent artist to restore to the state the glory of Spanish times. The little adobe which is now known as Adobe Flores and where tea is served, near the Raymond golf links, has known his sympathetic hand, and is so well known as a perfect example of our historic past that two prominent producers of films coming out to the Coast to stage a Spanish story would have no other setting, and, after trying every known inducement, applied at last, where they should have gone in the first place, to the Assistance League Location Bureau, which secured the location for them.

Surely there is no need for the mistakes and bungling attempts to restore the old Missions so sadly evidenced in San Luis Rey and other places where restoration is obliterating the fingermarks of the padres. Even if Mr. Winslow were alone in the knowledge of which he is a master, such skill as his should be employed by intelligent people interested in the Missions, to preserve for posterity the beauty and historical value of these old churches, and not their hollow walls alone.

In the house built for Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, the owners took full pleasure in expressing their own ideas under direction of the architect's plans. But the pictures made on every side of this beautiful house, its relation to the site, and especially to the trees, are the architect's own, and find him at his best playing with the form of arching oak branches and their rounded boles and vying with their shadows on the walls he left plain for them, while his own pleasure is expressed in lovely tracery on the entrance facade and the iron work of grill and balcony.







THE FORE COURT AND SOUTH FACADE. SEVEN PHOTOGRAPHS BY OSCAR MAURER



SOUTHLAND

Los Angeles—A Plural Noun

IN the good old summertime, when the Southland's stream of guests and homeseekers is such that it can easily be absorbed by the hotels, boarding houses and homes ready to receive it, we have time to think out big problems and set our houses in order. Municipally as well as privately, in a community sense and in our relation to the rest of the state and to the world of commerce, we have much to think about.

More and more as the Southland cities coalesce we see the advantage accruing to all, not only from our fine plans for co-operation, but from our tendency to think in unison. That the communities growing and thriving in this little corner comprising but one thirty-first part of California, are, in many interests a unit, is apparent to the most superficial student. Taking the Port at San Pedro as a center, we may draw a half circle with the eastern group of cities, Redlands, Riverside and San Bernardino on its circumference, and will thus include, with much unoccupied mountain territory, all these communities which may logically be expected to share the same problems of commerce, transportation and mode of thought. Considered as a whole, this is a very uniform and democratic section of modern civilization. Not only are the individuals comprising it independent in their ideas of life but the towns themselves do not bow the knee to the metropolis as a mother city. Many of them are in reality as old as is modern Los Angeles and have grown up independently, strong in their own opinions and intensely individual.

Long Beach, primarily a watering place for Middle Eastern states and farmlands, is reluctantly fulfilling its destiny as a maritime city inevitably situated at the port of the whole territory. Across its northern portion stretches Anaheim Street, a highway twenty miles long. Built like an old Roman road across marsh and meadow, it marks the water-front of a natural metropolis composed of communities.

Pasadena is a hot-bed for ideas. Here everybody has leisure to think out what everyone else ought to do. These ideas, taken into Los Angeles as a market, produce extensive results in banking centers, educational circles, art and industrial processes in which the business men living in the residence city are interested. At Claremont and Redlands are colleges also forming thought for the communities. San Bernardino and Riverside, each has a distinct and older form of community spirit, while sweeping west through Pomona, Fullerton, Anaheim and Santa Ana is a typically luxuriant orange district in which the ideal life of the country gentleman is crystalizing in model communities surrounded by small ranches and homes equipped with all that modern invention can give to a sane and enlightened mode of life.

Much confusion arises when visions of what Los Angeles is to be are put into prose or verse. Sometimes it is spoken of as though it were the whole of Southern California, including San Diego and Santa Barbara. At other times it seems to grasp at its neighbors in a greedy way. But we must remember that the name itself is a plural noun. An angel is defined as "one of an order of spiritual beings—commonly regarded as bodiless intelligences." The city itself is indeed just what its name implies—the center or hub around which are grouped in series, circles of independent intelligences solving their own problems and also helping to solve the larger proposition of how best to live together in unity.

Out of Doors

ARE we at last awakening to the possibilities of our great out of doors in Southern California? Are we about to make it really a part of our lives? Nature here is ever friendly and we need not, as those of other climes, seek protection from her in solid and air-tight structures.

Last summer, the Community Playhouse endeavored to make Pasadenans realize the value of an open air theatre on the wooded slopes of the Arroyo. Those who responded were just as impressed by the beauty of the natural setting as they were entertained by the players. The good work will be continued this summer by the staging of Pilgrim's Progress.

Later the Kiwanis Club sponsored a unique out door Christmas celebration under a brilliantly-lighted avenue of more than one hundred Christmas trees at the foot of our mountains; a most picturesque Bethlehem.

This month of June, the Pasadena High School left its auditorium to take to the open fields also and held the most impressive commencement in its history at Tournament Park.

Other communities in Southern California begin to realize the same possibilities. Monrovia, for instance, has taken the intelligent initiative of providing a Greek Theatre for her schools. There took place the commencement exercises a few days ago. It was a radiant evening. The moon was shedding a soft light upon the neighboring orchards. In the distant background, the delicate outline of the undulating mountain range, and nearer, the graceful silhouettes of our familiar trees. When, in the semi-darkness, that lent a mysterious charm to every detail, the curtain rose and the lights were thrown upon a beautiful class of fifty-seven graduates, it was a bit of fairyland. There was something of the grace and harmony of ancient Greece.

These are good examples to follow. We must live in closer touch with nature in our Southland. Nobody and nothing can add as much to our joys and to the wholesome development of our people.

Our Ambassadors

FOR the last three months we have devoted this page to the study of foreign questions, convinced, as we are, of the necessity of building a sound public sentiment in relation to international problems.

That we need, as a people, to give thought to these matters, so that we may promote cordial relations with foreign nations and maintain our influence in world affairs, has lately been made evident by the behavior of our representative in London. If one, carefully chosen by what promises to be an efficient administration, can thus fall short of a respectable minimum of tact, of information and of insight, what can we expect of the less cultivated masses of our people?

The press has discussed at length the amazing statements of Mr. Harvey, and perhaps, weary of it all, we have already dismissed the subject as one of those sensational and superficial utterances periodically inflicted upon us by politicians. Ambassadors, however, are not politicians and should not behave as such. To them is entrusted the honor of the country and their words should be, on all occasions, carefully weighed because of the official character they inevitably assume.

Our surprise was great indeed when the reports of Mr. Harvey's first speech reached us, but can we imagine the consternation of Europe, when they read the declaration of the American ambassador at the Court of St. James? It is not too late, we hope, to undo some of the harm caused, both here and abroad, by such inconsiderate statements.

There are in Mr. Harvey's address several points to which a large section of the American people would take exception, but the one which deserves to meet with unanimous condemnation is contained in the following paragraph:

"Far more prevalent, until recently, was the impression that we went into the war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils. Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across the sea to save this kingdom and France and Italy. That is not the fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that."

OPINION

It is not because these statements are pernicious and undignified that we grow indignant, but because they do such violence to truth. They reveal, if nothing else, a perplexing ignorance of the mind of the American people.

Many men have had, during the war, an opportunity for studying our people at close range, and they, if any, can speak authoritatively of the reasons that moved this nation to take so valiant a part in the struggle. Among them were the field agents of the National Council of Defense and the various speakers detailed by the Committee on Public Information to give lectures on war issues. The writer of this article spent nearly a year in constant travel from ocean to ocean, literally visiting every state in the Union, addressing hundreds of thousands of men and women, and that wide experience leads him to an emphatic refutation of the statements of Ambassador Harvey.

During this campaign of information, the most difficult part of our task was to make our audiences grasp the very danger that Mr. Harvey pretends to have been the determining principle in the attitude of the United States. That their country was at all threatened, that Germany could ever prove a menace to America, our audiences would not seriously entertain. Such arguments would invariably leave them unmoved.

On the other hand, if the speaker enlarged upon the loyalty of America to ideals of freedom, of justice and of humanity, or if he would recall the friendship of France or picture the tragedy of oppressed Belgium, the popular response was more spontaneous and more enthusiastic than it would have been in any similar gathering in Europe. And this was not true only of New England, of Philadelphia or of the South, but of the newer sections as well. No state could be excluded from that roll of honor. This great West itself, in spite of its remoteness from the scene of conflict and its inevitable concentration upon problems of material development, revealed a people imbued with truest idealism.

A vigorous protest against so misleading an interpretation of the spirit of America should be heard from all who have at heart the honor and self-respect of their country. It would be degrading for the United States to accept Mr. Harvey's words as a true estimate of herself. We can not allow the nations which heretofore have looked to us for leadership, to lose faith in our devotion to ideals, for such skepticism would materially retard the moral and spiritual progress of our age.

PAUL PERIGORD.

Credit Problems in California

THE primary problems of the retail credit man of Southern California are not the immediate problems of granting credit today. They are rather the problems which will affect the ability of his customer to pay tomorrow.

The period of world readjustment has dealt kindly with the retail credit man of Southern California. In face of shrinking inventories and more difficult collections as values recede, the constant influx of people from other sections has maintained sales and permitted the retail merchant to adjust inventories and losses more easily than has been the case in the rest of the country.

However, it must not be forgotten that if this present advantage is pressed to the limit the Southern California retailer will inevitably subject himself to severe competition from new concerns which will emphasize the downward movement of commodity prices and increase the troubles of the credit man. The simple, though somewhat painful, remedy for this situation is to continue inventory reductions and to pass them on to consumers as rapidly as consistent with financial ability. Such a program will tend to retain the local retail field for local concerns and to act as insurance against future losses.

The second problem is more serious. Its relation to the profit and loss account is as real, although possibly a little less obvious than in the first problem. California is no longer merely the playground of the United States. It has passed the period when it can expect to contiune its retail business upon the basis of income received from Eastern property. Today many California residents are having to return to Eastern states because of shrinkage in income. This means shrinking purchasing power and increasing credit problems for the retailer of California.

The future retail credit in California is, therefore, closely interwoven with the development of industry in California, the income from which will offset the loss from decreasing income from Eastern investments, thereby permitting uninterrupted growing retail trade, with retail credit based upon permanent income derived from California industry.

The stage is set for the industrial development which will free California from reliance upon income from capital invested in other sections of the country. The eyes of the world are turned toward the Pacific. The teeming millions of the Orient are calling for the products of America. Manufacturing conditions are ideal in this State. California is on the verge of a great industrial expansion.

This development must come immediately. Otherwise markets now open to California will be usurped by others, and it will be the work of many long years to bring them back to California.

One factor will primarily determine whether California will take advantage of its great opportunity. That is the immediate development of sufficient supplies of cheap power to turn the wheels of growing industry. This development can not wait upon vague demands for public ownership or upon the building up of great public organizations for the exploitation of the vast hydro-electric power resources of California.

It must come through the power utility companies of this State, which already have the organization and are now pushing their vast development program under the supervision of the California State Railroad Commission, thereby assuring fair play for utility companies, investors in the obligations of these companies, and consumers of the power which they produce.

These utility companies can not solve this problem alone. It is the problem of every citizen of the State of California and requires both the financial and moral support of the entire community. With such support the power program can be carried forward, retail credit will be placed upon a more scientific basis, and its problems be materially simplified through increasing turn-over at smaller margins of profit and adequate assurance of stable income for purchasers.

E. H. TUCKER

In an Address Before The Retail Merchants' Credit Association of Los Angeles, Inc.

Freedom Through Discipline

FROM The Book which is the guide and counsel of every man and every nation, the preacher quoted, "The Truth shall make you free." But the application to modern business which this particular preacher made on Sunday led us out into the world of every-day life. Who, then, is free in the rush of business life? Is it the whiner resenting discipline in his trade, or the man who has made himself a skilled mechanic and whose muscles respond precisely to the direction of his brain? Ignorance of the right way to do things is the greatest bondage there is.

Where is traffic freest in congested cities? Is it at a corner where every one follows his own little whim or desire? The jam which we often see at such a corner is the answer. Obedience to well-planned rules — discipline — makes freedom for all possible.

Hard work, even enthusiasm, devotion to one's business, one's town or country, amounts to little if discipline has not first done its work and given the individual, or the administration, expert wisdom in deciding what is right and power to do it in the right way.



COMMODORE AND MRS. CLAUDE G. PUTNAM, WHO, AS LEADERS AMONG THE YACHTING SET, ARE FINDING GREAT PLEASURE IN THE NEWPORT YACHT CLUB, ITS FLEET AND ITS FINE CLUB HOUSE



LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. LOUIS BRIGGS, MRS. HERBERT CORNISH AND MRS. C. PAULSEN VISEL, MRS. CLAUDE G. PUTNAM, MRS. FRANK SMITH, MRS. STARBUCK FENTON, MRS. J. B. COFFEE, AND MRS. A. H. WILSON.

YACHTING AT NEWPORT—ON THE PACIFIC

By J. M. ROBINSON

THE mecca of yachtsmen in Southern California is Newport Harbor. Here is the favorite haunt of Father Neptune and here the burgee of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club flies in the breeze the year around.

The newly furnished Club House, whose broad verandas face the marine gardens of the palisade bordered bay, has a convenient setting only a stone's throw from the ocean. This club was organized and is carried on by a group of loyal yachtsmen who know the sea; who love the sight of the graceful white wings of the sloop, the strong lines of the schooner or cruiser, and who listen with joy to the thud of the motor boat as it plows its way through the sea.

The Newport Club is now one of the largest Yacht Clubs on the Pacific Coast. The membership has reached its full quota. During the late war many of the members were in the marine service. They have returned and have instilled new life into the entire club until today, under the able leadership of Commodore Claude G. Putnam it has in commission a full fleet of seaworthy craft all manned by competent skippers and sea-going sailors. Port Captain Joseph Beek and Fleet Captain W. Starbuck Fenton have so organized this fleet that it is ready for maneuvers on a moment's notice.

The flag officers are Commodore Claude G. Putnam, Vice Commodore Wm. H. Burnham, Jr., Rear Commodore Shirley E. Meserve. The Directors are Dr. Conrad Richter, Frank Smith, J. H. Breckenridge and Dr. Albert Soiland. The Secretary and Treasurer is Leon S. Heseman.



INSPECTION COMMITTEE ON BOARD THE GOOD SHIP "PEGGY"



FOUR-FOOT POWER BOATS, TRIAL HEATS OVER INSIDE COURSE

While this organization is distinctively a yacht club it has been able to maintain a social side which functions in an unusual manner for the enjoyment of the members and their families.

The social life that the women whose husbands are members of the club enjoy is in no small measure due to that charming little lover of the sea, Mrs. Claude G. Putnam, and her associates, a group of whom are shown in one of the pictures. During the open season the women entertain at cards or afternoon dancing and teas while the children play about the verandas pointing out "daddy's boat."

Because of the enthusiasm for sailing among the women the Regatta Committee has found it necessary to have a race for women only, and on July 16th the Ladies' Sailboat Race will be held on the inside course for the Raiche trophy.

The entertainment committee is composed of Rear Commodore Shirley E. Meserve, Chairman; L. L. Garrigues, Rudolph Kysela, Wm. C. Warmington and W. H. White. The year opened with an Inaugural Ball. Its success in point of attendance and enjoyment has made each function which has followed enjoy capacity attendance.

The Club's birthday party was held at the Club on May 14th. Nearly the entire membership and many guests were present. It was a naval dress affair and taxed the capacity of the Ball Salon. Dancing under the beautiful marine lights from many ships was fascinating, moving about the large verandas where the cool sea breezes sent their refreshing influence right off the star-canopied ocean was tonic for both body and soul.

The huge birthday cake was cut by ex-Commodore Andrew H. Wilson and distributed among the members and guests that they might

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

dream of even greater times to come. Admiral Dr. Albert Soiland, of the Southern California Yachting Association, who is also an ex-Commodore of the Club, delivered the historical address depicting the early struggles that had been necessary in making the present success possible.

The success of the Club is largely due to its democracy, but its immediate success as a real yacht club can be directly attributed to the activities of the Regatta Committee, composed of Frank Smith, Chairman; C. Paulsen Visel, Geo. Vibert, Louis Briggs and W. Starbuck Fenton. These men are sailors and know the call of the sea. They are lovers of the sport of yachting and have presented a racing program that has inspired the entire fleet to hurry into commission to compete for the large number of cups offered as prizes.

There is not an uninteresting race on the season's program, but perhaps the races attracting the most attention are the Frank Smith Trophy Cup Series and the Commodore's Cup Race. The latter will invite the competition of all the clubs on the coast and is the main outside racing event.

The archives of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club will contain the record of Inspection on the fourteenth of May, 1921, as one of the greatest red letter days in the history of the Club.

The day was full of interest. As the sun rose over the bay a great fleet of dressed ships, headed by the flag-ship "Joy," raised their flags and colors.

At 10 o'clock the Regatta Committee announced that the boats were ready for inspection. The "Dearie," Raymond Smith, skipper, acting as official inspection boat, pulled up to the dock and received the Inspection Committee, composed of J. H. Breckenridge, Chairman; Vice Commodore Eugene Overton of the Los Angeles Yacht Club, and Vice Commodore Ray Thomas of the Los Angeles Motor Boat Club, on board, and the inspection was under way. The inspection occupied the entire day and was most rigid. Points governing the inspection of the ex-Commodore, Admiral Soiland's Trophy and the Club prizes are as follows: 1, General appearance, 10 points; 2, Paint, varnish and bright work, 15 points; 3, Motive-power—engine room, motor, tank, etc., 10 points—sail rigging, cordage, spars, etc., 15 points; 4, Ground tackle, 10 points; 5, Equipment and fittings, 15 points; 6, Arrangement and tidiness of interior parts, 10 points; 7, Marine technique and sea-worthiness, 15 points.



FIREPLACE CORNER IN THE MAIN SALON OF THE NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB

All boats were in such good condition that it was no easy task to award the prizes, but on the above points of condition the committee finally decided that the first prize should go to the "Mary," L. G. Swales, skipper. Second prizes to the "Viking IV." This boat was not eligible for the first prize as Admiral Soiland had given the first prize trophy. Third prize to the "Pow-wow," Herbert Cornish, skipper. Bay Class prize to the "Dearie," Raymond Smith, skipper.

The whole fleet received honorable mention for most excellent condition and each boat will receive a bronze cabin plate with the record of its points of condition.

As soon as the boats were inspected they



INTERIOR WILSHIRE CLUB

In the Wilshire Club the great lounge, through the art of Katherine Van Dyke, is made a shrine to the Goddess of Hospitality, which knows no clime, latitude, or longitude, but which according to general belief, lingers longest where the sunshine is brightest. And to this shrine every little breeze comes freighted with sunbeams, some dance off to the walls and nestle there, while others weave themselves into the window hangings, but ever and always filling the room with the radiance of sympathy and understanding.

were opened to visitors. Hundreds of people visited the fleet, expressed their surprise at such an array of fine boats and were in a very happy frame of mind for the dinner that followed in the grill.

Among the distinguished guests of the day were Commodore Dustin Farnum of the Los Angeles Motor Boat Club, Admiral Dr. Albert Soiland of the Southern California Yachting Association, Vice Admiral E. J. Gourley of the S. C. Y. A., Fleet Commander Ray Thomas of the S. C. Y. A., Vice Commodore Eugene Overton of the Los Angeles Yacht Club, ex-Commodore Hubert T. Morrow of the Los Angeles Yacht Club, Secretary Robert Cornwall of the Santa Barbara Yacht Club, ex-Commodore Isaac B. Potter, N. H. Y. C., ex-Commodore A. H. Wilson, N. H. Y. C.

The present year will close with plans completed for the enlargement of the Club and its moorings to accommodate the increased membership and the new boats being built. The Club has adopted the universal rule for racing which places it in active competition with the yacht clubs of the world. It has affiliated with the Southern California Yachting Association for its Annual Regatta at Santa Barbara, August 6 to 13. Commodore Claude G. Putnam and ex-Commodore Dr. Albert Soiland are its representatives on the Association Board of Control. It has included in its membership yachtsmen from all parts. The Newport Harbor Yacht Club has made the ideal of every member the blue and gold burgee, that imperishable insignia of yachtsmanship, and has pledged its efforts to make yachting in the Southland the major out-of-door sport.

CABRILLO CHAPTER, D. A. R.

(Continued from Page 9)

OUR PLEDGE

AS A CHAPTER seeking for the highest ideals of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for a nobility of our individual lives which shall be enhanced by this relationship, we do hereby pledge ourselves to unselfish service for the good of all, to put aside pretence, prejudice and self seeking and to be loyal in both thought and deed to our officers and fellow members.

OFFICERS
CABRILLO CHAPTER, LOS ANGELES

ORGANIZER.....Mrs. W. W. Stilson

PAST REGENTS

1913-1916.....Mrs. W. W. Stilson
1917-1918.....Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean
1919- .....Mrs. Earl J. Fellows
1920- .....Mrs. S. H. Enyeart

	1920-21	1921-22
Regents	Mrs. S. H. Enyeart, Mrs. W. H. Anderson,	Mrs. W. H. Anderson
Vice-Regents	Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Mrs. W. W. Stilson,	Mrs. W. W. Stilson
Recording Secretary	Mrs. J. C. Ingham,	Mrs. W. G. Wisner
Corresponding Secretary	Mrs. S. M. Folsom,	Mrs. S. M. Folson
Treasurer	Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean,	Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean
Registrar	Mrs. H. L. Bidleman,	Miss Beulah S. Gaston
Historian	Miss Alice M. Church	Miss Alice M. Church
Auditor		Miss Mary A. Rainey
Chaplain		Mrs. Silas H. Enyeart

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Mrs. W. W. Stilson.....Mrs. S. H. Enyeart
Mrs. Earl J. Fellows.....Mrs. J. C. Ingham

Meetings October to June, inclusive, second Monday in each month, at two o'clock.

Board meetings Wednesday preceding Chapter meeting at two o'clock.



Erected at Avalon, Catalina Island, June 18, 1919.

INSCRIPTION

"1542—1915

Erected in Memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo by Members and Friends of Cabrillo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

"CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER
1851—1915

This tablet is placed here by friends of the naturalist, who devoted himself to the preservation of wild game and sea life; who awakened public conscience to the rights of bird and beast and fish, and whose work won at once the approval of sportsmen and tributes of nations."



THE BEAUTIFUL FACADE OF THE RADIUM INSTITUTE. CARLETON WINSLOW, ARCHITECT

THE COLOR PLATES

OF the beauty of the tower and chapel of the Bishop's School at La Jolla it is hard to speak in a restrained manner. Exquisite in its proportions, slender and delicate as the form of a young girl veiled in the manner of the Orient, this young tower, not yet completed in stone, marks the coming of a distinctive and original native architecture which combines the influences of the East and the West, and of which California may well be very proud.

The water color drawing from which the color plates were made was executed by Robert A. Lockwood, who, with the architect, sat on the bluff near the church at La Jolla and interpreted the chapel and the vision of the tower as the light of the setting sun shone on St. Mary's-by-the-Sea.

NEW RESTAURANT—"THE TUBELLS"

IN following the rapid progress of our Southland, it is interesting to note the many new shops that have been opened in our metropolis during the past year—to meet the demand of its ever increasing population.

One of the most attractive of these shops recently opened is the "Tubells" at 821-823 West Seventh Street—just east of Figueroa Street—very central to the west side element, to whom it will naturally appeal. This restaurant is owned and managed by Mrs. E. B. Russell and Mr. Louis E. Ireland of Pasadena. All Pasadenans know of the wonderful success of the Crown Hotel under Mrs. Russell's management, due to its refined comforts and exceptional cuisine.

This new restaurant, which has a seating capacity of about 225, is arranged with cabarets along both sides and a placement of tables in the center, giving an air of spaciousness and comfort at once attractive. The color scheme, which is of bluish grey blending with tints of creamy pink combined with plenty of light, afforded by the broad expanse of window, gives one a feeling of cheerful restfulness adding much to the enjoyment of the delicious food so delightfully served.

With a perfectly equipped kitchen, in charge of a former chef of the Holland House, New York City, it is not difficult to predict that this is to be one of our most frequented restaurants and by those who like good food served in artistic surroundings.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

THE MYSTIC ISLE OF THE SOUTH SEAS

By FREDERICK O'BRIEN

(Published by The Century Co.)

THE best passages of "The Mystic Isle of the South Seas" constitute a realistic "close-up" of Tahiti by a beauty-loving sentimentalist, who, painting almost feverishly from a palette "dripping" with local color, vivifies boldly for us, with charming immediacy of style, intimacy of touch and a virile drawing of both native and white, the life and myriad beauties of a tropical island.

Barring the few exquisite descriptions and some enlivening anecdotes (which occasionally startle by their Elizabethan frankness), we feel inclined, because of an uneven quality of the style, to skip many a page, bored by the introduction of much material, neither especially relevant nor entertaining—which is not uncommon in a diary-like chronicle. Before the close of the book we weary of the hyperbole (especially the extragant praise of dusky, feminine loveliness) and so much ego—a rather too blatantly sensuous and sublimely uncritical ego.

With a curious, antagonizing inversion of point of view, Mr. O'Brien seeks not only to justify, even glorify (by anthropological generalizations not always quite accurate) the primitive unmoral state of savage society (to which he would apparently have us all revert, if it were possible), but he is constantly apologizing for our Occidental civilization. As a whole, Mr. O'Brien's philosophy (hedonistic in its tendency) shows incompleteness and an unmaturity of judgment.

For the youths (and there are not a few) who, fired by Mr. O'Brien's enthusiasm, will some day set sail for the South Seas, his book, with its abandon of expression and of attitude, insidiously paves the way for the retrograding, which so easily and so frequently overtakes the white man in the tropics.

LEGEND

By CLEMENCE DANE

CLEMENCE DANE, seeing in terms of light and dark, has a peculiar awareness of grayness; for her it is the sympol of peace and quiet. Fog presses against the windows and drifts heavily in with the opening and shutting of the door of her book, there is grayness, grayness relieved by brilliant, white high lights in close, vivid, contrast to black, intriguing shadow.

"Legend" deals with a single literary "night," at which a coterie of writers discuss an authoress, Madala Grey, one whom they knew, with a certain resentment, to be bigger than they, but one who had been to them a star—a symbol—a legend.

In spite of, or perhaps because of, much malicious talk, Madala Grey, a "prettyish" woman of twenty-six, stands out as a woman we should have loved, one who could "never deny anyone even for her works sake," who "knew no moderation," whose "perverted sense of humour" made her tease and laugh at the wrong things, who was innocent of her knowledge, and "did not know her strength," who "touched pitch yet whose fingers were clean," who loved green things, the "cuckoo pint" and white parsley of the hedges; whose "capacity for loving things made her what she was," who "liking what e'er she looked on" was "une grande amoureuse."

With the exception of Kent Rehan, all the characters are vividly realized, especially Anita Serle, "an ordered steely woman all brain and will and her senile mother of the "goblin glances"; also the blonde lady, whose eyes and mind never leave the man of the dank hair, Flood, whose "smile ended with his mouth and left his eyes chips of quartz."

Although somewhat overdrawn as a whole, with the latter part less convincing than the first and a weak ending, "Legend" is a book of clever portraiture, of a very real atmosphere—and of absorbing interest. Breathless from the rather abnormal compression of so much "lye" within the small confines of 199 pages, we are tempted (by what is strangely enough merely tantalizing antecedent material) to stay up reading "until the milkman comes." It is a splendid justification of the theory that it is not so much what you write as how you write it. With a strange technique adopted to a strange message, it is a strong handling of the subtlest, inimitable suggestion—an apotheosis of innuendo.

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE

By EDITH WHARTON

(Published by D. Appleton & Co.)

NO monotony lurks in this Victorian character-drama, with its clear-cut, detailed visual imagery, full of refreshing color and movement. It follows a definitely-conceived, carefully-wrought, although inconspicuous pattern, the ultimate effect of which is, however, marred by some unintentionally ludicrous, even crude touches, an over-elaboration of minutiæ, and too much satirical "embroidering."

In spite of brilliant flashes of penetrating insight (which make us almost forget many inconsistencies of mood and discrepancies of psychology), the book fails to move us because Mrs. Wharton's infectious attitude of constant derision keeps us from a sympathy we might otherwise have felt; and we sense, not so much insincerity, as a lack of sincerity—and a certain artificiality.

That artificiality should creep into a book whose sole aim is, apparently, to expose that very element, is ironical. Nevertheless, artificiality there is, for, although Mrs. Wharton, with her gift of fleshy appraisal and adroit modelling (a modelling of almost anatomical precision), makes us see faces and figures (with their bulging and slackly-hanging clothes), we find merely individuality of persons, not of personality, as her people never speak "out of character" with the stilted types they represent—there is the semblance of life, but not reality.

E TAYLOR HOUGHTON.



AN ODD NECK-LINE, THE INTRIGUE OF WEIRD 'BROIDERIES, PAGAN FRINGE, A SASH WITH LONG TASSELLED ENDS

THE ARTISTIC TYPE

The second of a series of "type" photographs for which University girls have consented to pose.

With the coming season, Bullock's will present clothes removed from the ordinary in their interpretation of all types of woman. Whatever your type, you'll find frocks, wraps, tailleurs---even to the least costume accessory keyed to the same theme.

The romantic type in search of demure basques, quaint puffings and skirts bouffant---will find them. The artistic type in search of artful simplicity, colors in vivid harmony, the oriental note in fringe and low-tied girdle---will find them. And so with every type of woman.

Decidedly an innovation---clothes inherently smart---and *true to type.*

Bullock's
Los Angeles

"One o'Clock Saturdays"

(Continued from Page 3)
ter a visit in London and a short stay on the Continent, they will return via the Northern route through Seattle, coming down from there by water in the hundred and fifty foot cruiser just completed for them in the ship yards of Seattle.

MR. and MRS. ALLEN C. BALCH left Los Angeles early in June for New York. Mrs. Balch sailed on the "Kroonland," June 25th, for a stay of several months abroad, but Mr. Balch returned to Los Angeles.

Whereabouts

BOTH LOS ANGELES and Pasadena people are partial to Santa Barbara in the summer months, finding Montecito especially attractive. Baron and Baroness Alfred de Ropp, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Shideler, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent Parrott have taken houses there for the summer.

MR. and MRS. DANIEL MURPHY, and family, will, as usual, spend the summer months at their home at Pebble Beach.

MRS. C. H. SHARP, and her daughter, Mrs. Everett H. Seaver and family, will go to the family cottage at Santa Monica.

MR. and MRS. W. T. BISHOP are now in Atlantic City, at Hotel Traymore.

MR. and MRS. JOSEPH M. HIXON are now in Wisconsin at their Sayner summer home.

MRS. STEPHEN VINCENT CHILDS, with her son and daughter, have gone to Montecito.

MRS. WILLIAM FITZHERBERT WEST, and son, George, are motoring to Ithaca, New York. In the Fall George will enter Cornell.

MR. and MRS. HOMER LAUGHLIN, Jr., both graduates of Stanford University, went up for commencement and are touring in the North.



G. Edwin Williams
Frances E. Parker

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY

West 7th at Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles

Posing of mothers and babes by Miss Parker a feature of this studio

Phone 52676

NEW ART PUBLICATION

A NOTABLY useful art publication is now being offered for the first time by Lillian C. Blood, Metropolitan Exhibit, Metropolitan Bldg., Fifth and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., representing G. Broes Van Dort, importer of high class art books. The publication referred to is an entirely new European product, printed in English text.

This volume contains 60 plates 10½x13 inches and every color plate is composed of numerous details showing authentic decorative designs reproduced in full natural colors, devoted to Antiquarian Art embracing a great many historic designs from all ages.

This will prove indispensable for those who have heretofore had difficulty in securing such material in compact form.

The price, including 60 full color plates and text, is $11.50.



The... RAYMOND

Golf Links in its Own Grounds
A Park of 80 Acres

WALTER RAYMOND,
Proprietor

Clubs

AFTER the departure of the winter guests, the Raymond Golf Course is always open to the golfers of Los Angeles as well as those of Pasadena, and each season finds more players coming from Los Angeles to enjoy this very excellent course. J. D. Brown, who succeeds James Owens as instructor, is from the Coronado Country Club, where he was very popular. The club house has been enlarged and the locker space doubled since last summer.

THE REGATTA COMMITTEE of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club announces a change in date of the "Schooner—Ketch and Yawl Race" from August 13 to July 24. The other July races are as follows:

July 2. Orange County Trophy, Outside Sailing Race.
July 4. Water Parade of Club's entire fleet. Ninety boats participating.
July 9. Second heat. Cat Boat Race.
July 16. Ladies' Sail Boat Race. Inside course. Raiche Trophy Handicap.
July 24. Catalina Race — Schooners, Ketches and Yawls. Entries from Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Diego Yacht Clubs will compete for Commodore Putnam's Cup.

THE Regular Annual Convention of the B. P. O. E. meets at the Ambassador Hotel July 11-15.

As a part of the entertainment provided for them the Elks will enjoy an exhibition of architectural drawings hung in the beautiful rooms of the City of Paris.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT of universal interest among the clubs is the summer membership, offered by Annandale, open to men and women, and a summer social.

FROM THE SADDLE TO THE STUDIO

By SUSANNE DARE

SELDOM in the annals of American art has there been a life so crowded with turbulent events, all typical of the Western background of his youth, as that of Eduard Buk Ulreich, whose work is already bringing him the recognition of connoisseurs, at the age of thirty-one.

Paul Gauguin, the French "post-impressionist," had no greater love of pulsing color than this young man. At the age of ten years "Ed" was taken by his parents, then residing in Kansas City, to see Buffalo Bill. The swirling action and riotous dress of the Indians and cowboys immediately captured his imagination. Thereafter the school-books of the child were decorated with lively horses and bareback riders wherever the printed word had not usurped the clean white paper.

Every story of the "Big Open" fascinated the boy. Before he was twenty he was drifting, as a first-class cow-puncher, up and down Wyoming, Arizona, and Dakota, through the Sioux country, all the while absorbing the color of Indian romance and the plains of the Southwest. Followed three years' art study under Mlle. Alexandria Blumberg, then a four years' scholarship at the Pennsylvania Academy.

Honors came thick and fast after that. Young Eduard won nearly every prize offered at the Academy, including two trips abroad. The rhythm of color which had become a part of him during his sojourn in the Indian country he now began to use in his interpretations of famous dancers before the public in New York City.



MARTHA GRAHAM IN A CHARACTERISTIC SPANISH ROLE. A PAINTING BY EDUARD BUK ULREICH

Gauguin interpreted the luscious power of the women of Tahiti with a brush saturated with the passionate tropical color. Ulreich has something of this same quality. The mystery of the primitive Indian, the reserved yet esoteric lure of the Grand Canyon or a Western desert bathed in the purple glow of a poignant afternoon late in summer, are found in Ulreich's pieces, many of which he has collected from various exhibits for his Los Angeles studio.

Sensitive to every changing mood that color can bring, this artist at the same time is keenly observant of line-meanings, which he chronicles with elaborate ease. Not for him is the nonchalant disregard of shapes and form which, in their fervent search for a message, impressionists have affected. For instance, in a little study of a Spanish duenna, Ulreich has spent much time on the blue-black lace mantilla which frames her dreamy face.

Some of his permanent work here includes several murals in the Ted Shawn School. His portraits of dancers, including a large oil of Martha Graham in a characteristic Spanish role, are said to embody lithe grace and moving tone values to an unusual degree.

membership for women, applicable to visitors as well as residents. The membership gives the privilege, both of the course and the club house, while the social membership, open to the women, extends only to the hospitality of the club house. This means doubling the social functions of the club, though all the entertaining will be of a delightfully informal nature.

THE PLUNGE at Flintridge is nearing completion and will be opened the middle of the month. During the summer the terrace will be used for the service of tea and ices and with its gay umbrellas and awnings will be most attractive. The bridle paths are constantly being extended as they are steadily growing in popularity, being especially enjoyed in the evenings during the summer.

Art

AN EXHIBITION of California landscapes in the art gallery of Cannell and Chaffin during June included the work of Orrin White, Guy Rose, Marion Wachtel, Elmer Wachtel, Benjamin Brown, Jack Wilkinson Smith, William Wendt, Maurice Braun, Alson Clark, Charles L. A. Smith, Hanson Puthoff, and Dana Bartlett.

DURING June landscapes by Eastern American artists, consisting of canvases by W. Granville Smith, Elliott Daingerfield, Paul Daugherty, Emil Carlson, Ballard Williams, Bruce Crane, W. D. Tryon, and J. Francis Murphy, were shown for a short time to the public. Mr. C. W. Stevens, whose extensive collection is housed in his beautiful home in the San Gabriel Valley, is the proud possessor of these paintings and the young artists of the Southland are eager to hear that they will be shown at Exposition Park in the Fall.

LOUIS H. SHARP has just returned from a visit to eastern studios and galleries. Notable among the exhibitions he saw was International Spring Show of the Carnegie Institute, which has a special fund for bringing to America paintings from all over the world. Four fine portraits by Sargent were part of this year's loan exhibition. One, of Carlorus Duran, is well known and eagerly studied. Eastern dealers think that the pendulum is swinging away from the extreme modernist painting and their buyings this year show conservative taste and an inclination toward experts in detail and good draughtsmanship. Mr. Sharp has arranged with a Chicago firm to handle his year's work, which includes some delightful color schemes.

Music

WILLIAM WADE HINSHAW, President of the "American Opera Comique," of New York, passed through Los Angeles a few days ago, pausing just long enough to hear a performance of the "Mikado," in which his friend, *Basil Ruysdarl,* former Metropolitan Opera Baritone, was singing "Poobah." His remark at the end of the evening was: "It couldn't have been better."

He also gave an audition to his former pupil, Louise Gude, the soprano, whose concert in Trinity Auditorium on May 2nd, was acclaimed by the critics as the most musical and delightful affair of the season.

LOUISE TOLES, the pianist, will spend the next three months studying in Seattle with Calvin Cody. Miss Toles will give a number of recitals in the Northwest before returning to Los Angeles in October.

MARY ADELE WOOSTER, teacher of piano, has recovered from her long illness and will spend the summer at Laguna Beach, returning to her studio and class work in September.

MR. and MRS. LOUIS HEWITT DREYFUS will spend July and August at Carmel-by-the-Sea, where, while resting, Mrs. Dreyfus will plan her programs for next season.

MR. and MRS. THILO BECKER will spend the month of August at Pebble Beach, Monterey.

MAY MOTT SMITH, artist and musician, whose miniatures and bronzes are on exhibition at the Ambassador Hotel, will spend August in the North before going to New York in the early Fall.

LOUISE GUDE, soprano and popular teacher, will spend August in the mountains resting and putting in shape several programs for next season's work.

GERTRUDE AULD (Mrs. Arthur Thomas), whose recitals in New York and Boston have set a standard for embryo artists of vocal and interpretative perfection, has decided to make Los Angeles her home in the future, returning to New York and other Eastern cities for her regular Fall concert season from November to January.

C. P. TOWNSLEY, who organized the London School of Art, in which Frank Brangwyn was the chief critic, has resigned as director of Otis Art Institute and will spend the summer painting with Frank Brangwyn in the South of France.

THE CHOUINARD SCHOOL of Art and Design opens July 5, at 2606 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles. Mrs. Nelbert M. Chouinard, who as Nell Murphy was the popular teacher of design at Throop Elementary, is consulting with prominent commercial artists to make these classes a practical training. Her work in industrial design is a distinct factor in our new industries.

Drawing and painting in life classes conducted by F. Tolles Chamberlin, painter and sculptor and Fellow of the American Academy at Rome, make opportunity for art students unusually fine this summer.

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THE CALIFORNIA HOME AND GARDEN

Edited by ELLEN LEECH

HOLLOW TILE CONSTRUCTION

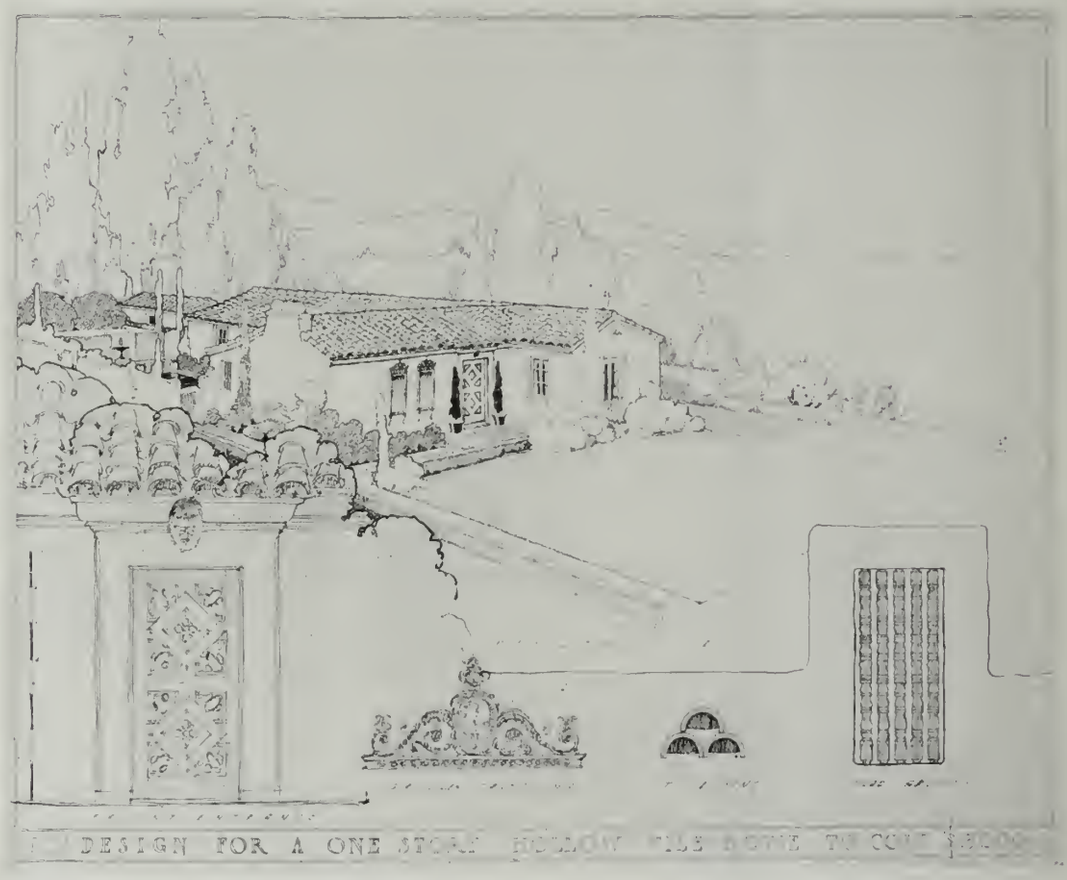
THE representative buying public has demonstrated within the past two years that we are not only interested in building houses but in building artistic houses which may become permanent homes. More than ever before in the history of the nation is every individual groping for, and hoping to find, the style of house which will satisfy him completely, both as to line, construction and comfort.

Gradually the conviction has grown that hollow tile is especially adapted to the needs of this climate, and through the improvements of the last fifty years it has come to be recognized as a factor with far greater merits than merely fireproofing, for which it was originally recommended.

Hollow tile may now be used in any construction in which brick may be utilized, the three basic points being strength, simplicity and utility. This construction lends itself admirably to every phase of architecture, being equally good in the pretentious homes of palatial proportions or in the clubs (Wilshire), or in the small house, simple in construction but exquisite in line.

With the development of the industrial side of this section, Los Angeles and Pasadena must be in a position to offer the workman from the East, who comes as a part of the factories to be established, an opportunity to secure a home in which he may live comfortably and economically.

Within the last ten years a tile has been evolved which incorporates the necessary qualities to produce complete and satisfactory results. Simple in form, these may be placed with ease and economy of effort, and yet bring the maximum of strength to the minimum of material. They are so proportioned as to conform to standard brick work, and are adaptable to unlimited usage.



DESIGN FOR A ONE STORY HOLLOW TILE HOUSE TO COST $5000.00

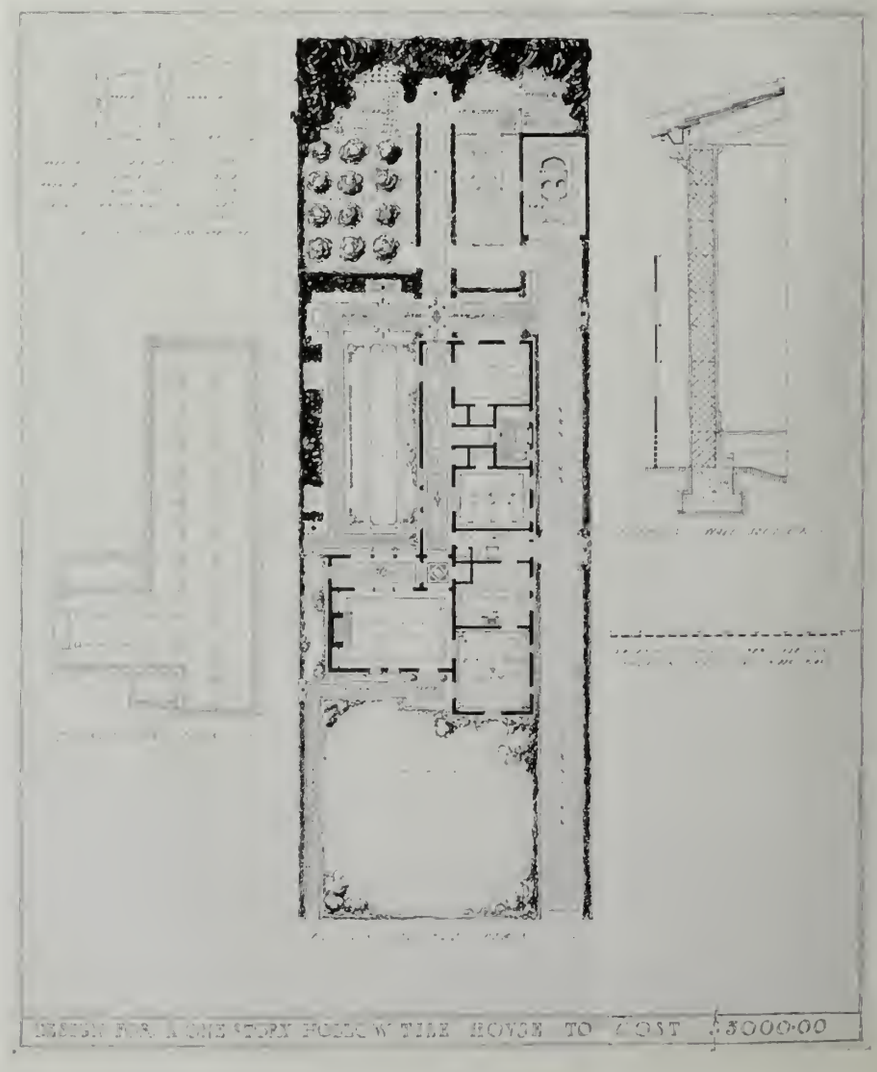
Their use, providing as it does the stored air spaces, assures a house cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and without a suspicion of dampness or closeness. The sound-proof quality, frequently demonstrated, is of peculiar advantage in the construction of flats, apartment houses and hospitals.

The hollow tile construction for industrial housing appeals to the employer because it is the most economical form of permanent construction. The everlasting character of the burned clay means an enduring structure, it brings depreciation to a minimum, and effects radical savings in repair and upkeep expense. A well-built wall of hollow tile insulates against dampness and temperature changes . The air cells of the tile are sealed and provide two or more non-conducting layers of air between faces of dense burned clay. The character of the material and the nature of the grooved surface make hollow tile an ideal ground for stucco, cement, face brick or limestone finish. All kiln-dried products vary in hardness according to the length of time they are exposed to the heat, and a tile or brick may be brought to any degree of strength by the diffusion of heat through its particles.

PLANNING THE GARDEN PLOT

WITH the plan and perspective sketch on this page the series of prize-winning designs submitted in the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company's contest is ended. The great interest manifesetd in these plans by the readers of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has prompted the publisher to begin a CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND contest on an unusual basis. This is an effort to emphasize the planning of the whole garden plot as a part of the ground plan. In the designs published almost all of the architects entering have planned the whole lot, which the requirements described as a level suburban lot with eastern frontage of 50 feet and depth of 150 feet. Such a lot is of the dimensions usual in the Southland communities; and as treated by the architects, and especially in the accompanying floor and plot plan by Mr. Joe Weston, the garden plot takes the place of a patio, and every square foot of it is meant to be lived in some part of the day.

By the use of walls or hedges and the thoughtful planting of bamboo screens, heightened, if necessary, by low acacia trees, the garden of a bungalow can be made as secluded as was the old patio of the Spanish house,



DESIGN FOR A ONE STORY HOLLOW TILE HOUSE TO COST $5000.00

To make the best use of this small town lot, and to make the best ground plan for the outdoor life of California, will be the object of this contest. Its detail will be presented in the next number of this magazine, and the realty salesmen of Southern California, being especially informed as to homeseekers' requirements, are especially invited to enter the competition. Prizes will be awarded for descriptive plans and suggestions; and the actual drawing of the plans and the design will be left to the architects, who, in the opinion of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, are the only ones competent to make them.

INTERIOR DECORATION—NEW NOTE

WHILE the southern part of California is notable for ts rapid development of the small house architecture appropriate to its democratic population, the decoration and furnishing of the larger houses has not kept pace with the beauty of their exterior. For one thing, there was much in the line of family heirlooms which had to be brought out with the family lares and penates. This mid-Victorian furniture seldom fitted in with the life of the people who inherited it. Then, too, there was little real California furniture designed as yet, and our factories are just beginning to experiment.

From the older portion of California, where great wealth made in golden days has been expended to bring to San Francisco the fine things of the world, there has now come a new contributor to the beauty of Southland houses. With all the resources of talent and good taste, and a discriminating selection of rich textiles and handsome pieces to draw upon, Miss Katherine Duff Watson of the City of Paris, at the Ambassador, is showing in her decorative work a keen sympathy with the best architects.



GORGEOUS ITALIAN LAMP AND SHADE DECORATED IN THE SGRAFITO METHOD. OBJECTS OF ART SHOWN BY COURTESY OF THE CITY OF PARIS

The three necessities of life which are embodied in a home and its life may be treated most successfully in their relation to each other. CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has therefore arranged to enlarge its departments which have hitherto contained hints for the home environment and make of them an inclusive whole under the title of THE CALIFORNIA HOME AND GARDEN. Plans and suggestions for houses distinctly adapted to our wholesome outdoor living, as well as an extensive program featuring our best and simplest furnishings, will be given space during the coming season. But the house and its problems will not be treated separately. The proper clothes for the occasion will be illustrated frequently, and the art of fine needlework, so wonderfully developed in this leisure-loving community, will be given its place. Arrangements have been made with J. W. Robinson Company to publish some of the lessons given to patrons of that store in the knitting of the fashionable sweaters; and shut-ins who cannot go to town for such things will have pictures of the lovely house linen and the famous patchwork quilts there designed and embroidered.



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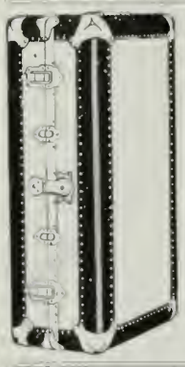
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The Women's Civic League of Pasadena

THE last luncheon meeting of the Women's Civic League for this season was held June 6 in the Palm Room of the Maryland Hotel, with more than a hundred members present. In the winter and during the busy months the attendance is usually between three hundred and three hundred and fifty.

As this marked the close of a busy season, the reports of the executive staff and the chairmen of the various committees were heard with deep interest. A review of the programs, in charge of Miss Grace Barnes, showed that the League had been addressed by speakers conversant with subjcts of the large as well as small civic interests, and dealing with the home as well as municipal problems.

Dr. J. S. Hibben, City Health Officer, called the attention of the members to the fact that Pasadena is the only city in the State requiring health examination of persons handling foodstuffs and requiring all persons maintaining establishments where foodstuffs are served to secure a permit therefor.

The doctor was followed by Mrs. Louise Mitchell, who is chairman of the health and sanitation committee, and who included in her report a description of the bakeries and eating houses visited by her committee.

Miss Frances M. Boniface presented new facts in connection with her Americanization work among the Mexicans, and suggested that the negroes in the community should be included within the scope of this work.

Mrs. C. A. Ashcroft, the President, commented on the work accomplished during the year, and thanked the chairmen of the committees for the assistance given her.

The following officers will serve the league during the ensuing year: Mrs. C. A. Ashcroft, president; Mrs. Maynard Forrest Thayer, first vice-president; Mrs. E. H. Lockwood, second vice-president; Mrs. Theodore Coleman, secretary; Mrs. Sarah N. Frey, treasurer; Mrs. Frank F. Wallace, auditor; Mrs. J. H. Pearman, chairman program committee; Mrs. W. D. Crocker and Mrs. George H. Martin, members at large.

The Relativity of Food and Clothing

Advantages of a Department Store

THE stimulation to buy clothes and food with related merchandise under one roof, has evolved the modern department store. Women who buy sixty-nine or seventy per cent of all they wear, as well as their household supplies, must conserve their time and energy, simplify their home accounting, by shopping where these commodities can be easily selected, paid for, or charged on one account.

A store that caters both to the outer and inner man, is the store that serves best. Such a department store has been growing from year to year, in Pasadena, growing from a grocery into a large department store, until with its dry goods, ready-to-wear and household sections, it is well equipped to meet the greater portion of human needs.

Feeling it imperative to better stress the scope of the merchandise carried, and provide for future expansion, this pioneer store has changed its name from the PASADENA GROCERY & DEPARTMENT STORE to the firm name of F. C. NASH & CO.—taking the name of the man, who, as General Manager for so many years, conceived and carried out so successfully, the idea of the relativity of food and clothing, in one establishment.

Pasadenans who patronize this unique store are assured of buying where their interests are a matter of personal concern, where merchandise is made satisfactory to them, where every dollar helps to build a business creditable to Pasadena.

A study of the merchandise, prices, and general policy of the F. C. NASH & CO. will convince the public that this institution is worthy of its patronage and good will.

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The World Today

By J. Forsyth
Manager Foreign Department,
First National Bank of
Los Angeles

THE period of readjustment through which the United States has been passing has shown clearly that the future foreign commerce of the United States of America is dependent upon the adoption of scientific business methods in the handling of the foreign trade in this country.

Credit is one of the principal factors involved in every sale of goods to foreign countries or purchase of goods for those countries, and one of the most vital needs of the present day is the development of scientific, sound credit methods in the handling of our foreign trade. **Because of this, the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., has been established for the purpose of scientifically handling foreign credits. This bank finances imports and exports, handles bankers' acceptances, buys and sells dollar, foreign dollar, foreign exchange.**

Its head office is in New York City and its stockholders consist of leading banks throughout the United States and the rest of the world. Banks in Belgium, Canada, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland own stock in this bank. In the United States banks in Birmingham, Alabama; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York City, Philadelphia, Portland, Oregon; Providence, R. I.; San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, and Youngstown, Ohio, have stock in this bank.

The First National Bank of Los Angeles is the only Los Angeles bank owning stock in the International Acceptance Bank. It has purchased this stock with the view of assisting in the development of scientific foreign trade and the solution fo the readjustment of problems which United States is facing. The International Acceptance Bank is operated by a Board of Directors, comprised of leading bankers, business men and leading authorities on business conditions through the United States and the world.

Through its interest in this new organization the First National Bank of Los Angeles is in a position to give further assistance to the handling of the foreign trade of Southern California. This stock ownership gives connections with leading financiers and banks throughout the world and provides a means of facilitating the handling of credits arising out of foreign trade. The Foreign Department of the First National Bank of Los Angeles will be pleased to discuss the advantages to be gained in the handling of foreign business through the use of the International Acceptance Bank.

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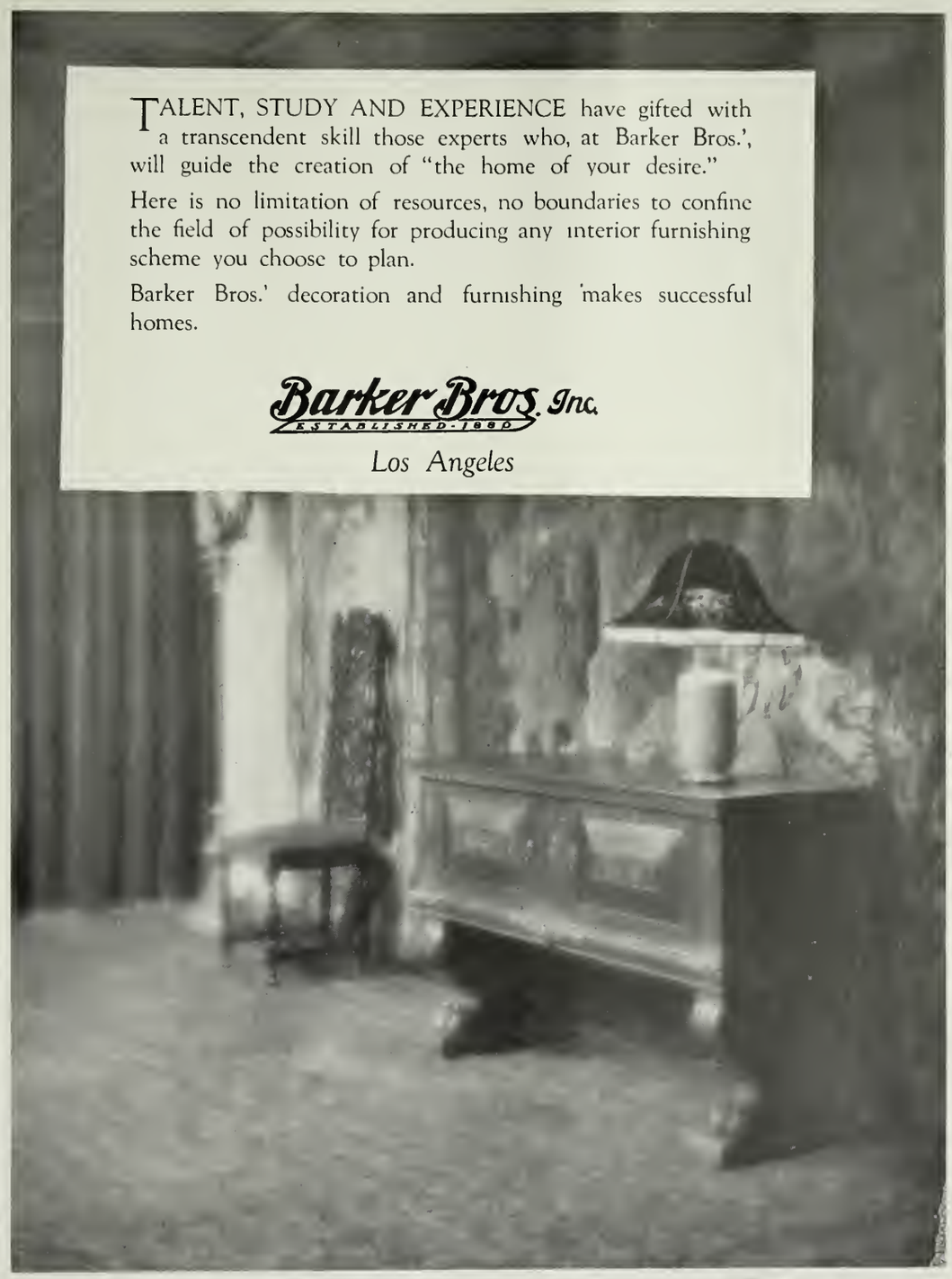
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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Engagements

WELLS-PARKINSON. Miss Grace Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Wells, of Los Angeles, to Donald B. Parkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Parkinson. The wedding will be the middle of September and they plan to go to Europe immediately, where they will spend the next year motoring and studying. Mr. Parkinson is an architect and Miss Wells a sculptor, and they will find much to interest them.

SCRIPPS-BROWN. Miss Annie J. Scripps, daughter of Mrs. Fred F. Scripps, of Brae Mar Manor, Pacific Beach, California, to Austen G. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Brown of La Jolla and Pasadena, and who holds a responsible position in the Bank of La Jolla. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

BRACKETT-CAMMANN. Miss Bonita Brackett, of Red Rose Manor, Chapel Hill, New Jersey, grandaughter of Mrs. Isaac Bartholomew Hosford, to Henry Herries Cammann, Jr., of Pasadena. Mr. Cammann is the grandson of Dr. Edward Payson Abbe, of New Bedford, Mass., and a direct descendent of Eldridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Vice President of the United States and Minister to France. Miss Brakett is the great-grandaughter of Nathan Lord, for thirty years president of Dartmouth College.

WILSON-ARTHUR. Miss Charlotte Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott Wilson of Hollywood, to Chester Allen Arthur III of Montecito, N. Y. Mr. Arthur is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Allen Arthur, Jr., and a grandson of the late President Arthur.

Weddings

WILLIAMS-SMITH, August 24, Miss Margaret Williams, daughter of Mrs. Elia Gilbert Williams of San Francisco and Saratoga, California, to Dr. Robert Lewis Irvine Smith of Pasadena. Miss Williams is a niece of Mrs. J. J. Husser of Pasadena and of Mrs. Charles D. Blaney of Saratoga. Dr. and Mrs. Smith will live in Pasadena where Dr. Smith, who has gained much surgical experience in France, will practice medicine.

CLARK-EDES, July 28, Miss Sara Clark, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Dearborn Clark of Dallas, Texas, to Archibald Edes of Los Angeles.

WALLIS-HAMMOND, July 16, Miss Harvie Wallis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wallis of Los Angeles, to Paul Bovard Hammond, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. S. Hammond of Los Angeles.

MITCHELL-JACKSON, July, Miss Fannie Marie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mitchell of Los Angeles, to Albert Prescott Marble Jackson, great grandson of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

THOMPSON-LOCKE, July, Miss Jane Mary Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Lindley Thompson of Pasadena, to Charles Edward Locke, Jr. of Boston, in the Central Methodist Church, Detroit. Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell performed the ceremony. Mr. Locke formerly of Los Angeles, is a son of the Rev. Charles Edward Locke, Bishop of the Phillippines.

LEE-RAYMOND, June 30, Miss Dorothy Mary Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Jesse Lee of Pasadena, to Arthur Emmons Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond, at the Church of the Angels. At home, after September first, the Raymond Hotel. Pasadena.



—A Painting by William Ritschell.

The Sentinel, Monterey, California

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Births

JENISON. July 9, to Mr. and Mr. Auston Jenison of Lansing, Mich., a son, christened Daniell Austin for his grandfather, William Swift Daniell. Mr. and Mrs. Daniell are spending the summer at Laguna Beach, where they have a studio home.

Obituary

HINDS. July 27. Miss Dorothy Hinds, daughter of Joseph E. Hinds and the late Mary A. Hinds.

Art

THE Southwest Museum announces their first annual competitive exhibition of painting by California artists, in the rooms of the Museum, Marmion Way and Avenue 46, Los Angeles, November 1 to November 30, inclusive. Every California artist is urged to offer at least one painting for exhibition at this time.

THE Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, offers a loan collection at the summer exhibition, July 22 through September 5. A number of notable canvasses are shown, proving of equal interest to artists and students. The exhibit includes canvasses by Millet, Harpignies, Gerome, Monticelli, and Boldini, as well as a number of modern American artists, William Wendt, Hansen Puthuff, William Chase, and Armin I. Hansen.

JEAN MANNHEIM and Mrs. Mannheim are still away on their vacation trip, which began early in July.

HANSON PUTHUFF continues to sketch in Big Bear Valley and has not set a date for his return.

EDGAR PAYNE has also collected much material for his brush in the High Sierras.

CHARLES L. A. SMITH is in San Francisco on special work.

THE exhibition of the California Water Color Society in the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park in September, is to be shown at the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco during the month of October, and from there will go to Eastern Museums.

(Continued on Page 15)

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No. 21. SEPTEMBER, 1921



CONTENTS

A GOLD MEDAL HOUSE, REGINALD JOHNSON, ARCHITECT . *Cover Design*
Rendered into color by Norman Kennedy, from a photograph, Hiller and Mott.
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOON, CATALINA . . *Contents Design*
THE CALIFORNIA COAST, CATALINA . . *Ernest G. Bishop* 5
MEMORIES OF ASILOMAR 6
IN UPPER AIR (MONO DESERT) . . . . *Anna Porter* 7
FINANCING INDUSTRY . . . . . *John S. Chambers* 8
CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE . . . . *Prentice Duell* 9
THE BLUE RIBBON HOUSE . . *Reginald Johnson, Architect* 10
Photographs by Oscar Maurer
THE COVER PLATES . . . . *Mabel Urmy Seares* 11
SOUTHLAND OPINION 12-13
THE SUMMER CONFERENCE
WHAT THE CHURCH TEACHES
TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS 14
REPORTS FROM SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES . . *Wm. Dunkerley* 16
THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION . . . . . *Ellen Leech* 17
TAPESTRIES . . . . . *Charles Gassion* 18
PLANS FOR A GOOD SMALL HOUSE . . . *C. W. Neff* 19
BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . *E. Taylor Houghton* 21
DANCING AT TOURNAMENT PARK . . . *Eleanor Bissell* 21
SOUTHLAND CALENDAR . . . . . 3 and 15

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THE CALIFORNIA COAST, CONTRA CATALINA

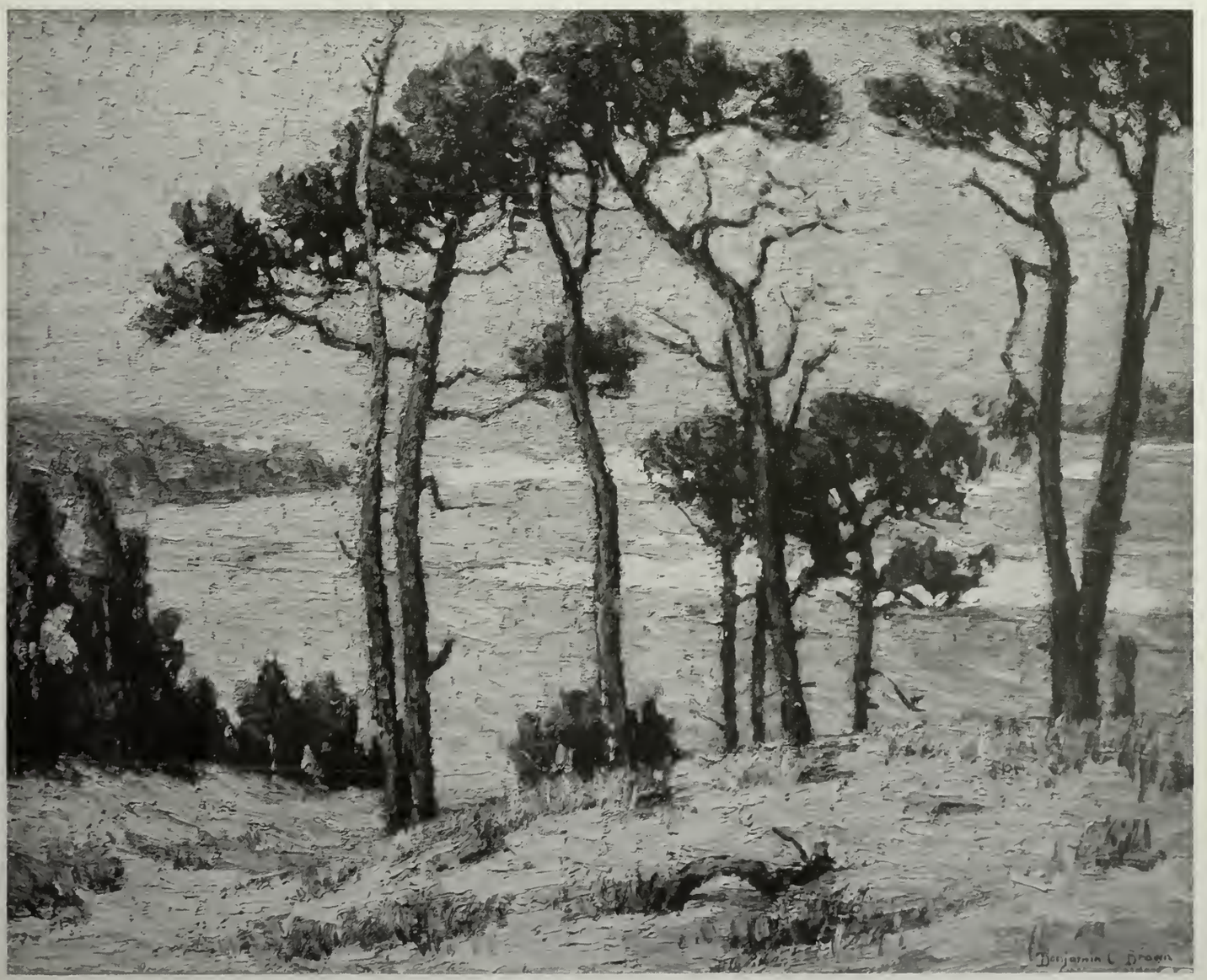
By ERNEST G. BISHOP

TO the great majority the magic isle of Catalina consists entirely of that part of the island bordering on the crescent bay of Avalon. To be sure, this is a most beautiful and enterprising little city, but it is not the whole island by any means. Avalon and Catalina are no more synonymous terms than Mt. Lowe and the Sierra Madre Range.

Last summer my partner and I took our first trip across San Pedro channel to Avalon. This city proved delightfully interesting, having a charm all its own, but there was something beyond the mountains surrounding it that caught and held our attention; and it was not long before we observed a broad, smooth road winding gradually upward toward the distant summit. Here lay our interests, up among the tall spires and crags where the eagles nest, and not amid the restless throngs of the crescent beach.

Having completed our plans, we set out on our pilgrimage early one morning while the dawning rays were tracing a silvery path across the waters to the rising sun. Upon a high point affording unobstructed views in all directions we paused to revel in the tints of the morning sky reflected in the calm waters of the deep; then we continued upward. Before we reached the summit, representing the crest of the east and west watershed, the sun burst forth in all its golden glory, flaming alike over the brown hillsides and the sparkling waters below. The summit constitutes the extreme frontier for those enterprising enough to take the four-mile scenic trip there by auto. Beyond the summit is a land of beauty as far away from the sightseers of Avalon as the Garden of the Gods of Yellowstone Park. In our two days' journey across the island and back, not one person did we meet on foot.

Reaching the height of the divide, we followed the trail down into a gulch, and after much circling and winding descended into Middle Ranch Canyon, a watercourse that almost bisects the island. After years of wandering over the sharp, craggy peaks and ridges of the Angeles Forest I was surprised to see how all the jagged surfaces had been worn down, leaving all slopes gently rounded and smoothed off, thus giving evidence of age infinitely greater than that manifest in the mountains of the Angelus Forest. The law of gradualism had



FROM A PAINTING BY BENJAMIN C. BROWN. THE PINES OF MONTEREY, ALONG THE MOST PICTURESQUE PORTION OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST

evidently been in operation for ages, sun, heat, cold, rain and erosion having banded together to reduce all the sharp angles and to produce a layer of soil over the hard rocks. Noticeable indeed was the lack of vegetation, there being no covering of chaparral; only cactus and sagebrush, with an occasional oak, are found on the dry, baked slopes. But in the hollow of the canyon shone a beauty offering a striking contrast to the barrenness of the hills. Wild roses in all their delicate loveliness reached upward and twined over willow bushes, and wild honeysuckle poured out its fragrance upon a solitary world. Here



IN COTTONWOOD CANYON, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF CATALINA ISLAND

stood a group of willows or cottonwoods, beneath which trickled a silvery thread of water; again, the canyon was bare and devoid of water; but in all its changing aspects and varied vistas there was always something to please the eye and urge one forward.

The weather was as changeable as an Eastern March. Flashes of sunshine, gusts of cool winds and showers of rain followed each other in rapid succession.

Towards noon we reached the broad expanse of canyon where stood the well-kept buildings of Middle Ranch, surrounded by extensive fields of alfalfa and barley. This is the only large ranch on the entire island. Beyond the cultivated fields, among tangles of oak thickets, were corrals in which downy lambs called anxiously to their mothers and in turn were answered assuringly by the ewes from adjoining fields.

Among the cottonwoods below stands Eagle's Nest, once a relay station during the days the stage coach crossed the island from Avalon to the Isthmus, a distance of twenty-five miles. Along this part of the journey there is beauty everywhere, but the rocky stream bed causes the road to leave the canyon floor and to ascend the neighboring slope, keeping, however, parallel to the watercourse. After a mile or two the road runs out sharply upon a shoulder of land, then turns abruptly backward and downward, reaching the stream below and continuing onward for some distance before leaving the vicinity. Before descending we caught our first glimpse of the blue Pacific at the mouth of the canyon, gleaming and sparkling through a living frame of cottonwood boughs. At length the road left Middle Ranch Canyon, climbed the steep north wall, and circled around until it reached a high divide. Here we sat down and watched the waves rushing ceaselessly upon the rocky coast, while an eagle wheeled in spirals directly overhead. Upon that height we breathed at the same time the elixir of mountain air and the salt tang of the ocean, truly a rare combination. Later we resumed the journey and followed the road that curved in long, circuitous sweeps down into hollows, over ridges, and finally into Cottonwood Canyon, all the time keeping roughly parallel to the western shore and about a mile inland.

In Cottonwood Canyon we drank of the cool, refreshing water, ate supper, and prepared to spend the night there, but numerous footprints in the soft earth convinced us that this stream, representing the only fresh water for miles around, was the rendezvous at night for all the wild life thereabouts. So before the sun had entirely disappeared over the western waters we shouldered our packs and climbed the trail leading out of the canyon. Upon the divide above lay abalone shells in profusion, several feet deep. Naturally we wondered how they got there. Descending the mountain top, we observed two weather-beaten buildings standing upon the rocky shore of a little cove. This place we immediately recognized as Little Harbor. A few more loops and swings over crests and ridges and across canyons brought us to the old structures, situated just off the main road. The larger building we examined first, in search of a place to spread our blankets. It did not prove satisfactory, and so I started to inspect the smaller house, standing just below. Reaching there, I noticed a tent pitched in the rear, and at my approach two men stepped outside.

(Continued in Number Twenty-two)

MY happiest memory is of a "Sunset Sing" at Asilomar "Retreat-by-the-Sea," the Y. W. C. A. Conference ground on the Pacific Coast, "where true ideals are formed and lived by, and new friends are discovered every day."

We sat on the top of a high, milky white sand dune, the tents and buildings hidden in the dusky green of the tall pine trees behind. On either side, vast stretches of sand blended into the ever-darkening sky; and before us the rolling, surging ocean danced and sparkled in the red-gold splendor of the setting sun.

Then our song leader rose. "What shall we sing, girls?" she asked. I don't remember what the choice was—probably some lively camp song. This was followed by a second and a third. Gradually the beauty and impressiveness of the scene communicated itself to the merry group, and the singing changed. Now it was hymns we sang, hymns which, here at home again, seem to me symbolic of the spirit of Asilomar.

Suddenly there was a low exclamation; the singing ceased as all gazed at the great, round disc of orange sinking into the ocean, even as we watched. The clear voice of our leader rang out:

"Day is dying in the west,
Heaven is touching the earth with rest,"

and a little group, deeply moved, took up the strain. The sound, low at first, gradually increased in volume and feeling as the girls caught more and more the spirit of it all. As the last note died away, the sun disappeared in a rose-hued cloud; the sky rapidly paled to gray. The girls sat hushed by a feeling of indefinable awe. A cool wind whispered in the trees; the day was done.—*St. Nicholas Magazine.*



BEFORE US THE OCEAN DANCED AND SPARKLED IN THE LIGHT



WHERE WE SAT ON THE MILK WHITE SAND DUNES OF ASILOMAR, THE Y. W. C. A. RETREAT BY THE SEA, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

IN UPPER AIR (MONO LAKE)

By ANNA PORTER



Photograph by Frederick Martin

"CIRCLED BY MYSTICAL HILLS, AND PINK-FLUSHED, GOLD-LIGHTED BUTTES AND INTANGIBLE DOMES, ALL DAY WE HAD CLIMBED THROUGH DUSTY SAGE. AS CHRIST WENT INTO A DESERT PLACE TO PRAY, SO THE PROBLEMS OF CALIFORNIA ARE THOUGHT OUT ON HER DESERTS

At the close of the breathless day
Silent we crouched together
Gazing across the desert sage
Grey and lusterless.

Up from the purple enchantment of lonely waters,
Circled by mystical hills,
And pink-flushed gold-lighted buttes and intangible domes,
All day we had climbed through the dusty sage,
And the great white golden-hearted desert poppies,—
Jim and I and Haunted Crest,
To this high lone mountain hollow.
"Crest" was the donkey, human friendly beast,
Reluctant and grudging at times in the heat of the long remorseless noons,
At the unfair load he must pack up the staggering trail;
But content in the evening to huddle near
Sharing our democratic sociable silence.

Close at our feet a rare stream whispered by
In a hidden crack of the sun-baked earth,
To lose itself in a far-off bitter tarn, unseen, unheard.
Above, where it rose bubbling and hot from mysterious depths,
We had bathed and refreshed ourselves for our rude camp supper.

Life that had once been lived here
Mutely disturbed the silence,
Vibrantly called from the ruined shack,
The fallen bathing-shed, and the rude abandoned forge
That Siegfried might have used.

Musing we crouched and gazed across the toneless sage,
To the silver horizon,
Lapped by a phosphorescent sea of cloud,
Where the fiery god for a moment irresolute balanced
And then submerged.
Slowly the cloud-mass shifted,
Parted, drifted, swirled, and reformed,
Until like a rerisen transformed sun
A flaring dragon ramped in the red-stained sky.

Thrashing with flame-forked tail,
Lashing with fire-envenomed tongue,
He raged at the air above
Where the drifting mists had scurried and scattered and huddled
Like flocks of fluttered doves;
And threatened the cloud-sea, red-hued now below,
Where maiden-forms with tails of fish,
Terrified, wild, writhed just within his clutch.

"It's War," I said. Jim said, "I think it's Greed."
And Haunted Crest, his stubbly mane erect,
Nibbling the sparse dry desert grasses,
Drew listening near, a little frightened too,
And seemed to watch with us.

Well, Greed *and* War.

Vague shapes of bird and beast and human
Formed and dissolved, evading the monster's grasp,
Or torn and vanquished, strewn beneath his claws.

Until quite suddenly,
It seemed from nowhere,
Gathered a little flight of gold-flecked clouds,
Clouds of dim silver, softest rose and rare faint mauve,
Like phantom souls and mist-embodied minds,
Dauntless and calm they came in ever-gathering numbers.
Came.—And into nowhere
Vanished the flaming beast.

The shapes dissolved, the carmined sea grew limpid,
The palsied doves went drifting free
In the cool pale-lighted heaven.
"*We* could," I sighed. Jim answered only with a sigh.
We sought our blankets, Haunted Crest still huddling near.

Night trailed through the sage.

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US. III COMMODITY FINANCE

REALIZING that the industrial prosperity of Los Angeles depends not on the prosperity of Southern California alone, but also on that of the entire western territory, the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank have more and more turned attention to the development of commodity financing throughout the western territory.

On August 1st another step in developing western industry was taken, when William E. Hough, of San Francisco, one of the leading cattle men of the West, came to Los Angeles to take over many of the problems of financing in connection with the cattle industry.

Mr. Hough is being brought to Los Angeles because it is realized that the time has come when the cattle and livestock industry, not only because of its size, but also because of its financial and economic importance to the community and nation, has the right to be thoroughly recognized and to obtain adequate financial assistance.

The bringing of Mr. Hough to Los Angeles is in line with the pioneering policy of these two banks, and it is planned that he will take hold of the cattle industry in the West in the same fashion that J. Dabney Day organized the financial end of the cotton industry in Arizona, New Mexico and California.

Mr. Hough has had long experience in the cattle business and has acquired a wide reputation for ability and integrity. He is familiar with every angle of the livestock industry, and his availability insures a sympathetic and intelligent consideration of the livestock problem west of the Rockies.

Mr. Hough is the third generation in the livestock business in California. His father was for many years president of the Western Meat Company of San Francisco, where, following his graduation from Stanford University in 1902, the younger Hough began his career in the cattle business as a buyer. He remained with the Western Meat Company for nearly fifteen years and became their principal buyer. Several years ago he became vice-president of the San Francisco Cattle Company, closely affiliated with the Swift interests, and has been actively engaged in this connection until the present time.

FINANCING POWER

By JOHN S. CHAMBERS
Controller of the State

IF the state of California is to reach the full measure of material development, it must become an industrial,, as well as an agricultural, state—in short, it must become self-sustaining, or as nearly so as it is possible to be, and the sooner the better.

The new $100,000,000 Foreign Trade Financing Corporation now being set up under the authority of the Edge Act can and will do for our foreign trade what the banks of America, under the Federal Reserve Systm, do for our internal commerce, but we on the Pacific Coast must go a step further and be prepared to develop our own materials for export if we expect to take full advantage of the foreign trade financing machinery.

The reason for this necessity lies in the fact that the present high freight rate across the continent, taken in conjunction with the ability of the foreigner and of the eastern manufacturer to trade by way of the Panama Canal, bids fair to close Pacific ports to foreign business and to divert that business to New York, Boston and Philadelphia.



PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. LAWRENCE MACOMBER, TAKEN ON A WESTERN CATTLE RANCH IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

The reason is certainly plain. It is cheaper for an importer of silks from Nagasaki to pay water freight by Panama and the short haul by rail from New York to the factory than it is to dock his vessel in San Francisco and ship across the continent. This means that if we do not look out, if we do not build our own industries for our own Pacific trade, the growing traffic between America and the Orient will pass us by.

This is not entirely the fault of the railroads nor the fault of the present rate. Even a return to pre-war transcontinental freight rates would still leave us in somewhat the same position which we now occupy, because today America has a merchant marine. It can ship by water and it will use the cheapest method for the handling of its commerce. Witness the shipment of California fruit to New York by water and the shipment of Pittsburgh coal to Los Angeles and San Francisco by the same method. Comes then the problem of developing our own manufactories for our own foreign trade.

Pacific Coast business, particularly in California, can hope to develop only as our hydro-electric power reduces the cost of forces necessary to turn the wheels of our industries. Fortunately, investment in the securities of California power companies rests upon a very safe basis.

I hold no brief for these companies, but I do hold one for the manufacturer, the laborer and agriculturist which these companies serve, and I want to point out that in the end the prosperity of California depends up the ability of the power companies to furnish the constantly increasing power which this state demands.

As it is, there is a constant westward flow of people who come here to make their homes, and we are either going to bring across the continent the manufactured necessities of their life or we are going to make those articles here. If we bring them across the continent we provide no additional employment for the newcomer, and we leave him to compete against the man already employed.

These people should be employed in the turning of the raw materials of the Pacific Coast and of the Inter-Mountain states into products for export and for shipment to eastern markets in payment for goods which the east sends to us, but this will not be possible with present power supplies or with present oil prices.

I believe that the power companies should long ago have taken the California public into direct partnership through the sale of securities to the people in small lots and on easy terms, and thus have interested them directly and personally, and by such contact educated them to the urgent need of hydro-electric development. The companies have at last adopted this policy, and as a result I really believe that it will be possible, if nothing interferes, for these companies to keep up with at least the more insistent demands made upon them, even though the expenditures for water power and irrigation should total within the next few years the $2,000,000,000 reported as necessary by the Railroad Commission.



ERECTED AT EXPOSITION PARK BY L. A. CHAPTER OF THE D. A. R. IN HONOR OF CABRILLO PATRON OF LOS ANGELES PORT

A NOTE ON CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE

By PRENTICE DUELL

IT remains for the art critics of the future to say whether we of this age have been living at the close of a decadence or the beginning of a Renaissance. If history repeats itself, a war marks the beginning or the end of a period, as you will, and, such being the case, a new order of things is due and a Renaissance or a revival of the best that has been done in art is ultimately inevitable. Before the war, an abysmal point was certainly reached by some of the schools in Europe, and after the lowest point in an age has been reached it follows naturally that a gradual rise—a reaction—will follow.

Though a new order of things may be at hand, it might be distressing for some of us to feel that some day we will be referred to as the Primitives. Yet, in this country, we should really have the most sanguine feelings about the matter, for this revival will probably arise in America. The farewell words of M. Laloux, the great French architect, to his American students were significant in this respect. He told them, among other things, to carry back with them the very best that France had to offer, not to copy the old but to work from it towards something which expressed themselves—for the future of art, he said, lay with America! And some knowing one has added that America is the only nation that can support a new movement in art—this Renaissance.

From the time of the Greeks the movement of culture has always been westward, the successive people in each instance being those stronger in the realities of life than their effete neighbor. If France has been the last to reach the climax of artistic achievement, it follows that the next in order is America. And, *if* America, would it be carrying the argument too far to say that the impetus will come from *her* west—from California?

Let us limit the word art to architecture, for one can best feel the pulse of a people through their building. It should be remembered that the Southwest remains the classic field of American architecture, for here was created the only style indigenous with America. The Spanish padre did his best to emulate the architecture of his native land, but under the peculiar conditions imposed by a new country, he unconsciously created a style of his own—and something new in architecture. It is upon this historic foundation that the architects of Southern California are building, and they cannot be indifferent to the rich heritage left by the mission builders and by the architects who came with the Spanish colonists.

To be sure, styles of architecture depend upon climatic conditions, and whatever might be the acknowledged fitness of the Spanish-colonial style to California does not affirm that it would be applicable to the East. It is not the work itself, however, which will direct the most influence upon the architecture of the future, but, rather, it is the spirit behind the work. The originality and freedom as exemplified by the work of some of the Southern California architects, and the beauty and charm which these men are putting into their work, is unquestionably the most noteworthy feature in American architecture today. Above all, it is the most promising factor in the argument that there is an upward tendency in art—a revival of the best that has been done—a Renaissance.



Hiller and Mott

TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE NOW BEING ORIGINATED IN CALIFORNIA BY A GROUP OF TRAINED AND TALENTED ARCHITECTS. A PASADENA HOUSE BUILT FOR MR. W. T. JEFFERSON. EASTERN ELEVATION. MARSTON AND VAN PELT, ARCHITECTS ON THE STEEP EDGE OF THE ARROYO, THE WESTERN ELEVATION IS DELIGHTFUL

FURNITURE

By ELLEN LEECH

DURING the week beginning August 15th, the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles presented on five floors of the new Union Terminal Building, an Industrial Trade Exhibition. Here were shown not only the plans and sketches of houses by our best local architects, but the work of all the allied industrial arts. Most notable was the fact that in the Southland is appearing a successful effort to make its own furniture.

The success of an architectural project of today may be said to depend not only on the artistic achievement of the architect, but in equal measure on the extent to which the craftsman is in sympathy with the work of the architect as well as the degree of collaboration on which the architect may count from the artisan in working out his vision.

When the building is finished, then the architect looks to the manufacturer of furniture for the completion of the whole, as furniture of interesting and authentic design is necessarily the basis of good interior decoration.

The exhibits in furniture at the Industrial Exhibition were not sensational nor was there any indication of a new era in design, but there is more or less of a promise, that out of it all will come a truly American type of furniture, a reflection of the serious taste of the times.

The most interesting display, an Italian set of classic lines, showing the work of skilled artisans, did not consist of new designs, but was content to reproduce exact copies of the best usage of all times. Reproductions, perfect in every detail, were displayed as repreductions—not as antiques.

We are realizing more and more that good things in the home make for a wider and deeper Americanization; and as we realize this we shall put good things within the reach of the citizen of moderate means and withdraw the cheap gilt and painted atrocities.

THE CALIFORNIA HOME AND GARDEN

A GOLD MEDAL HOUSE BY REGINALD D. JOHNSON

By MABEL U. SEARES



USED ORIGINALLY AS A GOLF COURSE THE SITE IS PROPITIOUS AND IDEALLY CALIFORNIAN

CALIFORNIA can give to the world unrivalled sites for homes and gardens. The situation of her mountains, so near the sea, and the mildness of her climatic conditions favor all attempts at making home attractive.

When, in addition, the studied art of the world and the trained talent of travelled architect, makes of California's beauty a livable place and a modern home the conditions are as near ideal as this world yet knows. The work of Mr. Reginald Johnson and the corp of other young men who have studied with him in his office, has had a notable effect on the architecture of modern, Southern California. With an unusually fortunate background of talent, training, and the sense of fitness, this leader in our permanent forms of art has placed at our command all that is in him of inspiration and good sense.



MacMONNIE'S YOUNG PAN PIPES ABOVE THE PERGOLA AND FOUNTAINS

As a consequence his work has been recognized by the Institute of American Architects as something original in America and the coveted blue ribbon was placed on the photograph of this house at the exhibition recently held by the Institute in Washington, D. C. The well known fact that the medal was awarded for Mr. Johnson's work, carefully restrained, yet always full of beauty, makes negligible the mistake which had attached the Paxton name of Pasadena to the Jefferson house in Santa Barbara.

The Jefferson house was first built by Francis Wilson for the Santa Barbara Golf Club. In remodelling it Mr. Johnson has made the main facade and the interior, the second story and the garden absolutely his own.



THE ARCHES ARE REMINISCENT OF THE FIRST ARCHITECT THE BACHANTE HAS RECENTLY ARRIVED



IN THE HALL IS SHOWN THE RESTRAINT AND THE VIGOR OF MR. JOHNSON'S WORK



THE PICTURE ON WHICH THE BLUE RIBBON WAS PLACED, MAIN FACADE, JEFFERSON HOUSE, REGINALD D. JOHNSON, ARCHITECT



A GLIMPSE OF THE INTERIOR, JEFFERSON HOUSE, SANTA BARBARA
Photographs by Oscar Maurer, 3863 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles

THE COLOR PLATES

MR. NORMAN KENNEDY, whose art, like that of some painter of past periods, is a culmination of many tendencies of his time, has rendered into color for SOUTHLAND this house which gained a gold medal for California, from the American Institute of Architects.

Coming from New York where he was making covers for Country Life in America, House Beautiful, House and Garden, Mr. Kennedy has capitulated to California's beauty and will remain here interpreting the work of architects into modern tempera paintings which, here and abroad, will speak in the language of universal beauty to all people as only such art as his can speak on the news stand and in the home.



A SENSE OF SPACE AND DISTINCTION ARE IN THIS FINE ROOM OF EXCELLENT PROPORTIONS AND RESTRAINED DECORATION

SOUTHLAND

The Summer Vacation Conference

FROM coast to coast, by ocean, inland lake and river, there have gathered during the summer, workers and leaders in all lines of world progress. And just as the civic sabbath, instituted during the childhood of the race as a day of necessary rest, has afforded regular opportunity for worship and the cultivation of the soul, so the summer vacation time is now being used by the Church to widen and refresh its vision of the Kingdom of Heaven and enlarge its organization to meet the need of our times.

Asilomar, California's Y. W. C. A. "retreat by the sea," is but one of many national places set aside for this purpose. The Third Annual Vacation Conference of the Episcopal Church was but one of many conventions which there overlap like shingles on a roof from June to October. But believing that an itimate account of one experience is more satisfactory than a mere list of all programs, we endeavor on these editorial pages to summarize this typical gathering and to tell what the Church is now teaching.

Leaven and Raw Meal

THE Twentieth Century New Testament "translated into modern English from the original Greek by a company of about twenty scholars representing the various sections of the Christian Church," gives the parable of the leaven in the following words:

> The Kingdom of Heaven is like some yeast which a woman took and covered up in three pecks of flour, until the whole had risen.

Among the many graphic pictures given to the Church by Christ, the Great Organizer of the Kingdom of Heaven, the Commune, or whatever one may call that millenium for whose coming we all work and pray, this particular parable describes most pointedly the vivid view of world progress which we received at Asilomar, July 28 to August 6.

The ideals of Christianity 'covered up in' the hearts of the redeemed are found in the Church, in the Bible, in the home, in the market place, coming in contact with human nature in all its selfishness and greed. Wherever the two touch, the work of "raising" goes on. It was the manifold character of this contact which was emphasized at Asilomar, permeating the Episcopal Conference as well as those which came before and after it.

The Church and the Times

SCIENTIFIC thought, that most carefully perfected instrument of our time is now running so closely parallel with the progress of God's Kingdom that one illumines the other like racing trains in the night. Electric power, made familiar in its varied manifestations by science, yet mysterious and unfathomed in its origin may be compared to the Kingdom of God and offers a modern parable. "God is love," quoted Bishop Nichols in his conference sermon, "and this power of love has the mysterious characteristic of communicating itself whenever it makes contact with a human soul." A "live wire" in the Christian Church becomes then like Mary seated at the feet of Christ and drinking in his words, as well as a graphic description of Martha spluttering and beating the air, but failing to connect with the real work of advancing the Kingdom.

The Church and the Times called for two addresses. The Honorable John E. Richards, Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, gave, in calm judicial measure, cold facts which proved that Christianity has permeated the civic life of today raising it to a higher plane at definite points.

Professor Kenneth Saunders, Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, in the other stirring address touched with the fire of eloquent wit the tendency to smugness in the modern church, and called on this particular conference to manifest itself in decisive public effort toward the leadership of the press in bringing in world peace.

Resolutions in Regard to Peace

THE impulse of many members of the Conference to put the Church on record publically as opposed to the stirring up of the war spirit was crystalized by the eloquent appeal of Professor Saunders into the following resolutions. The first, sponsored by Mrs. H. M. Stephens, President House of Church Women, Diocese of California, was signed by the individual delegates:

> Resolved, That we, members of the Episcopal Church attending the Summer Vacation Conference at Asilomar, put this Conference on record as earnestly concerned with the movement favoring disarmament and world peace. We therefore urge upon the whole membership of this Conference individual prayers for the approaching International Council on Disarmament, and we respectfully request that the Bishops of the several California Dioceses authorize public prayers, to the end that the spirit of Christ may prevail in uniting the statesmen therein assembled for a solution of this world problem upon the basis of the teachings of Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace.
>
> The Bishop of California is respectfully requested to notify the President of the United States of this action.

The second, drawn up by a committee of the Conference was passed in open session on the closing night.

> Whereas, In the present state of the world affairs, it is of prime importance to the cause of peace that the international questions should be approached and discussed in a spirit of fairness and Christian good-will;
>
> And Whereas, In the discussion of such questions the press exerts a commanding influence upon public opinion, and is charged with a corresponding obligation;
>
> Now, Therefore, the Third Annual Summer Conference of the Episcopal Church in California, assembled, do most earnestly appeal to the press so to direct editorial policies, particularly in the discussion of the relation of our country with Great Britain, Japan, and Mexico, as to forward the cause of world peace by causing such discussion to be carried on in a spirit of amity and Christian good-will.

Sociability and Socialism

THE careful training which the Episcopal Church gives to its children was exemplified throughout the Conference in a well-planned program of work and recreation for each day. Beginning with Holy Communion, and running through morning meditations, class work, story hour, or tennis tournament, spontaneous singing and a remarkable presentation of the Drama of Job was evident that devotion to form which marks the Church in its worship. Yet never did churchly form seem fuller of the meat of the word.

Meditations, conducted each day by the Rev. Leslie E. Learned, D. D., rector, All Saints Church, Pasadena, led the thought of the delegates in preparation for crucial points of contact where the leaven touches the meal; adjusting wise relations between faith and information, vision and method, power and morality; and connecting worship, communion and sacrament with the problems of daily life.

In the six courses of study which filled to overflowing the morning hours there was choice of Bible study in the old or the new Testament, for the first hour; in Religious Education, by Rev. Leslie Bradner; in Missions, by Rev. E. S. Lane for the second hour; and in Social Service for the third. Special articles on these subjects will follow in coming editions of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND. The Rev. Britton D. Weigle, executive secretary Diocese of California, S. F., gave the course emphasizing the modern parish organization necessary for Christian service and for co-operation with other churches and with social agencies. Equally instructive and full of heart-probing questions was the course on "The Mind of Christ and the Commonwealth," by Rev. H. S. Brewster, rector St. Paul's Church, Modesto. Here was a member of a strictly trained and highly educated clergy, who for seven years preceding his coming to California a year ago, had lived and served in the copper mines of Bisbee, Arizona. Laying aside all formalities which might have separated him from his parishioners, he must have gained a deep knowledge and real sympathy with all that foaming of the leaven designated as a movement under the generic term—Socialism. What he gave to his class was the definite problem of making Christ's

OPINION

Sermon on the Mount the actual transformer of modern social and commercial life.

Emphasizing the intense interest which churchmen and church women take in the social fabric of today, Mr. Brewster's large class of auditors sat with parted lips, not only that they might not lose a word of his meaning, but also indicative of their eagerness to contribute experiences or to question the limit of his application of the Sermon on the Mount to a certain class. So graphic and incisive was this presentation of the Beatitudes that "the poor," who have the "Kingdom of God" and "the meek" who "inherit the earth," are, by this very token seen to be called upon to exemplify the teachings of Christ in their lives most fully and to cultivate the earth, feeding His sheep and lambs, bringing in thus universally the Kingdom of God.

The Prophet of Trained Love

A NEW meaning was given to prophecy and to modern valuation of the Bible in the clear cut and scholarly lectures on the Book of Isaiah by the Rev. H. H. Powell. Prophets were described as something other than forecasters of the future, and the Bible shown to be no fetish but holding its true place in the light of modern criticism as a record of interpretations by great statesmen-prophets setting forth the problems of their times from the viewpoint of God. From this book of books modern statesmen learn also to seek inspiration from the only real source of knowledge on the Brotherhood of Man, and to interpret the life of today from the viewpoint of God.

In the midst of this class work throwing a clear, strong light on the mission of the Church of God in the world came the prophetic sermon by the Rt. Rev. Wm. F. Nichols, Bishop of the Diocese of California. Gathering up into a few telling sentences, the struggling, contesting and confusing theology of past decades, the speaker pushed them aside as he would the folds of a heavy curtain and gave a prophetic glimpse of the trend of present day progress in his concise and newly invented phrase, "Trained Love."

But the challenge today is to trained leadership and as an answer to the question—what is the work of the Church in our age—this great leader in the Church pointed out the way and developed in carefully chosen and clear-cut language the up-to-date meaning and significance of his new and potent phrase, *Trained Love*, which will form the motive of future practical articles in this magazine.

Marriage and Divorce

TWO very definite but independent and prophetic interpretations of daily life from this viewpoint of God were given in the series of addresses by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Hall Moreland, Diocese of Sacramento, and in the farewell address by Dean Gresham, Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. The Bishop, whose diocese centers at the capitol of the State, drew such a vigorous and authoritative version of the relation between Church and State on the subject of Marriage and Divorce that this brief summary of the lessons of the Conference can give only the main points of the first address, and will leave to coming numbers detailed reports. Here follows a brief indication of the scope of the address on Marriage, as Set Forth in the Prayer Book:

The stupendous mystery of marriage is a part of God's revelation. We need all our faith and sanctity to support us in that rarefied atmosphere. Consider to what heights the Prayer Book lifts us. The popular idea of the Episcopal Church is that of an easy-going form of religion, avoiding extremes, and not lending itself to great enthusiams or making great demands upon faith and practice. Far from it. Prayer book religion takes us back and plunges us into an atmosphere of such spiritual discernment of spiritual things that we catch our breath and turn dizzy.

The higher and more noble a thing, the lower and more awful the depths to which it may fall. When we see love and marriage made the subject of cheap jest in novels or the movies, when we see money marriages and match-making mothers, the pure, strong light of the prayer book makes us tremble and faint. For marriage is of the same nature as the Incarnation and the institution of marriage springs out of the meaning of the existence of Holy Church, which is Christ's own body in the world.

The practical American mind is impatient of mysteries and wants to see through everything; but the things of the spirit are seen only by the spirit of man, and not by his natural mind. To live together, man and woman ought to have community of ideas and interests; but there is no mystery in that. The mystery lies in the fact that marriage is oneness of flesh and is "membership in the Body, Flesh and Bones" of Jesus Christ.

To those to whom marriage is no mystery, it seems reasonable for legislatures to discuss marriage and to make laws regarding it. But marriage cannot be dissolved. Certain unions are, however, null and void from the beginning.

The State did not institute marriage and cannot annul it. All the State can do is to fix a legal status. Under certain conditions it shall not be illegal for a man to have two wives at once or a woman, two husbands; under certain conditions, the State will legalize bigamy and adultery. The State cannot make anything right or wrong. It can only legalize what is right and punish what is wrong. Occasionally we hear a Protestant minister argue, "We can't go behind the licence." This is Erastionism, surrendering to Ceasar the things that are God's. Send them to the justice of the peace, where adultery is legalized. The Holy Church and the blessing of Christ are not to be used as a means of legalizing bigamy. The State has never claimed divorce to be right, only legal. The Church sets forth right, reveals God, and gives the teaching of Christ who taught the purity of marriage. There is, therefore no such thing as divorce at all.

Scientific Christianity

DEAN GRESHAM had been asked to give to the Conference an account of the Healing Mission, as held in Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, every Thursday evening. Beginning with a short sketch of the coming of Mr. Hickson, a layman of the Church of England, whose itinerary led through California to Australia, the speaker gave, with all the force of his charming personality, a direct and never-to-be-forgotten epitome of the method of applying the power of the Holy Spirit to the healing of the sick.

The outward sign of this inward and spiritual grace is the laying on of hands. God is always looking for a hand to do His work. Those who open their hearts to the power of God become channels through which the Love of God flows into human bodies. The spiritual body is the same shape as the physical body. It has an organism to be developed. How can one see spiritual truths without spiritual eyes? How can one feel the presence of God without a sense of feeling cultivated and acute? The power, Dean Gresham said, seems to proceed from the center outward, and while it is possible that those who come to the altar receive so much of the healing power that they go away with lightened step, the channel through which that power flows is never exhausted, but is refreshed by the passage of a portion of that great stream from the reservoir of Love, which is God.

Appropriately may we end this very inadequate summary with the closing words of Bishop Nichols' sermon.

"The searching question we may carry away is—how much possession of that determining habitual power of love are we having and developing and showing from day to day? That will be our answer, both in self and in influence to the Challenge for Trained Leadership in the Church.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

HAVE you ever found a cool, quiet spot in among the trees, all rather brown and woodsy, the warm brown of the tree trunks showing through the green leaves and the sunshine spattering the carpet of moss and leaf mold? Then you have an impressionistic picture of the new golf club of the Ambassador Hotel, recently opened to the guests of the hotel and to the golfers of Los Angeles. The club house is small, but delightfully restful, in tune with the spirit of summertime itself and in harmony with the out of doors. No lavish use of color in decoration, but with a strong note of pomegranate running through, furnishing the needed tone to save it from being insipid, as a salad without salt—or people who always say what you think they will, but hope they won't.

The club rather affects you as home after a trip through foreign lands, you need not imagine yourself in Spain, or lingering in Persian gardens, nor yet groping among the Missions of the early Fathers, it is just filled with comfort, simplicity itself and yet good in every line and particular. Here one may take "one's ease at one's inn," finding in this new social center, comfort without ostentation.

From the cool, shadowy depths of the tea room, forming a quiet background for the spirited play on the course, there usually comes the murmur of feminine voices, as there are two groups in attendance, one of fans who follow the players around and speak only the language of golf, and another who exchange intimate and delightful bits of gossip and fragments of suggestions, such as "Don't you think it too bad she wouldn't call the baby 'Peggy Lou,' why that infant was born for the name, just cries for it?" And another, "Do you think Dorothy misses her old home now that she is married and housekeeping in that little place? Oh, of course the house is comfortable, but so little, only ten rooms and two baths!"

There are also tea tables on the flagged walks circling the tea room, under huge umbrellas, which in their rich, deep blue and dull yellows not only provide a brilliant spot of color, but constitute another touch of hot weather comfort. The flowering shrubs around the foundation, the climbing roses and vines about the verandah and outlining each window make this a tea garden. From here the view is joyous and refreshing, in the foreground blue cars and red cars, brown, purple and green cars, with here and there a gray, and the shining black ones embroider the greens—just as a gay string of beads is emphasized by alternating with jet.



BOTH THE MUSIC AND THE SPORT REMIND US OF OUR INDEBTEDNESS TO SCOTLAND



DR. PAUL HUNTER, THE CENTER OF A GALLERY OF ENTHUSIASTIC FANS, MAKING A LONG DRIVE ON THE AMBASSADOR COURSE

Two of California's champion golfers were among the players at the Ambassador the afternoon of the opening, Miss Doreen Kavanagh, who holds the woman's championship for Southern California, and Dr. Paul Hunter, who recently returned from abroad after making a wonderful record as an amateur in the British championships. Dr. Hunter is a member of both Annandale and Midwick, and was given a dinner on his return by his fellow members. The dinner was given at Midwick and attended by members of all the clubs in Southern California.



SITTING, LEFT TO RIGHT—MISS OELEAN BOLDT, MISS ELEANOR LAMB, MRS. W. S. CONNESS. STANDING, AT LEFT—MISS GENEVA CONESS. STANDING, AT BACK—MISS MARJORIE HAMLIN



MRS. WILLIAM METCALF ARMSTRONG, MR. WILLIAM METCALF ARMSTRONG AND MRS. LAWRENCE PETERS, TEA-ING AT THE AMBASSADOR GOLF CLUB

Continued from Page 3

THE Annual Exhibition of the Artists of Carmel and the Peninsula is held in the Arts and Crafts Hall, Carmel, July 22 to September 15, under the auspices of the Carmel Club of Arts and Crafts.

Music

OLGA STEEB was the first artist to appear in the Summer Series of Concerts at the University of Southern California. She is always delightful, and is now resting at her cabin in Topanga Canyon. Mme. Anna Sprotte appeared in the same series during August.

ADOLF TANDLER writes that he thoroughly enjoyed the British Music Society festival in London, and the later meeting of prominent musicians in Zurich.

FRIEDA PEYCKE is again at home in Los Angeles after months of study and concert giving in the East.

FANNIE DILLON, well known California composer, is the first artist to receive the MacDowell Fellowship, founded by the MacDowell Club of Allied Arts. Miss Dillon went to Peterborough to accept the new honor.

JEROME UHL, baritone of the Chicago Opera Company, is spending the summer in Los Angeles, and while resting a portion of the time is also perfecting his role in eleven or more operas for the coming season.

THE Pasadena Music and Art Association has founded a Scholarship in Music. The first recepient is Arthur Farwell who will reside in Pasadena.

HELEN KLOKKE, dramatic impersonator, is spending some weeks in the mountains, before leaving for the winter in Washington, D. C.

THE Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, has selected as some of the soloists for next season: Sophie Braslau, Florence Macbeth, Arthur Hackett, John McCormick, Lester Donahue, and Sylvain Noack, concert master of the Orchestra.

LESTER DONAHUE, pianist, whose home is in Los Angeles, gave his first concert in Paris in June at which he scored a success —receiving unstinted praise from the French critics.

THE Zoellner Quartette are now on a ten weeks' tour of summer concerts through the eastern states.

ANNA YAW THORPE is in Strassbougr.

ELLEN BEACH YAW, with her husband, Franklin Cannon, as accompanist, is on a ten weeks' concert tour through the South.

CALIFORNIA COMPOSERS had quite a hearing recently through the Grauman Symphony Orchestra at one of the Sunday Morning Concerts. The numbers chosen from about 200 selections were: Homer Grunn's "Desert Suite," Harley Hamilton's "Caprice," Morton F. Mason's "Overture,' Henry Schoenfeld's "Suite Characteristique," "March Heroique," Jaroslav de Zielinski, "Russian Lullabye," Theodor Gordohn, "Madrigal," Donatelli, "Serenade Orientale," Novello, "At Dawning," Cadman, and "The Hand of You," Carrie Jacobs Bond. There was a silver cup given to the composer of the selection that received the most ballots.



A Presentation
The Autumn Modes of
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E. L. Mayer
A. Beller
And Original French Models
Hats
From
Bendel-Tappé
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Sailings

MR. and Mrs. Paul Bovard Hammond left New York in July on a Red Star liner for a motor trip through England and France. They will return to Los Angeles in October.

BISHOP and Mrs. Joseph H. Johnson left Pasadena in July for a visit in the East, sailing from New York in August for a short stay abroad. They will return to Pasadena in the early autumn.

Whereabouts

MR. and Mrs. Samuel S. Hinds have had a house in Santa Barbara all summer, where Mr. Hinds was induced to appear with the Community Arts Players.

THE Samarkand has been popular with the Los Angeles people who motored to Santa Barbara. Among the guests of the hotel in August were Mr. and Mrs. James G. Scarborough, Mrs. Charles Jeffras, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bullock.

MR. and Mrs. H. I. Stewart are motoring in the Northwest, continuing the trip which began early in July. On their return in the fall they will occupy a bungalow at Vista del Arroyo—now being built for them.

MR. and Mrs. John Earl Jardine are spending the summer in their beach home at Balboa.

MR. and Mrs. Leslie E. Learned and family are at Carmel-by-the-Sea for the summer months.

DR. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble are spending the summer at Del Monte Lodge, Pebble Beach.

MRS. Parker Earle returned to Pasadena in August from a most interesting trip through England and the south of Europe. Sketches of her study of conditions on the other side of the Atlantic will appear in coming numbers of Southland.

Clubs

THE swimming pool at the Flintridge County Club has served as a center for a number of swimming parties, as well as being extremely popular with the golfers ever since the formal opening in July. The pool is situated on the Arroyo Seco, surrounded by great oaks, and from this location commands a view of the Arroyo, the foothills, and the distant mountains. The Spanish fountain, between the pool and the club house, is a copy of the old fountain at the San Fernando Mission.

THE Labor Day Yachting Fete of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club held September 3rd to 5th created an unusual interest in Southland Yatching circles. The Los Angeles Yacht Club and the Los Angeles Motor Boat Club were the guests. Besides the sailing race on the fourth and the power boat race on the fifth for the Vice-Commodore Wm. H. Burnham Jr. cup, the three days were crowded with social functions including the Saturday evening dance for members and visiting yachtsmen only, the motor and sailing parties on Sunday and the Monday evening dance for yachtsmen and their guests. The social events were informal and delightful in their democracy.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES

Edited by WILLIAM DUNKERLEY

ON this page will be set forth each month items showing the activities of the various commercial organizations in Southern California. Secretaries are invited to send in news items for publication and especially items of coming events, achievements, and constructive programs for future work.

HUNTINGTON BEACH The Chamber of Commerce will handle the Orange County Fair, September 28th to October 1st, which promises to be one of the biggest ever held in that county.

A better business bureau with the sole object of weeding out the crooked oil companies attempting to operate at Huntington Beach has been organized by the Chamber. The new organization has already met with considerable success in the protection of innocent stock buyers.

Secretary James F. Rogan would like an opportunity to entertain the commercial secretaries at one of their monthly meetings in the near future.

LANKERSHIM Secretary Wilcox reports that with the assistance of Chas. Bayer, President of the California Commercial Secretaries Association and Jonas Killian, President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the San Gabriel Valley, the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley has recently been organized comprising ten live Chambers in the San Fernando Valley. Three hundred gathered at the organization banquet table. The annual election of the new organization will be at Pacoima in October. Senator Shortridge and Congressman Lineberger will speak.

The Lankershim Chamber of Commerce has commenced a fight demanding a highway maintenance tax from the ship-by-truck concerns. It is intended to take the matter to the Legislature.

LONG BEACH The Chamber of Commerce is fully convinced that its greatest accomplishment in a long time has been the successful culmination of two and one-half years' work in giving to Long Beach a new charter with a council-manager form of government.

Chas. E. Hewes of Alameda has been appointed City Manager and the new council have named a harbor commission, city planning board and a city plan for Long Beach will be developed as rapidly as possible.

Final approval of the plans for the new Chamber of Commerce home will probably be given by the Board soon. This will be exclusively a Chamber of Commerce building, will be of Spanish type, typical of California and will accommodate our working force, our committees and our membership in auditorim and dinner meetings.

Secretary Ballard considers that one thing Chamber of Commerce organizations should emphasize upon their membership and committees these days, is moral and financial cooperation between city officials and chambers of commerce. The publicity and general promotion work of a community, should have some provision made for it in the city budget rather than continue to compel the business and professional interests to bear the entire burden.

ONTARIO The Ontario Chamber of Commerce recently conducted a home coming celebration for the American Legion. A parade, ball game, tennis tournament, out-door vaudeville, street dance, etc. were features of the celebration.

The membership campaign conducted entirely by committees of the Chamber itself resulted in more than 600, three-year-memberships.

A new industry has been obtained for Ontario by the Chamber.

With the view of fostering community spirit the Chamber has actively aided in the organization of the Community Players, whose first production "Quality Street" was most successful. The Chamber likewise has been active in the organization of the Red Hill Country Club which will have a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool and will be modern in every respect. The location of the golf course is one and one-half miles east of Upland. Secretary D. W. Spencer would like to know what definite action has been taken by other Chambers to solve the house shortage.

ANAHEIM Chamber of Commerce is about to extend its ornamental street lighting system to the city limits, on Center and Los Angeles streets. This improvement will be of great advantage to the thousands of tourists who use these two boulevards, daily and nightly. The cost will be about $30,000, to be paid entirely by property owners.

The Chamber has been a landlord to twenty-two families in apartments built last November, by subscriptions of its members, amounting to $7000. The subscribers receive 10% per annum, and their subscriptions will be paid back in full within twelve months. This step was made as a result of a meeting held by the Southern California Secretaries, last year, and is apparently the only practical move, financed exclusively by a civic body in Southern California. The lots on which these apartments stand will be purchased by the Chamber under an option secured in 1920. They have advanced $1500 in value since that time. The Chamber has a chance to sell the apartments and real estate at a profit of $2000. Twenty-two tenants have been kept in Anaheim, all year, by this means.

PASADENA Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association is now installed in its new quarters—the entire ground floor of the east wing of the Green Hotel has been leased by the organization. Provision is made for three dining rooms with a capacity of at least 500 persons, luncheon will be served every week day. Spacious offices, parlors, library, exhibits, lounge, writing room, etc. are all amply provided for, including an auditorium fitted with a stage and seating 300.

Plans are in the making for an all year celebration in 1924 commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the City of Pasadena.

Kiwanis District Convention will be held in Pasadena October 7th and 8th, the Chamber will take an active part.

The American Bankers Association ladies will be entertained October fifth.

The Chamber of Commerce invites all officers, directors and members of other Chambers to make our offices headquarters when in Pasadena. Membership cards are necessary.

REDONDO BEACH Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce has just closed a vigorous drive for members and maintainance which added over 200 to the membership and over $5000 to the budget fund for community service. Mr. E. E. Webster has been elected president of the new board of directors which was elected by referendum vote. Mr. Webster is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. The Chamber has a large constructive program in the interest of growth and improvement.

SAN DIEGO Chamber has recently assisted in organizing and cooperated in producing a large and successful five-day mid-summer carnival and naval celebration. This is San Diego's largest summer achievement and will be made an annual event. Through the persistent activity of the Chamber, San Diego is emphasizing its great natural opportunities as a naval rendevous on the Pacific Coast.

Secretary Wm. Tomkins would like to hear from secretaries who contemplate attending the 1922 school for community leadership at Stanford University. He says the school just closed was the most successful ever held in the West and he would like to tell his brother secretaries about it. He also wishes to call attention to the fact that the San Diego Chamber of Commerce produces a monthly bulletin which is almost automatic in its production, being the most quickly written and the most cheaply produced of any bulletin in the West. Furthermore, it is the smallest bulletin issued by any Chamber of Commerce. It has been copied by twenty Chambers in California during the past year, and the idea is freely given to any secretary to use in any way he sees fit. Full particulars will be furnished by the Secretary of the San Diego Chamber to any one writing for them.

SAN FERNANDO The San Fernando Fair and Market will be held September 19-24; all details being handled by the Fair Committee of the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce. There will be an agricultural fair, live stock exhibit, poultry show, night horse show and tractor demonstration. Budget for this fair is fixed at $55,000 with an estimated income of $62,500. The fair will be located in the city of San Fernando along Brand Boulevard and a short distance from the historic San Fernando Mission. One hundred thousand are expected to attend.

The San Fernando Chamber is sponsoring a plan for widening of San Fernando Boulevard through the city by twenty feet. A bridge over the Pacoima Wash at the edge of San Fernando on the State Highway leading to Pasadena is also being pushed by the Chamber with promise of ultimate success.

SANTA ANA The Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce, assisted by the American Legion, is supporting the Merchants and Manufacturers Association in arranging a big merchandise exposition, October 8th to 15th.

The Chamber has recently purchased from the Pacific Electric Railway Company 7.67 acres of land fronting on North Main Street, Santa Ana, and running easterly along the banks of Santiago Creek. This property is being improved and shaped up for automobile camp ground and owing to its location on the Coast Highway route, and the

natural beauties enhanced by a grove of large sycamore and eucalyptus trees, promises to be one of the most attractive camps on the Coast. It is expected to be open to the public about November or December of the present year.

VAN NUYS Secretary McClary reports that the Secretaries of the Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley have formed an organization exclusively among themselves to the exclusion of officers and directors.

The recommendations of the Chamber that an Agricultural Department of the Van Nuys High School be established, has been approved by the Board of Education of Los Angeles. This, it is believed, will eventually make Van Nuys one of the foremost agricultural education centers in Southern California. The wonderful diversity of the agricultural products in the San Fernando Valley will provide the students with an opportunity to secure practical training in connection with their institutional work.

The Chamber issues a monthly bulletin and desire to be placed upon the exchange list of other commercial organizations.

THE CALIFORNIA HOME AND GARDEN

Edited by ELLEN LEECH

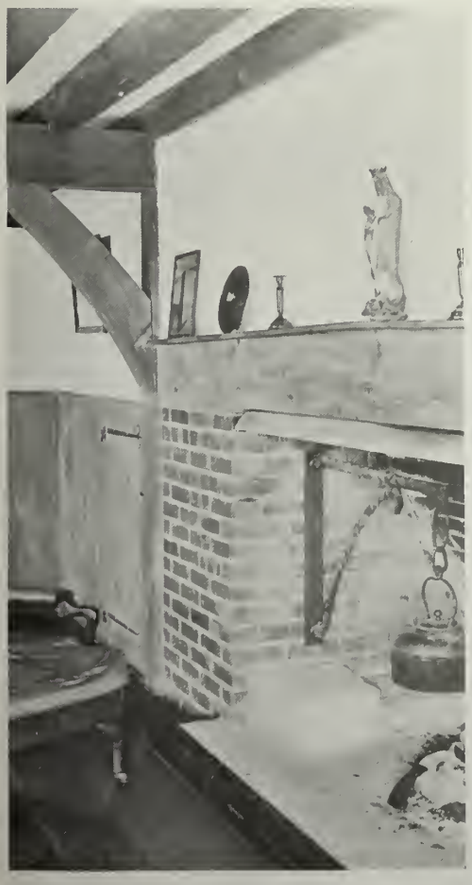
The Industrial Exhibition of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

AN Industrial Exhibition is by nature so amazingly diversified, so many points of new and distinct interest are disclosed at every turn, it is a little difficult to get a mental grasp of the thing in its entirety, but usually there is some one underlying trait, some common message that characterizes the whole.

The promise of the recent Industrial Exhibition in Los Angeles was of the greatest possible importance to manufacturers, designers, artists, and consumers, in as much as there was a genuine indication of art in industry, and an appreciation of this by the great mass of the people.

The fact that the exhibit of the architects, consisting of architectural sketches, plans, minature reproductions, and enlarged photographs of completed work, was on the same floor with the building materials gave the public the broad fundamental idea of architecture in its true light. With it the allied industrial arts take their place and show themselves to be inseparable adjuncts in the production of the architects vision. The exhibit included the very best in tilings, wrought iron, hard woods, textiles and furniture, as these, in connection with the work of the landscape gardener, and the production of the nurseries in plants and shrubs, go to complete the home.

A visitor to the exhibition was enabled to plan a home, from, and with the soil. The Los Angeles Realty Board was represented, and the enterprising owners of tracts had men in charge of their interests; in one case, a minature reproduction of the entire tract, was shown.



FIREPLACE IN THE HOUSE ON NEXT PAGE.

The builders exchange was assigned space, and well informed representatives of the manufacturers explained the merits of brick, hollow tile, concrete and timber, while dozens of safety and comfort devices were demonstrated for the guidance of the prospective builder.

The model apartment, showing the adaptability of innumerable built-in fixtures, including the Pullman breakfast room, with the drop table and seats, was constantly filled with visitors. The wall boards, and their practical usage, and the fact that a five-foot space could be utilized for a well equipped bath room, attracted many inquiries.

The tilings were of unusual interest, both because of the artistic designs and beautiful colorings, and for the suggestions offered for their use, as we are only beginning to realize how very effective, and how varied are the uses to which tiling may be brought.

The work in ornamental iron, brass and bronze in gates and fences, as well as electroliers and lamp standards, was good, while the panels of hard wood were, in some cases, like fine etchings, striving to whisper some of the secrets of the forest.

The interior of the house may be furnished by the aid of more than one hundred factories in Los Angeles, wherein are made living room, bed room, dining room, breakfast room, porch room, and kitchen furniture. The various pieces may be obtained in any wood desired and in reed, wicker, and fibre. Not only the usual pieces but all the accessories which go to make a home, mirrors, cabinets, chests, library tables, lamps, frames, and pedestals, are of local manufacture.

A home pre-supposes a mistress, and a womans interest is usually fairly well divided between her home, its furnishings and her own attire, therefore it should be of interest to the Los Angeles woman to know she can be comfortably and modishly dressed for all occasions by Los Angeles manufactures. She can buy a suit for the surf or the sand, an oufit for a hike through the mountains, a habit in which to follow the bridle paths, the most up-to-date golfing togs, and a choice of outing things for motor trips through the valleys.



A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF TAPESTRY, TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION OF JULIUS CAESAR, ALEXANDER THE GREAT—COURTESY OF THE CITY OF PARIS—AMBASSADOR HOTEL, LOS ANGELES

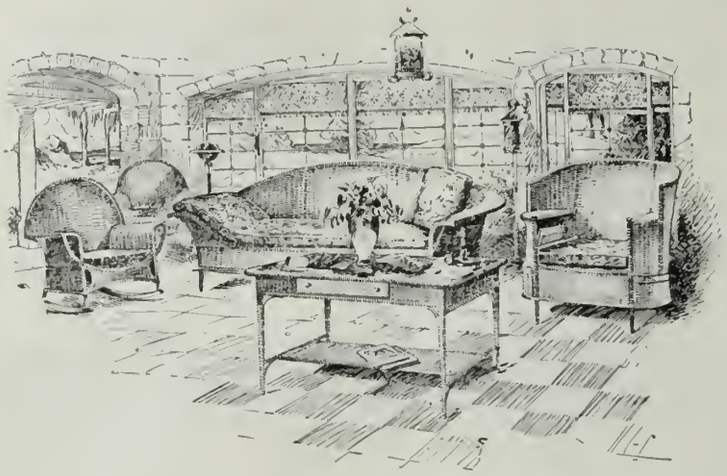
TAPESTRIES *By* CHAS. GASSION

ALTHOUGH the origin of tapestry is unknown, documents and manuscripts have been preserved tracing the existence of such an art as far as the Egyptians and Greeks. In the XII and XIII century the knights of the Crusades brought back from Palestine and the Orient specimens of the weaves. The first tapestry centers of the Occident in the XIII century were established in Brussels and Paris. Great rivalry reigned between the two centers. Weavers and Flemish painters nevertheless worked and travelled from one center to another.

Arras was early established and its fame lives to this date to designate the tapestry, in Italian "Arrazieri." One might say that the XIII and XIV century have left to the world's treasury the best specimens of tapestry. The perspective was justly ignored, placing all personages and architecture on one plan. The choice of the colors, the careful study of details, the quietness make this wonderful period unrivaled even in the glorious period of the sun kine of France and his Gobelins and Beauvai's of the XVII and XVIII century.

In the early part of the XVI century Francis the First ordered twenty-two tapestries of the weaver Marc Cretif, and paid 23,000 crowns in gold or $12,500 of our money at the present rate of exchange. These twenty-two tapestries feature the triumphal entrance of Scipio, Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar. These specimens were scattered all over Europe. Unfortunately, some of them were burned to extract the gold entering into the weave. Fortunately, the valuable original sketch pattern were saved and in the early part of the XVIII century, private weavers attempted to copy the originals.

The city of Paris has on exhibition in its gallery what is believed to be one of these copies. The tapestry was recently purchased abroad and can be seen at the Ambassador Hotel. It may be said that for decorative effect and for all times tapestries have never been surpassed, either by painting or frescos.



Beauty is a Fairy

—sometimes she hides herself in a flower-cup, or under a leaf, or creeps into the old ivy and plays hide-and-seek with the sunbeams——"

Very often she is coaxed into the modern solarium or sunroom, and is imprisoned there in exquisitely fashioned furniture of hand decorated reed such as shown in this sketch from the floors of the Birch-Smith Furniture Co.

The beauty of this furniture in design and coloring is equalled only by the quality of its materials and workmanship. Every piece is a perfect conception, made particularly for homes in whose furnishings quiet elegance and refined dignity must vie with beauty and quality.

Sons-Cunningham, of New York, and Ficks Reed Co., of Cincinnati, are the makers of the reed furniture now being shown by "The Home of Nationally Advertised Goods." This means that it is the highest grade of such furniture obtainable in the country.

The upholstery of these living room and solarium suites is a joy to the eye. In its imported silk brocades, French Cretonnes and rich tapestries you will find a riot of Nature's most gorgeous and beautiful colorings—fit note for those rooms in which out-doors and in-doors meet—an all the year round investment.

Birch-Smith Furniture Co.

737-41 South Hill Street

"The Home of Nationally Advertised Goods"

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

CRITICS claim that a book review should be a word-portrait of a book, or better still, a portrait of the author; that it should discover the fundamental philosophy—for after all in the philosophy of a book is found its final significance—and also that it should be an announcement of the truth and beauty, if any, which the book may contain. To discuss a book along these lines is practically impossible in a short review. However, bearing these principles in mind, we shall touch on a few of the books which are attracting attention among current reviews—both fiction, including the light as well as the more serious novel, and non-fiction, including occasional essays, drama, books of travel and biography. In this new section, we should like the reviews, short as they are, to prove a practical and suggestive help in the selection of recent books. This we hope to do by fair criticism and a well-considered emphasis on those which seem the most significant.

E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON.

The Mountebank, by William J. Locke (John Lane & Company).

The Mountebank is a tale of another beloved vagabond. It deals with a situation brought about by the curious shifting of the social strata as a result of the war.

Avoiding the heights and depths, filled with a simplicity, gentle earnestness, mild pathos and that plaintive humor so peculiarly Mr. Locke's own, this book will delight many readers. Besides a keen understanding of the French people and an unaffected and genuine love of animals (to which most of us inevitably respond), the book is permeated with a feeling of the sacredness of art.

With its out-of-the-way hero and heroine, it is like a grown-up fairy story, or rather an up-to-the-minute legend (minus any supernatural element). And it exhales a refreshing idealism.

The Letters of William James, Edited by his son, Henry James (The Atlantic Press).

Unlike many other philosophers, William James was, above all, intensely human, a man in whom the love of home, family and fellowman was beautifully ingrained . His was a nature of complete unaffectedness and endless enthusiasms. With an unremitting alertness to the new and untried, he was always an ardent searcher for Truth. Although from an early age driven by a passionate longing to decipher the hieroglyphics of the Kosmos, and inclined to original intellectual speculation, he soon reached a period when "practical work of some sort clamored to be done." It was this yearning for the practical which later evolved into his world-known philosophy of Fragmatism.

His spontaneity, lightness of touch, charming fragmentariness and badinage make his manner of writing irresistible. The book is filled with those incidental truths, which flecked off from the pen of a philosopher, may prove so vital to any one of us. These LETTERS are utterly unselfconscious and unreserved. They bring us intimately close to a stimulating and richly interesting personality—a mind of undeniable greatness.

Growth of the Soil, by Knut Hamsun (Alfred A. Knopf).

This epic-like narrative is stripped of the unessential and is barren of digressions. It has about it something timeless and universal.

The style is conspicuous for the absence of emphasis and for an effortless simplicity. With an economy of word and episode, which echoes the economy characteristic of primitive thought and act, Knut Hamsun has revealed the slow, almost imperceptible unfolding, or growth, of pioneer existence among homely, wary folk, who were bound to their soil by indissoluble ties of necessity, habit and love.

In this heroic tale of rustic homesteaders there is uncommon beauty—the paradoxical beauty of the homely, the grotesque, even the ugly—and profound truth.

The Americanization of Edward Bok, by Edward Bok (Charles Scribners Sons Co.).

Self-advertisement, coupled with hard work, appears to have been the means by which Edward Bok was able to attain an inordinately craved success. As a boy he showed an amazing and, at times, a ruthless pertinacity in trapping "lions" and "lionesses"; in forcing interviews and securing coveted autographed letters. From what seems an endless supply of fascinating material, he has selected only the most striking, which he has arranged with consummate journalistic artistry. The most significant passages are in quotation marks.

A virtuous smugness and egotism (as well as an egoism both Dutch and individual), slightly damage, but do not spoil the book, for it somehow piques and satisfies our interest. We are, however, left with the question of what, after all, is the meaning and value of success if it depends, as it apparently does from this biography of an avowedly successful man, not so much on hard work, ingenuity and personality as on self-advertisement and clever publicity.

The Brimming Cup, by Dorothy Fisher (Harcourt Brace Co.).

The Brimming Cup is both a subjective and an objective analysis of a woman's second blooming—an analysis far from Puritanical, yet untainted by sordidness. It has an unfailing but never intruding symbolism. Dorothy Canfield exhibits a critical understanding of diverse psychological theories. She makes us see, feel and, above all, think.

A few weak and unnecessary notes may be detected—although never a false or jarring one—as this theme of multiple over-tones, with its aria now questioning, doubting, fearing, but finally confidant and triumphant ,slips from the cheerful, complacent mood of the major key into the potentially tragic one of the minor.

Her novel is a three-fold drama involving conflict of the individual, of type and of idea. The work is characterized throughout by a deft stressing of the significant and a signal unity of purpose, by a nobleness of tone and deep under-lying sincerity.

THE USE OF NATIVE FLORA

By D. W. Coolidge

PEOPLE generally have no conception of the wealth and beauty of our California flora. One could have a most beautiful garden if planted to carefully selected natives alone. Not to mention all the many beautiful native conifers, no large planting is complete that does not include a number of specimens of our matchless California Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) and Incense Cedar (Libocedrus decurrens); and the borders can be wholly planted with evergreen shrubs and trees. Does anyone know of more beautiful and glossy foliage than that possessed by our native wild cherry (Prunes interrifolia) the island type, and (Prunus ilicifolia) of our mainland? And our charming mountain lilacs (Ceanothi) for either foliage or flowers can hardly be surpassed by any exotics.

A matter of great interest to botanists is the fact that upon Catalina and the Channel Islands most distinct species and varieties of shrubs and trees are found. Among the more notable are Ceanothus arboreas and C. arboreus hybridus, both of these plants having much larger foliage and trusses of beautiful blue flowers than their mainland cousins. Yet C. thyrsiflorus, C. spinosus and many other mainland species are of equal value to the border.

Again referring to the so-called Mountain lilac (Ceanothus) it is a peculiar fact that while these shrubs are only indigenous to the Pacific Coast, it remained for the French horticulturists to produce some most beautiful hybrids of many graduations of color, deep blue, lavender, mauve, rose pink and white. These hybrids flower practically all through the summer months and should be seen much more frequently in our gardens.

AT Robinson's, the Art Needlework Department has instituted a system of class work which is so popular that it is to be passed on to patrons out-of-town. This month the busy workers gathered around the tables on the second floor are interested in the new, knitted slip of a sweater, sleeves covering the elbows. Directions are herewith given and any questions asked of California Southland, Pasadena, will be answered by personal letter or in the October number.

Instructions for Knitting Slipover

Body: With No. 4 needles cast on 100 sts. Knit 15 ribs plain. Narrow evenly across to 73 sts. With No. 7 needles begin pattern st. on wrong side of work as follows: 1st row: Purl. 2nd row: K 1, yarn over needle, *K 3 pass the first st. of the 3rd over the other 2. Yarn over needle. Repeat from * ending row k 3, and pass 1st st. over the other 2. 3rd row: Purl. 4th row: * K 3, pass the 1st st. over the other 2, yarn over needle. Repeat from * ending row with yarn over needle. K 1. Repeat from 1st to 4th row inclusive for all the work. Knit pattern st. for 10 inches. Cast on 30 sts. at each end of work for sleeves. Work pattern st. for 5 inches. Knit 55 sts. and take off onto safety pins. Bind off 23 sts. for back of neck and on remaining 55 sts. knit as follows: Knit pattern st. and increase 1 st. at neck edge 14 times. Take off onto safety pins and work other side to this point. Cast on 6 sts. at center and join sides. Work until sleeves measures 11 inches across. Bind off 30 sts. at each end for sleeves. Knit pattern st. for 10 inches to match back. Increase evenly across to 108 sts. With No. 4 needles knit 18 ribs plain and bind off.

Cuff: Pick up sts. at bottom of sleeve. Knit 2 ribs plain. Finish edge with picot also around neck.

Sew up, having left side of plain ribs open to lace up with cord and tassels. Cast on 5 sts. and knit plain strip to put around neck. Finish with tassels. Bear Brand Yarn at Robinsons.

A SMALL CALIFORNIA HOUSE

By W. S. NEFF



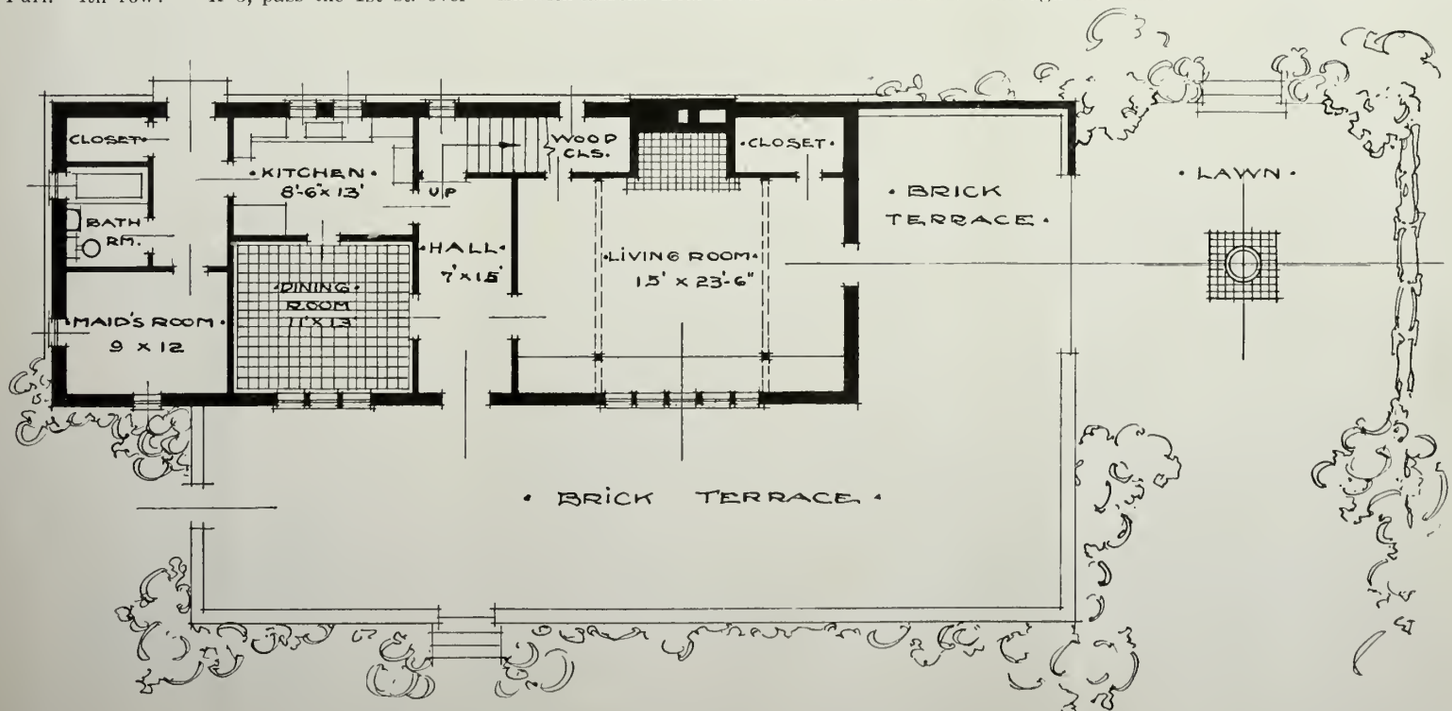
SITTING ROOM OF HOUSE WHOSE PLAN IS GIVEN BELOW. DESIGNED BY C. W. NEFF OF NEFF & EDWARDS, ARCHITECTS

THIS quaint little English home is on a hillside overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

The architecture is typical "Half Timber" construction; and, as in the oldest English examples, the framing timbers extend the full thickness of the walls. Throughout the construction, an endeavor was made to reduce the architecture to its simplest form; mouldings, cornices and all forms of ornamentation were omitted, leaving merely an organic structure where each member has a definite purpose in the construction. To anybody not acquainted with this type of work, it is surprising how restful and at ease the mind becomes on entering the house.

The living room is beautiful in its simplicity. Turquoise blue curtains, old grey woodwork and oriental rugs give the room a delightful mingling of old style and comfort.

One of the features of the house is the fireplace, where huge eucalyptus logs are burned and the best meals cooked. The wood closet is next to the fireplace, and is filled from the outside, thereby avoiding carrying the wood through the house.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND PLOT FOR A SMALL LOT. ENGLISH HOUSE DESCRIBED ON THIS PAGE AND THE NEXT BY C. W. NEFF, ARCHITECT

The kitchen, although very small, is compact and convenient. The white gas range and large black and white checked linoleum make the room very effective. The kitchen has rightly been said to be the most important room in the house. In looking through some of our well designed houses of today, it is evident that the kitchen does not receive due consideration, in many instances it is the least considered of all the rooms. This kitchen was designed for a very small family, and is 8 feet 6 inches wide and 13 feet long. In the planning a special effort was made to group together articles of furniture used in preparing food and dishes before meals and those used in disposing, clearing and storing after meals. The result is efficiency and convenience. An even temperature is maintained in the room by means of a forced draft up through the hood over the gas range. This draft carries with it all the odors from food being prepared, and keeps the air in the kitchen pure and fresh. "Eliminate all dust catchers possible," is the new sanitary cry. To accomplish this, all mouldings, cornices and trim were eliminated and the entire room gleams with enamel paint on the woodwork, walls and ceiling. The kitchen and screen porch floors are covered with inlaid black and white checked linoleum. This makes a very easy floor on the feet and, after a coat of shellac, is very easily kept clean.



KITCHEN OF THE NEFF HOUSE, WHOSE PLAN IS ON THE PRECEDING PAGE. NEFF & EDWARDS, ARCHITECTS, HOMER LAUGHLIN BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

STOCKING THE JAM PANTRY *By* H. H. PECK

AT this season of the year the thought comes to us who, because of little or no service in the kitchen, must exert our own efforts to fill our cellars with what we believe to be necessary for the winter's consumption—why exhaust ourselves spending hours a day over a stove during our hottest season? Here in our very midst are the El Molino Canning Co. and Braden's Preserving Co., who put up delicious preserved figs, marmalades, jam, jellies, etc., as well as canned vegetables in endless variety? Why not lay in our winter's supply from these kitchens which specialize along these lines? Braden's products are to be found at all grocers, while anything from the El Molino Canning Co. can be had by phoning Colo. 756 or visiting the cannery at 2651 Vine St., or ordering anything through *California Southland*.

AMONG the interesting exhibits of new and unusual things in the booth of "Stowell & Sinsabaugh, Advertising" at the recent Trades Exposition in Los Angeles, were some jars of jams, jellies and spiced fruits. In those sparkling glasses of delicious California conserves lies lurking a tale of a dozen years of accomplishment in the life of a woman who is a practical little dreamer.

Docia A. Conley is the woman in question. In 1908, she, with her husband, stopped off in Los Angeles while enroute to San Francisco from the East. Their tickets to the northern city remained unused, for Mrs. Conley discovered fruit going to waste on her cousin's ranch, and—thrifty-wise—began to make it into the most unusual conserves anybody ever tasted.

Not content with putting up the peaches, figs, grapes and other domesticated fruits, she experimented with the wild things growing over the foothills. Gooseberries, elderberries and wild grapes found themselves made into the most wonderful accompaniments of wild game, meats, and so forth.

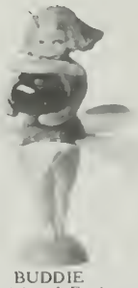
Even as the man who makes a good mousetrap, so is the woman who makes good things to eat. Mrs. Conley was first discovered by neighbors and friends—then her fame spread far. The Pullman companies and big hotels, both in the East and West, put in large orders for her spiced figs—which she very early began to specialize in—and for other California delicacies. Then a leading dealer of Los Angeles contracted for an immense supply of her conserves, and aided her in establishing larger kitchens and locating in a more convenient spot for the hauling and shipping of her products.

Early this summer, Mrs. Conley had a large plant put at her disposal, where her work of making exceptional conserves to fill the ever-increasing demand, goes on.

Docia A. Conley is too level-headed ever to get away from the HOME flavor of her conserves—ever to commercialize the art with which she has so well succeeded. The motto with which she started is still in force; it reads, "Quality excels quantity."

The quantity is demanded, however, and bigger things than ever are ahead for Mrs. Conley. Her big kitchens are humming with the preparation of thousands and tens of thousands of kits and glasses of deliciousness, her advertising agency is preparing a national campaign of publicity, and in Mrs. Conley, Los Angeles will soon sponsor another one of the big business women of the nation.

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THE DANCES AT TOURNAMENT PARK

By Eleanor Bissell

President Pasadena Drama League

WHEN the Pasadena Center of the Drama League of America, which like many others was quiescent during the war, renewed its activities in the spring of 1920, one of the questions which arose was what could be done in the way of community recreation. Community recreation has of late become one of the authorized activities of the national organization, and there was felt to be both need and lack of it in Pasadena. Someone suggested dancing, out-of-door public dancing, carefully supervised, and the idea appealed strongly to the imagination of the members of the board. Not that the Drama League considers dancing the highest form of recreation, especially the modern type of dancing. But we realized that most young people will dance somewhere and somehow and we knew that hundreds of our young people were dancing in the cafes of Los Angeles and at the beaches without chaperonage. Going so far took half the night. They were spending more money than they should; and, as one girl put it, "hating one's self the next day."

So the city fathers were interviewed—various places for holding the dances were considered, and the tennis courts at Tournament Park were chosen. The enthusiastic and continued help that we received from Mr. J. J. Hamilton, then park commissioner, and Mr. Jacob Albrecht, superintendent of parks, was of untold value to us. On the night of the first dance a good band had been engaged, much bran had been scattered upon the floor and the committee sat down to await the two or three hundred guests that were expected. We had discussed the possibility of mainkg punch, but no one had risen to the occasion and at the last minute a young man had providentially appeared and asked for a concession to sell soft drinks, which was granted. Eleven hundred people came and it would have taken some punch!

We learned that a band does not furnish the right type of music for dancing—that the bran would not do for the floor, but that borax chips make a surface for dancing second to none, and we learned many other things during the season of our dances.

Whole families came, fathers dancing with their little girls, mothers with their big sons, many people sitting through the whole evening just to hear the music, and because it offered something to do once a week. We accomplished our object of keeping many young people in town. Our committee was composed of some of Pasadena's finest people, who were faithful in their attendance and keenly interested

The demands for a renewal of the dances this summer were so many and insistent that it seemed as if they could not be denied, though it meant the giving up of summer vacations to some of us. One mother of four children who had attended every dance last summer with her little brood was distinctly resentful because we did not begin earlier. Not that any of them danced, but just that they loved to go and hear the music. And all of us were beseiged by youngsters wanting to know when the dances would begin. They did begin on Friday, the 17th of June. The first publicity was given on Tuesday evening and was confined to the newspapers, and our attendance at the opening dance was over fourteen hundred! Since then we have had as many as two thousand, but our average attendance has been about eighteen hundred, which is all we can comfortably care for.

It seems as if we had found more problems to solve this year than last, in spite of its being our second season. This is due in part to working with a new committee, to much less cooperation from the city and to the increased number in attendance, making it necessary to use every available foot of space for the dancers. We have supervised the dancing even more carefully than last year and are considered unncessarily critical by many people. Certainly our dancing is of a much higher order than that prevailing in the fashionable clubs and hotels. Some of the youngsters think us too severe and tell us we are "highbrow," and that we are trying to run the place like a Sunday school. As a rule, they take our suggestions in the spirit in which they are meant. We much prefer leading them to our way of thinking instead of putting them off the floor, as has been done in one or two instances.

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Leaves Top	8:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

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For those remaining Friday evening to look through the telescope and unable to stop over night, a special stage down at 11:30 p.m. will be provided at an extra charge of $1.00 each person. Reservations for this trip must be made not later than Friday noon. For further particulars call Colo. 2541.

From Sept. 15, 5 p.m., stage discontinued until further notice.

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PASADENA

The World Today

By J. O. Moore

Assistant to the President, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank

IN recent dispatches from Chicago there was exposed one of the latest devices for separating the public from its cash through the investment in fraudulent securities, showing that many persons had been victimized in buying stock in the League of Nations at $10 per share. It was related that "high pressure" stock salesmen were collecting 25 per cent of the sale price of so-called securities in the League of Nations, representing the League as the greatest of the world's organizations and promising prospective purchasers that their dividends would run into fabulous sums because of the great value of the League to humanity.

Treat Animals Humanely for Commercial Reasons

An eloquent appeal for the prevention of cruelty to animals is contained in an official statement issued by the California Department of Agriculture. Although based on purely commercial grounds, the appeal nevertheless sounds a strong note on behalf of humane treatment of animals.

Abuse and mistreatment of animals raised for human consumption may occur on the farm, at points of assembly, in stockyards, in railway cars, on runways, in pens.

"Throw away the club! Remember that every blow means a bruise, and that bruises mean wasted meat!" the statement concludes.

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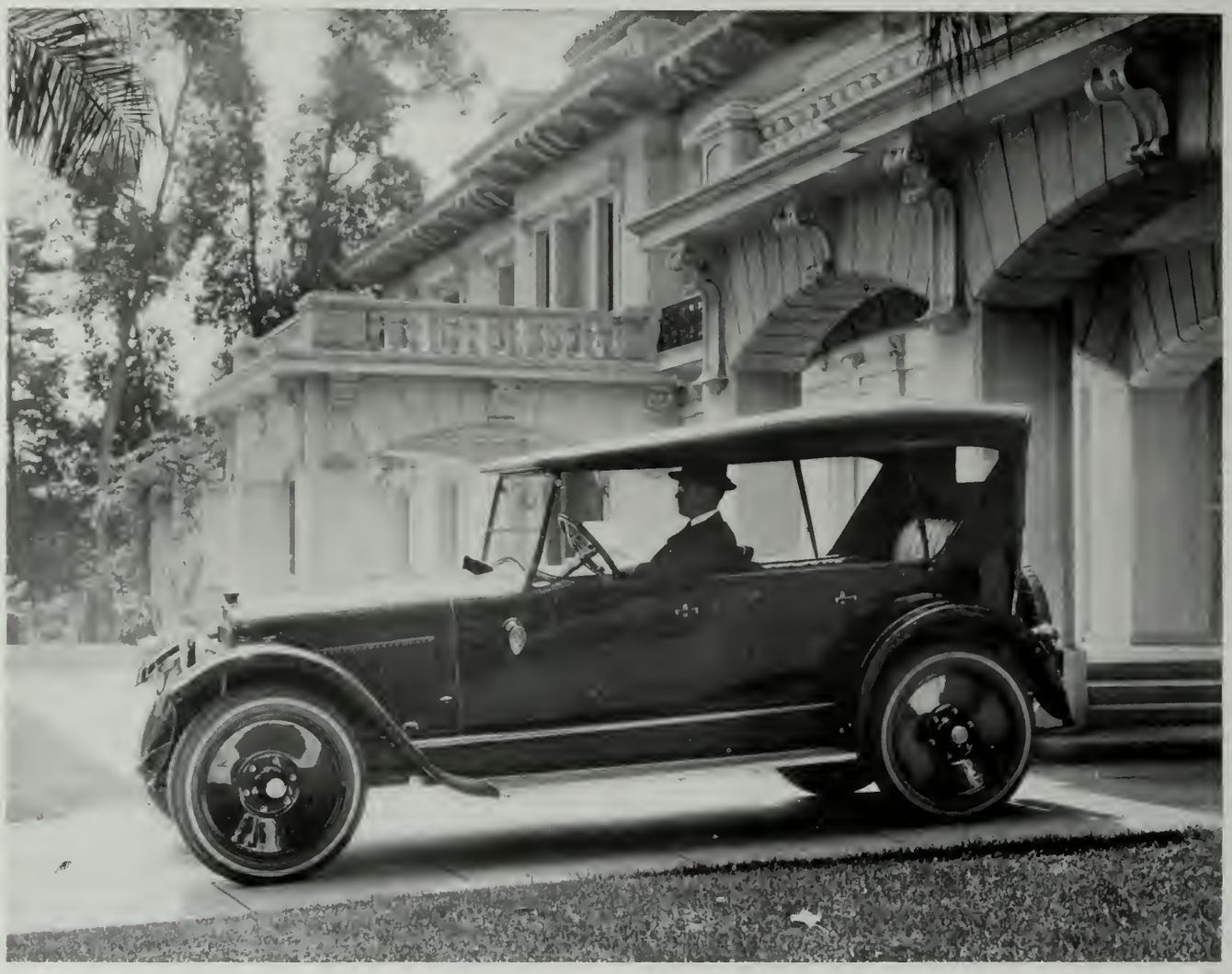


The Bougainvillea, From a Tempera Painting in Two Colors, by Norman Kennedy

October 1931

No. 22 THE CALIFORNIA HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE 20 Cents

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of engagements, births, marriages, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Engagements

BENT-PRINGLE, Miss Barbara Bent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bent, of Los Angeles, to Edward O. Pringle of San Francisco, son of Mrs. A. Dwight Gibbs of Altadena. The date announced for the wedding is Saturday, October 1st.

Weddings

DOCKWEILER-YOUNG, September 7, Miss Mary Gertrude Dockweiler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore B. Dockweiler, of Los Angeles, to William E. Young, son of Mrs. Milton K. Young, of Los Angeles. The Rev. James McRoberts of St. Vincent's Church officiated at the home of the bride's parents on West Adams street.

FRANCISCO-McGAFFEY, September 14, Miss Nanette Francisco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bond Francisco, of Los Angeles, to Herbert McGaffey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Bemis McGaffey, of Shatto Place. The wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride, Dean William MacCormack officiated.

TIMKEN-STURGIS, September, Miss Valerie Irving Timken, daughter of W. R. Timken, to George R. Sturgis of Texas and Louisana. Miss Timken is the grand daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kutchlis of San Diego.

GRIFFITHS-NYE, September 7, Miss Elleane Louise Griffiths, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles David Griffiths of Covina, to Lieut. Wilbur Sturtevant Nye, U. S. A., the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Putnam Nye, of Covina. Lieut. Nye is a West Point graduate, and is a descendant of Gen. Rufus Putnam, one of the heroes of the Revolution.

BURTON-LESTER, September 21, Miss Margaret Carliss Burton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Burton, of Pasadena, to Mr. Bernadotte Perrin Lester of New York.

WELLS - PARKINSON, September 12, Miss Grace Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Wells, to Donald Parkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Parkinson, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles.

Births

MC LAUGHLIN, September 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. McLaughlin, a son, who will be christened Edward H. Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. McLaughlin are the grandparents.



—A Painting by William Ritschel

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Obituary

HELM, September 23, Mr. Lynn Helm of Los Angeles. Mr. Helm is survived by a widow and three children, Lynn Helm, Jr., Mrs. Rosecrane and Harold Helm.

Art

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, announces an exhibition of Japanese Book illustrations of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries, also twenty-seven original drawings by Yosai, September 6 through October 2.

THE Southwest Museum, Marmion Way and Avenue 46, Los Angeles, greatly desires to aid in developing public interest in art and asks that all California artists send at least one picture for entry in the first annual competitive exhibition of paintings by California artists, to be held November 1 to November 30. Four cash prizes will be awarded.

THE West Coast Arts, composed entirely of women, held an exhibition of the works of members recently at Laguna Beach. Miss Ella Shepard Bush of Sierra Madre was awarded the first prize for her minatures.

THE Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club will be held at the Gallery of Fine and Applied Arts, Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles under the auspices of the Board of Governors and Director of the Museum. Reception and First View, Thursday (8 to 11 P. M.) October 6, open to the public daily, (Sundays 2 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays 10 to 12 A. M.), October 7-31st.

The Ackerman Prize of $100 donated by the Pig'n Whistle Company, will be awarded to the best Figure Picture in the exhibition.

On behalf of Mrs. Henry E. Huntington the Museum offers the following group of prizes to be awarded by the jury of awards:

One—One Hundred Dollar Prize for best landscape in the exhibition.

One—One Hundred Dollar Prize for best portrait in the exhibition.

One—Fifty Dollar Prize for best minature in the exhibition.

Jury of Selection—Painting—William Wendt, Clarence Hinkle, John H. Rich, Karl Yens, Hansen Puthuff, Benjamin C. Brown, Jack Smith, Lillian Ferguson and J. Bond Francisco; Alternates—Maurice Braun, Dana Bartlett and Aaron Kilpatrick; Sculpture—Julia Bracken Wendt, Casper Gruenfeld and Ella Buchanan. Dana Bartlett, Corresponding Secretary, 231 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

Music

THE majority of the musicians have returned from their vacations and have opened their studios. Louis and Estelle Dreyfus are using their new studio, which embraces the top floor of the Gamut Club Building.

THE Thilo Beckers have reopened their home studios on Alvarado street.

PEARL COLE McMULLEN, soprano, now has her studio in the Music-Arts Studio Building, having moved from the Majestic Building.

CARRIE JACOBS BOND has closed her summer place at Grosmont and is again in her Hollywood home.

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California Southland

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No. 22 — OCTOBER, 1921



CONTENTS

THE BOUGAINVILLEA . . . . . *Cover Design*
A Tempera Painting in Two Colors by Norman Kennedy
THE CALIFORNIA COAST BY WILLIAM WENDT . *Contents Design*
Courtesy of Stendahl Galleries
THE CALIFORNIA COAST, CATALINA (Continued) *Ernest Bishop* 5
POEMS—THE RETURN, EUCALYPTUS, CANNAS *Mildred Stewart* 7
AGATHEA . . . . . *Emma W. Barton* 7
PLANNING A PARK FOR A COUNTRY TOWN *Mabel Urmy Seares* 7
MISSION ARCHITECTURE AND SPANISH . . *Elmer Grey* 9
REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES *William Dunkerley* 10
ORIENTAL TRADE . . . . . *Dabney Day* 11
SOUTHLAND OPINION 12-13
THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY . . . . . *M.U.S.*
UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE. A RESEARCH LABORATORY *M. U. S.*
THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE . . *Paul Perigord*
THE BANKERS CONVENTION . . . . *Jay Spence*
THE KIWANIS CLUB . . . . . *Leslie M. Henry* 14
BETTER FILMS. ..... *Ida May Park* 15
THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE PASADENA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 16-17
THE AFTERMATH OF MARKET WEEK . . *Morris Rathburn* 18
THE CALIFORNIA HOME AND GARDEN, A HOUSE *By H. F. Withey* 21
SMART CLOTHES FOR SMART CALIFORNIANS . *Sarah Barriek* 20
FRENCH FURNITURE IN CALIFORNIA HOMES . *Charles Gassion* 22
BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . *E. Taylor Houghton* 22

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AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

THE CALIFORNIA COAST, CATALINA—PART II.

By ERNEST BISHOP

NOTE:—*Journeying on foot over the Catalina mountains to the south side of the island, the writer and his comrade came upon an old cabin where two men were living in the solitude. Offered hospitality for the night and a hearty and cheerful meal, the travellers wondered silently at the isolated men and their occupation.*

AS if in answer to our silent questioning, our host went to his bunk and drew forth from beneath it a human skull, which he said he kept there for good luck. Then he introduced himself as Ralph Glidden, and his partner as Arthur Taschenberger, collectors of Indian remains and relics for the Heye Foundation of New York City. The fact that they were digging up the skeletons and implements of the aborigines accounted for their presence in a place we least expected to find human habitation.

No one can realize the irresistible force of the social impulse until he has lived apart from his fellow-beings. Such was the case of these men. They had reached the place where the greatest blessing to them was another person to converse with. Hospitality was freely lavished upon us chiefly for the privilege of hearing another voice. Talk they must, after having addressed no one but themselves for many long days. A gasoline lamp on a stand between the bunks shed a strange light over these men, tanned and bleached until they looked more like natives of the wilds than subjects of modern civilization.

And while the evening winds arose, softly sweeping through the night, and while the waves pulsed and surged against the rock-bound shore below, they told tales of their excavations throughout not only Catalina but also the islands of San Nicholas and San Miguel. Upon the latter island, a barren waste of wind-swept sand, inhabited by only two people, an old shepherd and his wife, they had spent six months. Having been landed with their tools and supplies, they reared Camp Desolation upon the shifting sands, and each morning trudged to their diggings, nine miles away, through howling winds and sand-laden air. Besides carrying on their regular labors, they searched diligently for the body of the navigator and explorer, Cabrillo, supposed to have been buried upon that island; and the conclusion Mr. Glidden arrived at was that he did not believe that the ancient mariner found a last resting place there.

During the evening our hosts told of their activities in different parts of Catalina and of the abundant results of their research, which will be put into book form. Questioning Mr. Glidden, we learned that the great heaps of abalone shells on the mountain tops mark the location of ancient town sites, the squaws, generation after generation, carrying the shellfish up to the summit in nets. Also, these shell heaps mark the site of the yearly encampment. Near these mounds the graves of the dead are frequently found. Digging out the bodies is rather a delicate operation, for one misplaced blow means that a skeleton has been crushed and spoiled, the bones being extremely brittle after lying for generations in the ground. Before removing the exhumed remains, a photograph of each grave is taken, showing exactly the position in which the dead was buried. Generally the grave is very shallow, and the body placed with legs bent up and knees flexed. One picture showed the skeletons of sixteen infants lying in a row, victims, without doubt, of some epidemic; another showed a mother surrounded by her three babes. One skull held an



A PAINTING BY MARION KAVANAUGH WACHTEL—PAINTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1921, ON THE ISLAND OF CATALINA, CALIFORNIA
—*Courtesy of the Cannell and Chaffin Galleries*

arrowhead tightly wedged in the back of the head, telling the mute tale of tragic death. And all the many tons of earth removed from the graves has to be carefully sifted in search of smaller pieces of bone, implements or adornments.

The bones of the males prove that they were a tall race of men, and the skulls of the women give evidence of a higher degree of intelligence than that possessed by the men, due, Mr. Glidden remarked, to the fact that they had all the thinking and planning to do in order to rear their young, work around the camp, and secure food.

About nine o'clock we bade our hosts good night and went into the old house in front, used for the double purpose of storing provisions and skeletons. Upon the floor lay a tarpaulin. Using this for a mattres, we rolled up in our blankets and lay there, listening to the night wind and the continuous wash of the waves on the rugged shore. Finally I slept and dreamed of an earlier day, long before the advent of the white man. There were women toiling up the mountain sides, dragging nets filled with abalones, others were bending over fires or caring for children. In the background, squaws on bended knees were laboriously digging graves in the hard earth with no other aid than abalone shells. It was the age-old drama which has been enacted since the dawn of creation.

Early in the morning we arose and greeted our hosts, who were preparing breakfast. They told us to look around until the meal was ready; so we scrambled out on a jutting rock, against which the waves dashed steadily. Next we slid down upon the sand and followed the beach to the canyon, just beyond which we explored several patches of excavations, noting here and there odd bits of human bones. Soon the breakfast call sounded, and we retraced our steps and sat down to a feast spread in the wilderness—new biscuit, oatmeal, bacon, fried potatoes and coffee. And while the sun came journeying over the hills we lingered over our coffee, talking of many things in life, both primitive and social.

Finally we arose from the table. Our intention had been to complete the seven miles to the Isthmus, but this lap of the trip was not as pleasing as the country we had traversed, we were told; so we decided to return to Avalon. Our friends fastened down the tent flap securely and set out with us, for their diggins lay in the direction of our return. A mile down the road we parted, they striking off up the mountain side and we remaining on the trail. How easily and quickly these men strode along the rough mountain side, apparently without any effort. They were deprived of the society of mankind and all the soft living found in that society, but in return the law of compensation had allotted them bodily vigor and buoyancy in abundance.

Down in Cottonwood Canyon we found myriads of fresh tracks, and the paper discarded from our lunch of the previous evening torn to shreds. Imagine sleeping in such a busy place as that! After bathing in the cool running water, we sauntered along the winding road, rejoicing in the beauty of that calm, clear morning. The sun beamed down brightly upon hill and hollow, and sparkled over the blue waters of the deep. In order to cut off the loops and to seek new adventure, we frequently left the road and followed cattle trails instead, heading in the general direction in which we thought the road lay after circling around the mountains in a mighty arc. In this we were quite successful, and always found our way without mishap. In time we reached the steep cliff overhanging Middle Ranch Canyon. Far across the chasm, along the heights of Bull Rush Ridge, herds of wild goats were moving rapidly in the direction of the fastnesses beyond. There was method in their haste; hunters were shooting at them. On the still morning air came the echo of shot after shot.



Catalina Island, California, 1921 — *Painting in Oil by Elmer Wachtel*

About the middle of the afteroon cool winds began whipping up the canyon from the stormy west coast. Upon the trail at the head of the canyon we looked back upon a billowy sea of mist rolling inland and shutting out most of the landscape behind. Nearer and nearer came the mighty curtains of grey, the wispy fragments passing over the low barriers and rolling down the east slope of the mountains. Enveloped in the cool, shadowy mists, we gazed far out to sea, where the late afternoon sun lay gleaming over the tranquil ocean.

Night had descended upon the earth when we reached a bend in the road revealing the lights of Avalon. A rising moon shone brightly over the sparkling bay and threw a halo over the banks of mists lying upon the mountain slopes. It was a glorious night and a fitting close to the little journey amid the seagrit mountains of Catalina Isle.

POEMS OF THE GARDEN

By MILDRED STEWART and EMMA W. BARTON

THE RETURN

Would that I might have lingered in the heart
  Of sunlit pools, and stream-fed alder blooms,
Would that the hills had chained me, ne'er to part
  From yellow trails, and all the rock-walled rooms
Of Nature's fashioning; but action calls,
  And I must hie away to pygmy things,
Yet in my eyes shall live the flash of falls,
  And in my voice the note of him who sings
In evening glades, and treading in my step
  The buoyancy of blowing trees within
A sweep of wind, and in my thoughts the peace
  Of blossoms who know not the face of sin.

Mildred Stewart.

CANNAS

Yellow and red, yellow and red,
Flushing and flaming my garden bed
  Into a scatter of scarlet hue,
  The shade of the earth's own blood, the rue
Of a thousand wounds in her ageless breast,
The sharp vermilion of Neptune's crest
  As the dying sunbeam lights his head,
  Yellow and red, yellow and red.

Crimson and yellow, crimson and yellow,
Mask for Pierrot or gay Punchinello,
  Bending and raising bonnets of gold,
  Equally joyous of sun or of cold,
Color of nectar, splashing to foam,
Cape of the fairy and hood of the gnome,
  Tint of the moon as she swings in the sky,
  Shade of the gold-vested oriole's dye,
Gypsy blossom, blended in mellow
Crimson and yellow, crimson and yellow!

—*Mildred Stewart.*



WHERE FORMALITY MEETS NATURE IN A CALIFORNIA GARDEN. WILLIS POLK, ARCHITECT. RALPH STACKPOLE, SCULPTOR

EUCALYPTUS

Like gray-green plumes whose fronded tips
  Break into tints of aquamarine,
  Softly darkening to the sheen
Of watered shadows of great ships.

Like rows of slender, thoughtful girls,
  Vibrant with youth, secure in grace,
  The untamed air upon each face,
And ruffling their loosened curls.

Like a tall spear bereft of power,
  Some long gone Ajax stood it there,
  Despite its age it yet is fair,
Pale relic of some nobler hour.

Mildred Stewart.

AGATHA

A bit of California skies
With brightest gold shot through;
A radiant disk of yellow hue
And petals of celestial hue—
  That's you!
  Dear Agatha.

For wayfarer with weary eyes,
Our garden holds a sweet surprise
  In you!
  Bright Agatha.

You charm away his doubts and fears;
He's strong to meet the day, the years
  With you!
  Brave Agatha.

Emma W. Barton.

PLANNING A PARK FOR A SMALL TOWN

By MABEL URMY SEARES

IN the democratization of Europe that continent has one advantage which, though its past is our past, we cannot share. Occupied for centuries by communities in which the few lorded it over the many, Europe developed beautiful private parks and palaces, and castles with their moated walls and picturesque situations. As democracy gains headway and these distinctive pieces of property come into the possession of the people, we see hatred of one class so possess the other that property which should be the inheritance of all posterity is destroyed before it becomes adapted to the use of the newly liberated people.

In Paris, where keen appreciation of beauty is a possession of all the people, we find to our delight that the palaces of kings have become the art galleries and pleasure parks of the people. In Belgium where the people are half French, high on a picturesque point overlooking the river is a wonderful old castle garden that has been made into a public park. But here in America when these liberated peoples come to the land of the free for more liberty they seem to forsake the beauty of their old life as well as its burdens and plan for their children and posterity in general the commonplace checkerboard town or let a crossroads point grow into a town with no central park or recreation center. Blinded by centuries of submission such people have so superimposed their lack of ideas upon this fair land of California that even the wisely planned old plazas of the padres are ignored with criminal carelessness, and stupidity reigns in the land of the free. All that there is left for us to do in this generation, therefore, is to find some architect or landscapist who has studied the aristocratic gardens of Europe and ask him to give back to the people their inheritance of wooded dell and tree shaded hillside where the children can play on the lawn though surrounded by ugly city streets.



Frederick Sears
GARDEN OF THE VILLA FALCONIERE AT FRASCATI, ITALY

The following plan for turning a checkerboard into a maze of beautiful vistas has been set forth by Mr. Wilbur D. Cook, Jr., and Mr. George D. Hall, Landscape Architects of Los Angeles, for the city trustees of one of our enterprising towns with whose permission it is now published herewith.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT ON A PARK FOR SMALL TOWNS

In a recreation and playground park such as is here proposed, to be used by old and young, with the many activities and diversions contemplated, the scheme of paths and the circulation within the park is a matter of the utmost importance. The main building group, music court and dancing patio, into all of which many people will congregate at certain times, are provided with commodious and direct paths for approach and departure. The swimming pool head house is centrally located to the athletic field, gymnasium and tennis courts; and is readily approached from outside the park by fairly direct paths in all directions. To those entering the park from the northeast or southeast corners, a choice of interesting paths is presented either directly to the dancing patio and pergola overlooking the swimming pool, or into The Greeting, with its welcoming seats between the trees; or again into the Ornamental Section in the northern part of the park and, by a curving path in the southern part, visitors would reach the tennis courts, little children's lawn, gymnasiums and bleachers overlooking the athletic field. Straight paths bounding the athletic field give good communication between the ornamental section on the north, swimming pool on the east, the open air gymnasium on the south, the picnic grove on the west, and if desired between the athletic field and the auto park on the southwest. In the ornamental section a somewhat meandering scheme of paths will tend to keep these paths free from congestion, inasmuch as the logical cross cuts are already provided for.

To visitors especially, first impressions are often the most lasting and in "The Greeting," almost six hundred feet in length, with its central panel of lawn flanked by trees, walks and seats and terminal features of interest at either end, we have called for something that cannot but be impressive as a park-like gateway to what lies beyond.

The Music Court, with its rows of fixed seats, clean gravel floor and formally trimmed trees, would slope downward from the steps at the terrace to the two inconspicuous flights of steps leading up to the stage. The stage would be elevated at least three feet and behind it a drop curtain could be lowered for open air concerts in the music court, or raised for dancing in the patio.

The octagonal shaped terminals for the flanking pergolas could be curtained as dressing rooms in case of theatrical performances.

The music court would also be arranged so that open air moving picture shows could be given and the seating capacity of this music court is estimated at over two thousand, thereby making this court entirely suitable for the holding of conventions.

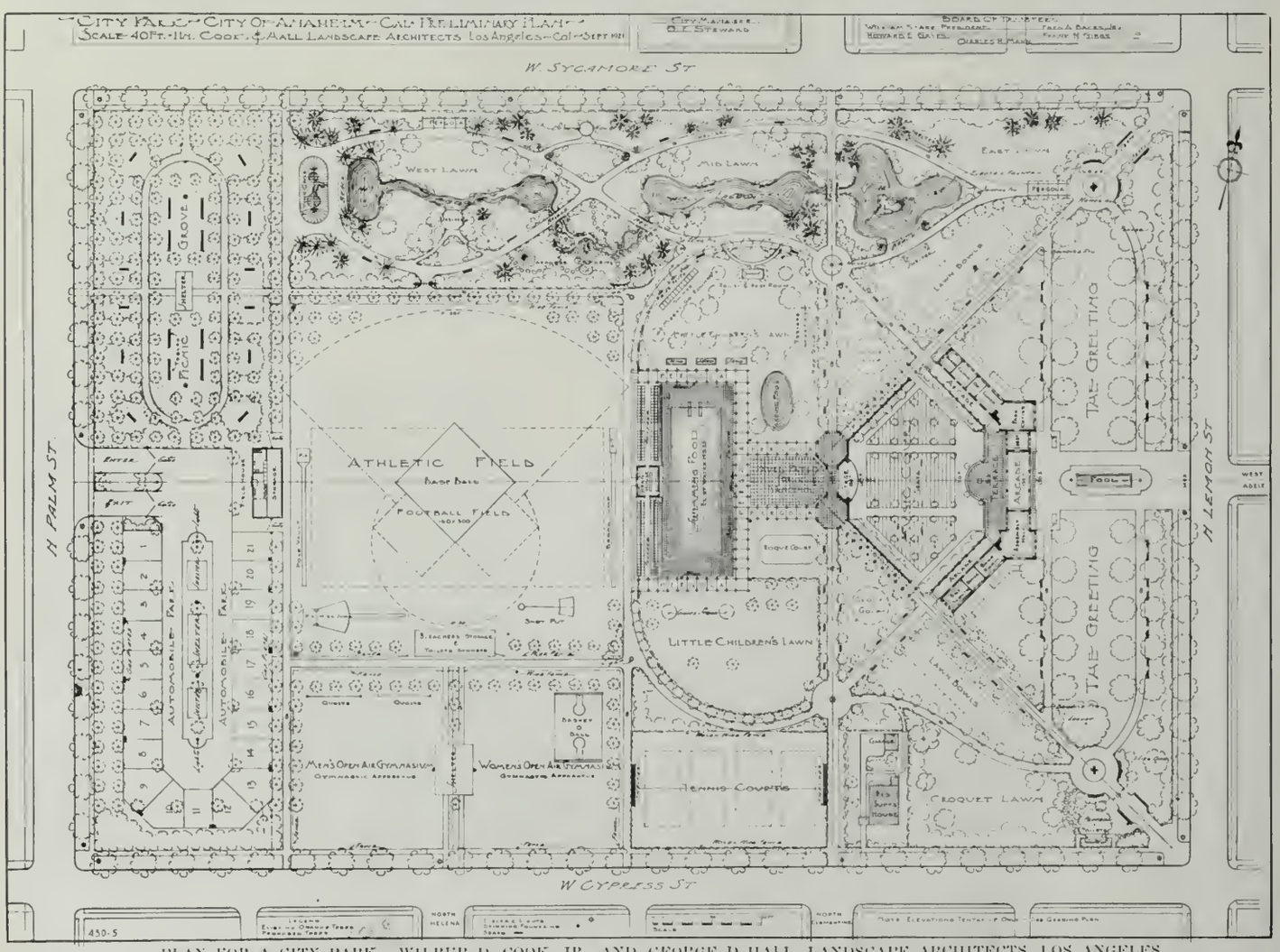
The swimming pool, occupying almost the exact center of the park area, is logically placed for service in accommodating those who have engaged in the active sports in the park and for those coming from outside the park to enjoy a swim. The pool has been designed to conform to intercollegiate requirements for races and aquatic sports, and to comply with the latest specifications laid down by the state board of health. It will be 50 feet wide and 150 feet long, varying in depth from two feet six inches to nine feet six inches near the diving end, where spring boards would be placed. The north, east and south sides will be enclosed by a pergola with wire netting backing, and these pergolas in connection with the dancing patio would give commodious space for those desiring to watch aquatic sports.

The water content of the pool when full would be approximately 350,000 gallons, and the water level has been established so that the overflow may feed by gravity the wading pool and system of lagoons in the ornamental section of the park. It is also proposed that the swimming pool water be utilized for a lawn sprinkler system to care for a large section of the grass areas and planting.

Two lawns for little children are provided, the one for very small children to be furnished with sand piles, teeters, swings, merry-go-rounds, wading pool and a rest house with toilet; the other, for larger children, with giant strides and other suitable apparatus, while leaving a considerable space for games on the lawn.

At various points in the open lawns of the park, lawn bowls, clock golf, and croquet are located, these being games that do not require unsightly equipment and yet furnish recreation to those who desire the quieter forms of sport. To the south of the dancing patio a sanded roque court, now rapidly growing in popularity, is located.

An area of concrete or gravel surface is planned for four tennis courts whose long axis will lie approximately north and south, the ideal orientation.



PLAN FOR A CITY PARK. WILBUR D. COOK, JR., AND GEORGE D HALL, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, LOS ANGELES

More than an acre is devoted to open air gymnasiums for men and women into which will be installed suitable gymnastic apparatus, as also space for basketball, quoits and other games.

The athletic field, lying just north of the open air gymnasiums, containing two and one-half acres to be surfaced with park gravel, will provide a baseball field, football field, running track if desired, and such field games as the pole vault, high jump, broad jump, discus throwing and shot putting. At the southern end bleachers will be erected for spectators.

Further to the north and paralleling West Sycamore street will be developed an ornamental park section of several acres in which a system of informal lagoons will occupy the central part, to be flanked by lawns and naturalistic planting. Curving paths, along whose courses will be placed benches, shelter, summer houses and pergolas, offering restful seats for those desiring to enjoy the diversified out look over park-like surroundings, are called for in the ornamental park section, in contrast to the straight paths in other sections of the park.

Centrally located in the ornamental section, a Japanese garden is to be developed, while at the western extremity a large aviary is planned. This aviary will form a terminus to the vista view from the pergola at the extreme east end of the park, where one can look down over the extent of the lagoon system crossed by several small rustic bridges, with naturalistic water side planting and reflection values. It is suggested that an electrical fountain be placed at the eastern end of the lagoon system, and that the electric lighting of the park be of a character to make this park safe and attractive for recreation after nightfall . The walks throughout the entire park are to be of gravel with an inconspicuous concrete edging set flush with the lawn surface. With the exception of the aviary and a monkey cage, to be of good architectural design, the shelters, pergolas and summer houses in the ornamental section are to be of rustic construction so as to conform to and become part of the naturalistic planting of this section, great care being taken to avoid the grotesque type of architecture so often found in natural park-like surroundings.

In the northwest corner of the park, more than an acre and one-half is to be developed as a picnic grove and except for the central path extending east and west, is to be shut off from the ornamental park section by border plantations. The picnic grove would have an entrance on West Sycamore street and North Palm street, while if desired it can be made accessible from the auto park on the south. The spirit of this picnic grove is to give the greatest possible amount of privacy and seclusion to those parties desiring to picnic, by having a high border plantation entirely surrounding the area and by developing numerous recesses, surrounded by shrubbery and trees, to accommodate individual parties of picnickers. For large gatherings tables and benches are located in the central panel where a commodious rustic shelter, with palm thatched roof, is planned. Facilities for cooking will be provided in this shelter, and receptacles for waste will be so located that there will be no excuse for failure to keep the surroundings neat and tidy. The existing orange trees have been made a factor in the design, making this development something that can be immediately carried out at small expense. Later, however, a taller growing type of tree with spreading branches will be planted to replace these orange trees, now to be used for immediate effect. The recesses in the planting, and the central panel would be seeded to a tough drought resisting grass or lippia, and the aim will be to develop this picnic grove in a truly park-like way, thereby correcting the faults so generally found in the average resort of this kind.

The auto park will be explained in the next number.



ENTRANCE TO A SMALL HOUSE WHOSE PLAN AND ELEVATION ARE PICTURED ON PAGE 17. H. F. WITHEY, ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE TO THE REMODELED HOUSE. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT

FROM SPANISH MISSION TO SPANISH MODERN

By ELMER GREY

THE living conditions which surrounded the Mission fathers were totally different from those we have today. Is it not right and proper, then, that even when building in the so-called Spanish style we give to these modern conditions adequate expression in our architecture? The Mission fathers built with crude tools. Many requirements and refinements which enter into the making of a comfortable house today were entirely unknown to them. If when building now in California we wish to build in the Spanish style because it is the one architectural tradition which California has, should we not recognize our altered living conditions and make our interpretation of the style conform to them? It seems to me so, and that is the point of view which is actuating many California architects nowadays and is responsible very largely for the present wave of so-called "Spanish architecture" which has swept over the country.

About a year ago I was called up on the telephone by a real estate man of Pasadena, who said that he had a prospective purchaser for an estate in Altadena, the sale hinging on whether or not the house could be suitably remodeled to meet the requirements of the prospective owner, and he wished me to look at it in order to determine the point. The place consisted of several acres of beautiful grounds and a house of considerable pretensions, the latter designed in the Mission style. The prospective purchaser wished to add five new bathrooms, several master's sleeping rooms and an entire service wing. Could it be done without spoiling the house, and was it worth while? I found the house exceptionally well built, with a foundation and wall studding more than adequate to carry an increased load. It was at a time when lumber and building materials in general, also labor, were very high. To enlarge it according to the prospective purchaser's demands would require an entirely new roof, but it would also save intact the entire foundation and almost all of the wall studding, the floors and the plastering. These would constitute a very large item, perhaps one-third of the cost of a new building, if not more. So it was decided to undertake it, and the purchase was made.



THE ORIGINAL HOUSE IN MISSION STYLE, ARCHED PORCH DARKENING THE ROOMS, DORMER WINDOWS ON A SLOPING ROOF OF TILE AND SMALL BEDROOMS

The practical problems involved I will not burden my readers with, but a few aspects which have to do with comfort and livableness and the matter of a necessary change of style warrant mention.

In the old house the living room was entirely devoid of sunlight; this was occasioned by a long Mission porch extending across the front, and which may be seen in the illustrations showing the house as it formerly was. This porch therefore had to be torn away, and with it went much of the old Mission style. In the second story, toward the south and overlooking an expansive view of the San Gabriel Valley, were three rooms which were rendered practically useless by the way in which a sloping tile roof jutted down into them. It not only reduced their size to a dimension which made them uncomfortable to live in, but the dormer windows of the old design did not provide them with adequate light and ventilation. These rooms also were on the best side of the house. In order to enlarge them to suitable proportions and remedy the defect of inadequate light for them, it was necessary to replace the old sloping tile roof with a flat roof. Here again the style of the house was materially altered to accomplish practical results. I mention these points to show that the design was changed, not arbitrarily and merely for the sake of a style, but because of very practical reasons. I am inclined to think, however, that there was ample justification for the change from an aesthetic point of view.



THE REMODELED HOUSE IN SPANISH STYLE ADAPTED TO MODERN CONDITIONS BY ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT, AND BUILT ACCORDING TO HIS SPECIFICATIONS BY PETER HALL, BUILDER

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES

By WILLIAM DUNKERLEY

PASADENA The Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association is very proud of its new quarters, and for that reason has arranged to show pictures of the plant in this issue. Every facility is afforded for the comfort and convenience of visitors to Pasadena, and at the same time club facilities are provided for members, with an efficient organization to take care of both. The organization now has 1,000 members and has set its goal at 2,000, which it is hoped will be secured during the coming year.

EL CENTRO The El Centro Chamber of Commerce has recently fitted up a rest room for women and children in the business section of the city. A fair will be held in El Centro during the latter part of October.

HERMOSA BEACH The Chamber of Commerce announces the election of Mr. W. E. Mellinger as secretary. Mr. Mellinger would like to receive printed matter published by other organizations.

INDIO Indio announces a Festival of Dates on October 21, 22 and 23, the first of its kind held. It is intended to make it international in character, all date-growing countries being invited to exhibit. An institute will be in progress daily, where the best informed date growers and specialists will give information on every phase of the industry.

SAN DIEGO San Diego Chamber of Commerce is planning to raise $75,00 in 75 minutes on September 30. This money will be used to buy an industrial tract of 1,000 acres in National City and Chula Vista, located on the Santa Fe; San Diego and Arizona Railway; harbor front; and have adequate street-car service. The land will be resold at sufficient increase to cover carrying charges, to such industries as the Board of Trustees believe will be successful in San Diego and can meet necessary requirements as to finances, operating staff, etc. Surplus funds received in the campaign will be used for the stimulation of established industries and for obtaining and fostering new industries.

SAN PEDRO The second annual Cabrillo Day celebration will be held October 14, 15 and 16 in San Pedro. The United States Navy is taking a big part in the events this year, particularly in the water pageant to be held Saturday night, October 15. All the ships of the Pacific Fleet will be open to visitors on the three days from 1 to 5 P. M., through the courtesy of Admiral Eberle.

The Chamber of Commerce has been successful in obtaining lower fire rates in the business district. In some cases a reduction of 35 per cent was secured.

LONG BEACH Ground has been broken for the new building of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, and it is expected to proceed rapidly with construction. Long Beach will entertain the Fourth District Chambers of Commerce on October 20.

LOS ANGELES In honor of Admiral Eberle and his staff, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce accorded a special naval luncheon to the newly appointed commander of the Pacific Fleet this month. It was the first opportunity afforded the business men of this section to make the acquaintance of this well-known officer, who pledged his support to interests of the Southland and his country.

Through action taken recently by the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, all the chambers of commerce in Southern California have pledged their support to the movement urging Congress to appropriate funds for a geodetic survey of the Pacific Coast. It is the desire of the Chamber to prevent further loss of life and loss of shipping from lack of proper knowledge of currents.

Reapportionment of voters in the state has been strongly endorsed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce along the lines provided in state and federal constitutions and laws. It points out that injustice will prevail unless representation is readjusted according to population figures, and the increase of residents in the Southland will require more legislators when reapportionment is made by the state assembly.

A large attendance at the California Flower Show, to be held in Los Angeles, October 20-26, is anticipated. An exceedingly beautiful display will attract the attention of all flower lovers as well as horticulturists. California raises 75 per cent of the flower seed grown in this country, and infinite variety of flowers that this annual exhibition affords will make it a memorable event.

The building program of Los Angeles for the first eight months of 1921 is $10,000,000 ahead of the same period for last year. This is a remarkable record for the city. Figures compiled in the Chamber indicate that over $46,000,000 is the value of buildings erected this year, while approximately $36,000,000 was the total for the first eight months in 1920.

Bank deposits have likewise shown a huge gain in this city. It is estimated that to date there has been a gain of $150,000,000 over the same amount deposited in 1920.

A huge choral program undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce will soon be launched. Miss Antoinette Ruth Sabel, a trained choral leader, will make a survey of the commercial and industrial houses from which the Chamber estimates she can secure 200,000 musicians and singers. It is Miss Sabel's plan to keep the identity of each organization's musical group, but train all of them so that they can unite in one great chorus for special occasions. Community singing is an old idea, but Miss Sabel will develop a number of new features in her choruses.

Each chorus will be self-supporting when it is thoroughly trained and a demand for the music of the groups arises.

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US. IV. ORIENTAL TRADE

By DABNEY DAY, *Vice President First National Bank, Los Angeles*

TEXAS is the biggest state in the Union. California is the second biggest.

California is the greatest oil producing state in the Union. Texas is the second greatest.

California faces the placid waters of the Pacific and has developed some splendid ports. Texas laves her feet in the Gulf of Mexico, and in its curving shore line finds one of the world's greatest harbors.

In the past both Texas and California have looked to Eastern centers for the money to carry on their development. Today they both face a new situation in the world, and no longer can we expect to build up our industries and develop our lands with Eastern capital.

We must build up our own industries with our own financial resources and find our own markets, for if we go East for money today we shall be obliged to compete in our offerings with the financial needs of the entire world.

Many similarities between Texas and California exist, and yet, notwithstanding this fact, because of our geographical location, the possibility of rivalry is eliminated, and by the mingling of their waters through the Panama Canal, a bond of fellowship and union has been established.

Not only have we looked to the East for our financial needs, but we have looked to the Atlantic almost exclusively for the development of the trade which would take care of the products of our soil and provide a market in which those products should be sold. When we consider that two-thirds of the world's population lies in the lands bordering the Pacific Ocean, and that Asia with its enormous area and vast resources of natural wealth and teeming millions of people is just awakening to her commercial possibilities, it is natural to assume that the Pacific is destined to become more and more the trading ocean of the future.

In 1917 Japan's cotton imports were valued at $250,000,000; 1918, $330,000,000, an increase of one-third; and in 1919, $360,000,000. A large portion of this cotton was grown in Texas. Japan and China will absorb in coming years more and more of our cotton and cotton goods. The products of Texas and California, in the future, should be sold in the Orient as readily as in the past they have been sold in Europe; and this new market should be developed just as soon as proper machinery is set up for economic manufacture and the question of economic distribution is worked out.

It occurs to me that one of the essential things needed in our program of trade development, especially in Texas, is to arrange our own affairs in the matter of systematic, co-operative marketing. I have given some thought to this matter since I have been in California and have found that wherever there exists a strong co-operative marketing system, a much smaller amount of the season's products are left in the hands of the producer. I long to see the great strength and power of Texas unshackled by the handicap which the lack of this system places upon her.

We have come to a time in the history of the nation when we must begin to think and act in world terms. This is the great producing nation and is just in its infancy as far as its production is concerned, and we must begin to develop other markets and new channels for the products of our soil. The European markets are not in a position, financially or otherwise, to consume our products, and it behooves us to turn our eyes westward and begin to think of the most economic method of creating markets over there for the distribution of our surplus supplies.

America is the financial capital of the world today, and if we expect to maintain this position, which has come to us by chance, we should, in addition to establishing these markets in the Orient, begin at once to develop our own talent and machinery for world trade. In this program, Texas and California had as well get into the running; for just as soon as we begin to establish our own manufactories, the sooner we will be able to develop new and varied markets.

For many years Great Britain has acted as middleman for the manufacture and sale of a large portion of our cotton to the world, and in addition to the large profits which have accrued to her, we have been obliged to repurchase the finished products at prices which are usually out of proportion to the amount we receive for the raw product. We have, at least to this extent, furnished Great Britain with the ammunition with which to build up a great world trade, and it occurs to me that it is high time for the business interests of the Southwest to give serious and thoughtful consideration to the manufacture and sale of its own products, and now that we have developed such splendid harbors, we were never in a better position to extend our trade to the Orient, not alone in the export of our raw material, but in the manufactured articles as well. Certainly no states are so well adapted by reason of their natural advantage and location, and the amount of surplus products, to begin in earnest the development of this Oriental trade. Let us begin to be to the Orient what England has been to us for so long.



A JAPANESE STEAMSHIP LOADING COTTON FROM SOUTHLAND FIELDS ON THE DOCKS AT LOS ANGELES HARBOR

Great achievements have often been wrought by great dreamers, and you know that mere aspiration is partial realization. Let us dream of the Great Southwest in a manner befitting our natural God-given heritages of area, richness of soil, sunshine, proximity of harbors, and brain and brawn of our native sons. It would not hurt us any, in the lazy Spring weather of finance, to take a little cat-nap just long enough to have this dream.

In this connection, I am reminded of a story I heard recently of an old negro man, who was asked why negroes never commit suicide.

"Well, Boss John, it is jes' like this: White folks worries and worries until they can't stand it no longer, but when a nigger is in trouble, he sits down under a tree to think it over, and the fust thing he knows, he jes' naturally goes to sleep."

So, if we can just utilize this trying time for a little sleep and diversion from our present trouble, and then awake refreshed and, with our thoughts turned from the surfeited Occident to the clamoring Orient, fix our eyes on the future of the Southwest as a great manufacturing district, the first thing we know, new markets will be opening up for us, occasioned by the contact of supply and demand.

One of the most important things that we must keep in mind in our plans for the development of these two states is a world-wide vision of altruism, which should be the guiding star in all our endeavors, and the spirit of co-operation and confidence in our trade relations with others—remembering that the proper conception of the brotherhood of man is the true basis of the solution of all of our present-day problems.

SOUTHLAND

Understanding Science

APROPOS of the popular desire for a reasonable interpretation of the Einstein theory, Professor Henry Russell, Director, Princeton Observatory—in Pasadena this summer doing special work at the Mount Wilson Observatory—told the following story.

Being himself one of America's most eminent astronomers capable of interpreting science to the lay mind, Professor Russell, on a recent visit to his confreres in England, was keen to observe the remarkable power with which British men of science present their discoveries for popular consumption. His anecdote of the scientist and the society girl is a case in point.

At a London reception where, as is the case in older centers of civilization, the youth of a community have opportunity to meet their elders, a charming young girl rushed up to a famous astronomer with the demand that he give her a definition of the Einstein theory. "You see," she said, "everybody knows that you and I are great friends, and they expect me to explain it to them." So the kindly scientist gave her a "definition", with the admonition that she must learn it by heart and repeat it exactly as he did. "Since the advent of Einstein we have learned to look on Time and Space, not as extensions but as a manifold." The young girl, with her British endowment of thoroughness, learned the words and gave her promise. Later in the evening she passed her friend again in the throng and with sparkling eyes and enthusiastic waving of both hands called to him, "It worked, it worked!"

The New Head of California's Institute of Technology

IN welcoming to California the new president of our Institute of Technology, we can, perhaps, best introduce him to those of our readers who need an introduction, by quoting from his recent public expression of appreciation of the scientific work of Madame Curie. The occasion was that of the presentation to Madame Curie, daughter of a scientific man in the technical schools of Poland, and twice recipient of the Nobel prize, the second time, alone, for isolating radium, of a hundred thousand dollars in the form of a gram of radium from the American people.

Chosen by the American people to make this presentation in their National Museum at the Capitol of the United States, Robert Andrews Millikan, Ph. D., Sc. D., now head of California's Institute of Technology, gave in simple, direct language, tempered by a genial appreciation of every day life, an understandable statement of the discovery and significance of radium. The address in full is published by the Institute in a reprint from *Science*, Vol. LIV, No. 1383, and it opens a door into modern science which, if entered, would protect the general public from exploitation by stock-selling, pseudo-scientists, whose untutored, half-baked theories fill the newspapers.

Dwelling in carefully chosen words on the importance of Madame Curie's discovery and on the historical truth that no discovery is an isolated event, Dr. Millikan's broad visioned survey of scientific development reversed the usual methods of technical speakers by calling attention to the point "that it is of incalculable importance that there should be people like those who have given this gram of radium to Madame Curie, who have a vision that extends, not to this generation only, but to the generations that are to come a hundred, two hundred years ahead, and who consciously set about starting such a train of scientific discovery.

The therapeutic significance of radium in retarding the growth of malignant cells in the human body, and thus prolonging life, makes it highly desirable, observed the speaker, to introduce in all large cities radium hospitals of the kind which exist in Boston, New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Los Angeles and several other places, and which Paris is now to have because of the gift to Madame Curie. To quote at this point:

> But from my point of view the insight which radium gives into the nature of matter is of vastly more importance than any possible effects it has in the cure of disease or in the alleviation of pain. Twenty-five years ago if we had been told that any kind of matter possessed the property of throwing out projectiles with a speed which reaches a stupendous value of twelve thousand miles per second, we would have said "impossible." When you recall that the super-guns which bombarded Paris could not eject a projectile with a speed of more than about a mile per second, you see how feeble imitations of nature we have as yet been able to produce. * * * * * * * *
>
> What I am now pointing out is the growth in our conception of the world, the growth in the thoughts of men that has come from scientific studies. When Galileo discovered the moons of Jupiter he was doing about as useless a thing from the standpoint of its immediate applicability to human relations as he could have found to do. And yet he started off the train of thought which has made this industrial age what it is, and therein lies the tremendous significance of a discovery of the kind which we are honoring tonight.
>
> We are so close to the age in which we live that we do not see what it means; we do not see it in its relations to other centuries. And therefore I should like to take you up in an Einstein airplane that violates all the relations of time and space so that you may see with me a few spots in time and geography. To the banks of the Euphrates and see a picture which Professor Breasted shows of the inhabitants of that region tilling the ground with a crooked stick as they have done in exactly the same way for at least four thousand years. To the plains of India where millions of men go out to the fields in the morning with only a handful of grain—all they have to eat for the day of long and arduous work! What is wrong with the world? Fly back to this country. See a train bearing five hundred tons of produce from Texas pulled up on a great Mississippi ferry without even uncoupling the engine. See it fifteen minutes later ready to distribute its huge load of foodstuffs, raised with the aid of automatic planters, tractor-plows, and steam threshers, to the millions of inhabitants in the eastern half of our country. Now what is the significant difference between the two pictures? In this country the cheapest paid laborer gets more than twenty times as much, in actual goods to be purchased with his money, as does the man in India or China. In other words the unskilled laboring man in America has more than twenty slaves, iron slaves, each of the same effectiveness as a common, India laborer, who are doing his work for him. Why? Because a few hundred years ago Galileo and others in Western Europe got the idea that it is important to study out how nature works.
>
> When you look at what has already been done by the advance and application of modern science, you begin to see that, after all, the important thing in this world is not the immediately practicable; the important thing is the growth of the human mind, the development of a few big ideas.
>
> Other things come from that, and therein lies the far-reaching significance of the experiments with radium; they have opened our eyes to new possibilities; they have revealed the existence of new sources of energy which some time we may be able to tap, and with the aid of which we may perhaps enrich human life in as yet undreamed of measure.

Belief in the reality of moral and spiritual value is, in Dr. Millikan's creed, the most important thing in the world. But second to that he puts the practical belief in the spirit of Galileo and other great builders of this modern, scientific age—this age of the understanding and control of nature.

The California Edison Company at C. I. T.

Reports of the plans formulated by the Executive Council of California Institute of Technology, of which Dr. Millikan is called to be Chairman, instead of assuming the onerous title of President, give a gratifying view of a great graduate school of mathematics, physics and chemistry in connection with the engineering departments already established. But of more intense interest to the local layman is the announcement that the Institute is so fortunate as to have arranged close association with one of California's most far-seeing group of busiress men and engineers who constitute the directors of the Southern California Edison Company. This company is building a high tension laboratory at the Institute in which will be worked out not only important scientific problems having to do with the structure of matter, but in which will be attacked the most important commercial problem of the next fifty years, namely that of the improvement in method of distributing power from waterfalls and coal fields.

OPINION

The Disarmament Conference

THE Disarmament Conference at Washington promises to be one of the most momentous events of our age. That conference must be a success; and still it will fail unless the movement is heartily supported by public opinion.

Since the World War, a great revolution has taken place in diplomacy. International problems are no longer solved by a few specialists, who draft secret treaties and pledge to their maintenance the life and resources of nations slumbering in blissful ignorance until the dawn of the fatal day.

As the people have been given a voice in the shaping and carrying out of domestic policies, so it is now conceded that they should be kept adequately informed concerning their international rights and obligations.

With this new privilege of exercising a positive influence in international relations, goes the corresponding responsibility of making a thorough and dispassionate study of world problems. Without delay and with much earnestness, therefore, the American people should give serious thought to the coming Conference, and to the possible solutions which they may be called upon to reject or to ratify.

We should first resolve to make the Conference a success. Through our unfortunate political dissensions, we have materially retarded the readjustment which should have followed the victory of the Allies. The hour has come to adopt a constructive policy. The opportunity is now ours to do something of lasting value for mankind.

Naturally, we have to rely upon the newspapers for much of our information; still, we must beware not to follow any one of them blindly. Already, the press has originated two distinct currents of opinion, which may be detrimental to the success of the Conference. Some editors show no faith in the Conference, and others expect from it more than it can humanly bring. The former are unduly skeptical about the moral and political improvement of mankind; the latter forget the lessons of psychology and have lost contact with the stern realities of life. Both of these moral and intellectual pitfalls should be sedulously avoided. Slow and painstaking though it be, the evolution of our race toward higher forms of organization can not be denied; hence, it is within our power to take a forward step in the coming international discussions. Nevertheless, sentiments and ideals which have been carefully nurtured in the minds and hearts of millions for centuries will not yield readily to a new philosophy of human relations. It is not, therefore, a spectacular flight to the desired goal that we can expect, but an arduous and cautious march through a very rugged country. Such is, on this sphere, the law of progress.

Meanwhile, it is well to realize the complexity of the problem which is being attacked. Before the weapons of war fall from the hands of men, their hearts must be freed from much of their ancestral hatreds and their minds liberated from unfounded fears.

Nations, it is true, as well as individuals, must stand ready to defend their honor and their existence, but the interpretation of what is necessary to their honor and security is a very changeable factor, and here lies an opportunity for vast improvement. In order to avoid sad disappointments, let us admit, however, that, for the present, there seems to be a minimum beyond which the principal Powers will not go.

We will make little progress with England, for example, unless we can give her assurance that her vital relations with the Empire will not be interfered with. France will not listen to land disarmament unless she is given some guaranty of efficient protection against renewed invasion of her territory. Japan will demand an outlet for her population and enterprise, as her inalienable right to life. We will, probably, demand that the Pacific be not under the control of any Asiatic Power, that China and Russia be given the opportunity of guiding their own destinies, and that all nations be admitted to co-operate with them in the development of their resources.

These are some of the problems that will challenge the highest statesmanship of the delegates to the Disarmament Conference. They are, as well, the problems that must interest the American people, for, from the masses of the people may come the expected solution. There is a deep feeling for justice, and also a wealth of common-sense which lies dormant in the heart of a democracy and which, at the critical moment, may win the day. It is not too much for combined forces of leaders and peoples to bring closer together, in harmonious and confident co-operation, races and nations which will surely engage again in a murderous conflict, unless the already threatening causes of a new war are speedily and efficiently removed.

PAUL PERIGORD.

The Banker's Convention

ALTHOUGH business men recognize the fact that the United States can never return to its former commercial isolation as regards world trade, it is an accepted fact among financial authorities that few realize that it is our isolation which is doing more than any one factor to delay the return to normal business conditions. Lack of co-operation between business men, bankers and manufacturers in various sections of this country has led to the creation of local depressions which are unnecessary and could be obviated by broad policy of intersectional co-operation. This co-operation, it is known, must be and will be extended to the development of international trade and credits. In this way much of the unemployment now existing will be done away with and manufacturing for world trade will again become active.

The Forty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will assemble in Los Angeles, Monday, October 3. The general sessions will open Tuesday. The convention will last until Friday, October 7. The officers of this great financial association feel that in this convention lies the means of obtaining that co-operation among the banking and business interests of the country which will go a long way toward bring the country back to a normal condition.

The American Bankers' Association has had other conventions since the Armistice, but it has been impossible at these gatherings to do more than merely attempt to solve post-war problems. It is now believed that sufficient time has elapsed to allow the financial and business world to get its bearings and to move forward to the solution of many of the war-created problems now facing the world in general and the United States in particular.

There will be important addresses before the convention covering subjects of international credits and the development of international trade. On the former subject, Sir Drummond Fraser, K. B. E., will speak on the "ter Meulen bond scheme". On the latter subject there will be an important address on "Free Zones and Free Ports."

The general convention sessions will take place October 4-7, inclusive. The convention will be called to order by John S. Drum, President of the American Bankers' Association. After the invocation by Bishop W. B. Stevens, the address of welcome will be delivered by J. M. Elliott.

JAY SPENCE,
Vice President and Cashier, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



Mabel Watson

THE REV. DR. ROBERT FREEMAN, MINISTER OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF PASADENA; MEMBER OF KIWANIS



Mabel Watson

ROY C. DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE PASADENA KIWANIS CLUB, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., OF PASADENA



Hartsook

LESLIE B. HENRY, GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA FOR KIWANIS; MANAGER PASADENA BRANCH OF BLYTHE-WITTER COMPANY

Kiwanis

By LESLIE B. HENRY

EVERY man approaching normalcy in his impulses experiences in some degree the desire to serve society unselfishly.

The majority of such men when contemplating satisfaction of that high desire are inclined to turn from their usual employment (perhaps because of the material profit derived from it) for the opportunity to put forth the "higher effort."

Practical men—practical in the sense that they have sufficiently weighed results against the effort required to win them in order to show a fair level of success in their accustomed fields of endeavor—are apt to prove most hesitant in entering the field of altruistic effort, notwithstanding the desire they have to serve.

These three truths are big in the raison d'etre of Kiwanis Club, International, and the speedy association within it of over fifty thousand business executives and professional men situated in over five hundred cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

Kiwanis is at once an educator in service, and the opportunity for service. Its motto is "WE BUILD."

As an educator Kiwanis is merely a great sounding board that crashes back as a single institutional thought that which the fifty thousand constituent minds have brought to it as the findings of individual experience. Among such community thoughts is this:

That he who would serve the community unselfishly in an unusual field must first respect his usual employment as his opportunity for the most effective social service of which he is capable as an individual. In other words, that the Kiwanis lawyer, doctor, groceryman, banker or whatnot who gives his energies unstintingly first to the highest ethical pursuit of his business in the service of those who look to him trustingly for the best of ministration in that field is doing something more than business.

Kiwanis teaches its members that their home and therefore their home interests do not end with the four sides of the lot on which their particular residence chances to stand, but extend to the furthermost limits of the community in which they dwell; that the taxes paid into a city, county, state or national treasury when expended constructively for the development, betterment and beautification of our country is not less an investment than the money paid for a piece of family furniture for his exclusive enjoyment; that the moral and physical and educational tone of his own particular children or the school which they attend can not possibly be of greater importance to him or them than the corresponding tone of children and institutions located elsewhere in the community since the latter are certain to be eventually determinants of the final social level of his brood at maturity; that the sanitation, fire and police protection, upkeep of the streets, beautification of the parks, character of the public and quasi-public buildings and the care of the indigent of the whole city can not be rated lower in importance than corresponding features of his domestic establishment if he and his family are to have a home about them worthy of any man's residence and populated by people worthy of any man's acquaintance and love.



CAPTAIN PAUL PERIGORD, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, C. I. T., LATE OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION, WHOSE EDITORIALS IN CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND HAVE ATTRACTED WIDE ATTENTION

It teaches each member above all to strive to educate himself beyond the influence of prejudice, class distinctions, racial antagonisms, religious and political intolerances and all of the hateful forces which continuously are being brought into play by those seeking to ensnare the decisions of the ill-informed. This it does that neither demagogues on the rostrum nor the poisoned ink from hate impassioned editors' pens may bring about through chicanery decisions in matters vitally affecting his fellows of whatever race or color which once arrived at in a half-light of truth are only with extremest difficulty, if ever, cast out even under the full light of subsequent knowledge.

The process of this instruction is simple. First the members of each individual Kiwanis club are selected on the basis of two representatives of every line of business and profession in the community. Two are selected so that none may say that one lawyer or doctor or banker is presented by the club as the best or only one worth while in the city, and so that within the club any previous thought on the part of the elected member that he was there to make clients or customers of his fellows would be lost. These members then shake off the formality of the previous associations, where such existed, and through the substitution of intimacies of address and conversation gradually break down the barriers which application to business prompts all to build in some measure between the real man and the public.

Before that membership speakers of acknowledged grounding in their subjects are brought each week to discuss business, political, civic, moral and educational matters of current interest. Men of affairs in neighboring countries are had when available that through them Kiwanians may get a closer view of the activities and motives, aspirations and regrets of those who though exhibiting the externals of foreigners are after all brothers and fellows in a world which owes them not one whit less of liberty and happiness than ourselves.

Committees within the club are appointed to investigate every matter of local importance. Where such matters are of a controversial nature and outside the religious or

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

purely personal political nature representatives of both sides are asked before the club. In politics where principles and not merely personal ambitions of candidates are at stake the club may throw its influence by voted resolution and active campaigning, as was done in the Pasadena club under President Roy Davis when the city commissioners attempted to sidetrack the city manager form of government after an overwhelming majority of the voters had adopted it.

Keen interest in international happenings is continuously urged upon the members because of the tremendous force our country can bring to bear in any international controversy, and because of the cross currents of interest within our own country which seemingly have but one purpose among them—the prostitution of our national power to the service of their particular hatred, prejudice or material interest.

Because of the international character of Kiwanis the last national convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, was rendered particularly notable by the splendid participation of the Canadian representatives. As part of their program they staged a pageant of military periods in British history from the time of the Crusaders to the fields of Flanders. It was not a mere parade of British military prowess, but by military periods indicated how many wars England had fought to bring such institutions as freedom of the press and speech, liberty in religious observance, direct representation in free parliament, etc., up out of the ages to our democracies throughout the world.

As a final indication of what Kiwanis interests of an educational nature are this short review of the tentative program of speeches for the California District convention to be held in Pasadena, October 7-8, will serve:

"The Value of International Interests to Kiwanis, With Particular Reference to British-American Canada" by Captain Paul Perigord, former member of the French High Commission to the United States.

"California's Fiscal Requirenents, With Particular Reference to The Income Tax as a substitute for present Forms of State Taxation," by Mr. Max Thelan, former president of State Railroad Commission of California.

"Liberty Versus License Under The American Constitution" by Judge Benjamin Bledsoe, United States District Court.

"Capital's Duty To Labor, The Public and Itself—Information," by Mr. Henry S. McKee, vice-president, Merchants National Bank, Los Angeles.

HEIGHO AND CHEERY-O

Tune
(Princeton Cannon March Song)
By ROBERT FREEMAN

From field and store, from legal lore,
From desk and mart we come;
And every claim and every name
Are blended here in one.
We leave without the clamant shout
Of all our business strife,
And one and all we heed the call,
KIWANIS call to LIFE.

CHORUS

Heigho and Cheery-O!
All ye keen men, clean men, ho!
Ho! All good Indians,
Here good fellowship shall flow.
(Shout) Wow! Wow! Wow!
Hail, hail, Kiwanis hail!
Hail ye men who will not fail,
Men we need, men who lead,
Men who fight for the right,
Men of K. — K — Hail!

THE SUBJECT OF BETTER FILMS

By IDA MAY PARK,
Motion Picture Director

IT is gratifying to every maker of motion pictures to know that the "better films" movement is well under way. For the film industry has not been wholly to blame for the commercialism of its ways.

There was a long period during which it was useless for a producer to sponsor anything but a sensational picture; when the lure of the screen was dependent upon its array of dramatic philandering.

Lately, however, several better, cleaner pictures, such as "The Old Swimmin' Hole," "Over the Hill," "The Miracle Man" and "Humoresque,' have made their highly-successful appearance. Their very success has spurred the entire industry to the accomplishment of better things, and I do not believe that there is anyone in the film colony who does not heartily relish this change for the better.

It is true that the good in drama should obtain just as the better elements of actual life should take precedence over the grosser ones. Nevertheless, in getting this good to obtain, there is no reason why motion picture producers should be forced to cater to the viewpoint of the seven-year-old child exclusively. As in the legitimate stage drama, motion pictures should be for thinkers, for heads of families, while, at the same time, there should of necessity be plays of sufficient simplicity and wholesomeness for the veriest child to see with understanding.

The advent of women into the making of films is, I believe, a step for their betterment. Not that I am an advanced feminist. However, I am forced to believe in the refining influence of the woman's touch, which can be fully manifest in screen productions as well as in the home.

The Southland, with its glorious climate, its perfect camera facilities, has become the home of the film industry. We, the picture-makers, endeavor to shape our own lives in accordance with time-honored conventions. There are none of us who desire either to sponsor salaciousness in the industry that is winning us our bread, nor to act in situations whereby the chastity of our personal lives may be questioned by the merest inference.

In addition, it is gratifying to us to know that better thinkers, the philosophical class of society, have taken up the "better films" question. It proves that motion pictures are not merely a fad, and that the actual magnitude of the film industry does not depend upon temporary standards. It lends us morale, and we are glad to hold out our hands to show our gratitude.

We are anxious to be behind a movement for betterment of conditions. We will, and can, forge ahead only in proportion with the support and cooperation given us by the public



MRS. DE GROSSE, WHO, AS IDA MAY PARK, HAS USED THE LOCATIONS OF THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE IN HER PRODUCTION



ARNOLD KRAUSE, VIOLINIST AND TEACHER

THE VIOLIN AND BOW

SOONER or later the great of the world come to California. Musicians and painters, incognito or with blasts of the trumpets, come to enjoy a rest from their labors or to work in the wonderful sunlight. Sometimes they leave fine paintings in the homes of the wealthy, some times a simple violin mender enjoys the company of the elect because he understands their art as does no one else in the city. Kubelic came and sending for our best expert on violins, Koodlach, asked him to choose from a collection of bows those best suited to his violin. Not that the great player did not know when he played with a good one, but he had so many bows, from Dodd and from Tubbs that they needed to be classified. Krause has a beautiful violin which Koodlach has mended and kept in repair. Important Stradivarius violins are placed in his keeping and for love of bow and fiddle there is no other so full of interesting anecdote.



ETHEL CLAYTON IN HER HOME IN LOS ANGELES



EAST ENTRANCE TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. GARDEN APPROACH



MAIN OFFICE, FINANCE AND INFORMATION

The New Quarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association of Pasadena California



SECRETARY-MANAGER'S OFFICE—WELL LIGHTED AND COMFORTABLE



MAIN DINING ROOM—OPEN EVERY WEEK DAY TO MEMBERS



CLUB DINING ROOM—AT THE DISPOSAL OF LOCAL CIVIC CLUBS



PASADENA'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE, WHICH IS ALSO A GENERAL RECEPTION ROOM

FOR VISITORS AND FOR MEMBERS---COMFORT AND A CORDIAL WELCOME



LOOKING INTO LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM

THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Edited by ELLEN LEECH

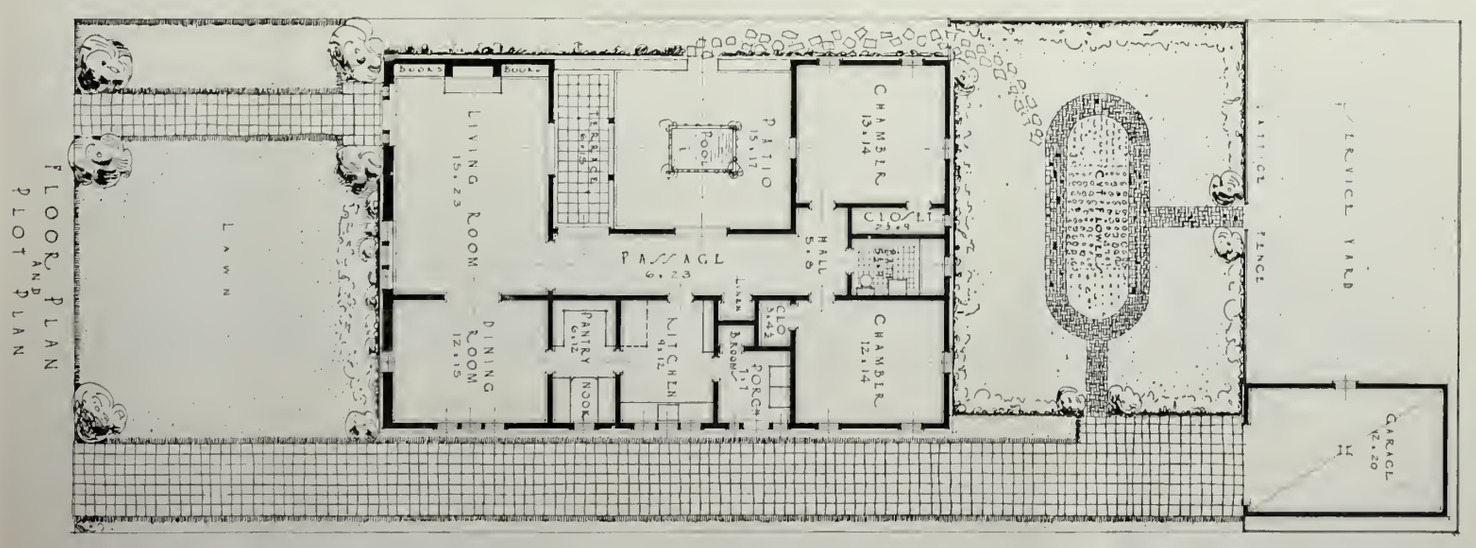
In reds a very great novelty is Grevillea Banksii. Its dazzling inflorescence attracts the attention of everyone. Erica Pres. Felix Faure, a large tubed heather is especially noticeable. The Dwarf Pomegranate, which grows scarcely more than a foot high, is most noticeable when planted in hedges. Its coral red flowers are present for at least eight months in the year. The red-leaved, red-flowered Crabapple (Malus floribunda purpurea) was introduced from France in 1913. This is a most desirable small tree for three features—foliage, flowers and fruit, according to D. W. Coolidge.

The yellow Dendromecon, Cassia splendida, a large growing, fall-blooming species, and one or two new Cytisus (Brooms) are among the yellow flowering plants locally introduced by us. The white, very fragrant, winter blooming Buddleia Asiatica and some others for their foliage and flowers were introduced through our instrumentality.

Carpenteria Californica produces large, white, fragrant flowers, and with proper pruning makes a most attractive garden shrub. Dendromecon rigidum, the glorious yellow tree Poppy, should be found more generally in our large gardens. It becomes a large shrub and it is literally true that it is in flower every day.



A CHARMING SMALL HOUSE WITH PLAN BELOW. H. F. WITHEY, ARCHITECT, WESTERN AVE.



A SUBSTITUTE FOR A SCHOOL OF DESIGN

BECAUSE of the absolute lack of any museum in Southern California where our young people can see the work of the master craftsmen of the past, California Southland is asking the traveler and the artist now sojourning in California to contribute pictures and reminiscences of objects of art seen abroad. No race of fine designers fit to mold California's wonderful clays into expressions of the best art can come of a people who let the youth of the community grow up ignorant of what the world has already done. One does not go out onto the desert with a few pieces of iron and rubber tube hoping to make an automobile superior to present makes. He must know what has been done in that line and then he can lead his profession if he has it in him to lead.

With frequent photographs and letters, with lessons in design by the noted designers like Ernest Batchelder and the trained sculptors like Maud Daggett whom we have here working daily among us, we hope to start and encourage a School of Design which The Southland needs much more at present than it does schools of painting or literature.

The accompanying sketch and illustration shown by courtesy of the City of Paris art rooms at the Ambassador Hotel are published as a suggestion from Mr. Charles Gassion and contain the hint of things to come.

The Editor.



ENSEMBLE OF FRENCH ANTIQUES, EQUALLY APPRECIATED FOR THE MORNING SALON OR RECEPTION ROOM
Courtesy of City of Paris, Ambassador Hotel

FRENCH FURNITURE IN CALIFORNIA

By CHARLES GASSION

DO you remember the calm serenity of the Petit Trianon in Versaille, the private home of the martyr queen Marie Antoinette?

Do you recollect your thoughts at twilight when you were told by the guardian, "It's closing time" and marched away with regret? Seeing the sunset and the chestnut trees reflected in the pool, you decided that you would come back the next day.

On the morrow the rose marble columns, the arch windows of the facade opening on a splendid marble terrasse seemed to greet you and you descended to the flower garden and entered the dear old XVIII century home.

You felt that although you had your automobile wrap on, you were just as much at home as if you had your "robe a paniers" and perrueque poudrée."

You were gazing through the glass windows into the garden and found the beautiful harmony of color between the exterior and the interior. You immediately felt that the artists of that period found the secret of bringing the beauties of nature into the most intimate corner of the home. You had the intuition that the truth had been told in the beautiful harmony of lines.

This is the atmosphere which fine French pieces carefully selected, give to the native California home which they adorn. California is more blessed in beautiful nature than is France. Let us then study to express this beauty in our homes in fine lines and the exquisite tones of brown hills in summer, or the soft greens of spring.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

By MORRIS RATHBURN

SINCE California's Industrial and Trade Exposition has passed into history, there has been much speculation regarding the effect upon business of this widely ranged display of Southern California Products. The enormous attendance, large number of buyers from all parts of the West, including remote Alaska, Philippine Islands, Costa Rico, Mexico and Liberia, indicated unprecedented success.

There was no doubt of this, but since the Exposition was designed as a trade stimulating movement, the question naturally arises, did the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers sell all that was expected?

Questionnaires sent out by the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of which the Exposition was given, indicate that the business done was most satisfactory. The records show that in addition to liberal purchase on the floor of the Exposition, many buyers placed larger orders with the factories direct. One of the most satisfactory features of the Trade Exposition was in the attracting of new buyers for this territory.

Hundreds of new accounts were opened, which presage future trading of large denomination.

Perhaps one of the most far-reaching effects of the Exposition was in the education of the public of Los Angeles to work for the com-

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



THE CENTER OF INFORMATION AND INSPIRATION AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, MARKET WEEK—MR. A. G. ARNOLL AND HIS CORPS OF EFFICIENT ASSISTANTS

munity the Chamber of Commerce is doing. In the casual heresay that the Chamber's activity, the public generally too frequently believes that its sole occupation is in extending courtesy to distinguished guests of the city, or in so-called boosting. The Exposition demonstrated that the organization has been highly efficacious in developing Los Angeles industrially, in bringing factories here and adding to the pay-rolls and the number of citizens in gainful occupations.

Even Chamber members frequently do not realize the wide range of activity of the organization. Those engaged in industry naturally look only to the industrial activity of the organization, knowing little of its work in developing foreign trade, and agriculture, or its safety department, the service to tourists in providing them housing accommodations, its pioneer work in aeronautics, the advertising of the city abroad, and the many functions of its executive offices. Likewise, those engaged in foreign trade are familiar only with the activities of that department, and do not realize that half a dozen other important departments are functioning constantly.

The big Exposition visualized the concrete efforts of the Chamber in bringing Los Angeles before the world as a manufacturing center and a distributing point. The successful exhibit will do much toward establishing the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in the minds of the public as a strong, active, intelligent organization of more than 8200 members, whose work is for the community good and development in various lines of activity.

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The hostess ever put to it to evolve something new for the entertainment of her dinner or luncheon guests, often spends considerable time in the preparation of favors.

Some hostesses have utilized in this connection a new product of California's citrus groves with pleasurable results. The successful entertainers referred to have found in the preserved orange product of the Blossom Studios of San Fernando a table delicacy and something suitable for favors.

The illustrated and copyrighted limmerick place cards are furnished free.

Mrs. Mae H. Schwinger, a member of the San Fernando Ebell Club, originated the product and the ideas embodied in its sale. She brought it out when the ways and means committee of her club was looking for funds for a club house. The plan has attracted attention of a national sort and a letter of inquiry was received even from China from the wife of the American Ambassador, who was interested in a plan for financing a local club.



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SMART CLOTHES FOR SMART CALIFORNIANS

THE EPOCH IN CLOTHES
A Word to the Women Who Wear Them

HERE in Southern California we are developing a consciousness of, and a conscience concerning our traditions. We are on tiptoes to preserve our integrity. We believe, from the standpoint of Art, if not of Life, the best that we have done is about the best that is humanly possible to do, with perhaps a mental reservation in favor of modern equipment.

What is picturesque in our life today is largely reminiscent of the "Splendid Idle Forties"—to borrow a useful phrase.

We have today the same old conditions of sun and sea and sky, of mesa and of mountain. The same old El Camino Real over which our high powered motors flash today carried the fashionables of that older day—a sort of perpetual Conductor of Hospitalities.

The Country Club, in architecture and furnishings reproducing more or less faithfully the old Hacienda, carries on its lavish hospitalities and preserves the tradition of a countryside at once beautiful, kindly, tolerant and warm with human impulses and social contacts.

The picturesque, however, is always a thing of delicate balance. Ever so slight a displacement throws the picturesque into the grotesque. In the matter of dress even a few city blocks can put it out of focus.

And so it happens, alas, that we cannot walk through any busy thoroughfare—let us say in Los Angeles—without encountering examples of misplaced picturesqueness. We are reminded not of the Donna Ysobel, a knowing and highly decorative person, who wielded a deadly fan, and decked her graceful person with scarfs and shawls and combs and earrings and all the fol de rols befitting her age and station—a station well within the high walls of the family patio, be it said. Rather are we reminded of that less beauteous, less sheltered figure, in the history of our later development—the hardy companion of the Forty-niner who shared the rigours and perils of his camps with a fine courage, but with a discrimination less fine and with hardly any restraint, went about the subsequent business of feminine fripperies.

In a season of mad contradictions when anything and everything is claimed as the prevailing mode, the one clear and insistent note is the Spanish influence—a note uttered to the woman of Southern California as if it were a special dispensation to fit her into her Spanumbrian environs. If this creed means anything at all, it means that the season's styles at high tide are most admirably adapted to our uses here and now, for the life of patio, country club, garden and ball-room. But as we regard the immortal beauty of the California tradition, let us equip ourselves with street clothes that are the best we can afford in cut and texture but let them be inconspicuous, as we equip our Spanish houses with good but not picturesque plumbing. Let us learn from the well dressed French woman to have our trotteur frocks cut on as simple lines as possible and to give our best attention to the details of gloves and shoes, veils and bags. Accessories tell the tale.

This year, when fashion decrees are at sixes and sevens, is the year for milady to choose her own best silhouette. A letter from Paris tells that the writer observed seven distinct silhouettes at a fashionable gathering. That there should be seven possible silhouettes is amazing; that they should appear simultaneously in Paris is almost unbelievable.

To speak of the lengthened skirt is to embark on an uncharted sea. In no other way can a fashion writer lose all reputation for veracity with such dispatch. Skirts are long and short, but few of them are all long, or all short. All hems come down part of the way; some hems come down all of the way but you can't get all of the hems down all of the way and personally the writer does not believe that the women of this country are going to throw into the discard so wonderful a style as the shorter skirt has proved itself to be. Modifications of it, however, in its briefest aspect are to be desired and are indicated in all the late models. As to the fashionable width of skirts, again authorities disagree and skirts are shown both straight and narrow and of bouffant fullness.

The sleeve of the new gown, like that of the new blouse, is its salient feature. Growing out like the wings of an angel it bears the important lines of trimming. Often too, it is of a contrasting material and even color.

Many of the new blouses are simply straight panels front and back joined at the shoulder lines with rows of trimming, often with open work, the long flowing sleeve of a great width, cutting in little short of the waist line.

Coming again to the remarkable possibilities of the Spanish inflections in the season's modes for our uses here, on the Southern Pacific slope, the benefaction may be traced to a remote source—the Russian Ballet of the late season in Paris. Truly by devious ways our own comes to us.

SARAH BARRICK.

THE SOUTHLAND will print from time to time these little clothes talks. They will go into the question of type, color, how to know a genuine dress from an imitation, the art of leaving off, appropriateness.

CLOTHES—AND THE MODERN WOMAN, LOUISE di GEFFENE

Just a plea for ready-made clothes. Just a suggestion that if women are ever to compete with men, in men's jobs, they must buy their clothes as men do. This does not mean a sacrifice of charm and decorativeness. The character-less, personality-less clothes men wear

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A CUNNINGHAM SPORTS MODEL. THE VERY LATEST IN CAR AND COATS FOR the FALL OF 1921. FROM CITRIN'S, LOS ANGELES

are to be deplored—not copied. But it does mean adopting the methods of men in their shopping for clothes. A certain shop, a certain saleswoman who knows, or very quickly comes to know, your particular type of frock or hat. It means either the buying of ready-made clothes or the retention of the same silhouette, conventionalized fabrics without decoration—season after season. Not many women are willing to sacrifice the recurring lure of new colors, new lines, new decorative treatments. The modern woman must be smart; she must be charming in clothes as varied as her moods. Therefore, the only solution and a very delightful one, is to buy ready-made clothes.

The designing and fashioning of a hat or frock is a highly specialized job. It is a job into which enters skilled workmanship, artistry, much preparatory knowledge, talent. It is a job in itself. And the professional woman, the woman of public affairs or business management, cannot occasionally, over some week-end, dash off a little hat or frock—successfully.

And yet she does it and frequently. She is usually very proud of the results. She will tell you—"I made this dress myself." And you will think that it looks it. A strange little twist in feminine nature fearlessly cut into yards of defenseless material—place the note of decoration on a hat. She'd not think of making a chair out of an armful of wood, a picture out of canvas and a frame. Workmanship, artistry, expert skill enter into the making of a hat or frock—as in the making of a piece of furniture ,the painting of a picture.

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Leaves Pasadena, 55 S. Fair Oaks Ave., daily at	10:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
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For those remaining Friday evening to look through the telescope and unable to stop over night, a special stage down at 11:30 p.m. will be provided at an extra charge of $1.00 each person. Reservations for this trip must be made not later than Friday noon. For further particulars call Colo. 2541.

From Sept. 15, 5 p.m., stage discontinued until further notice.

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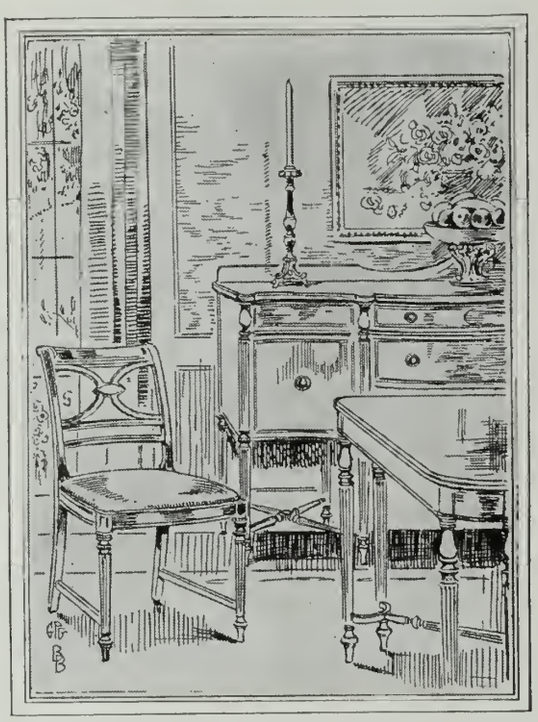


What a Gracious Regal Dignity The New Evening Gowns Possess

THE black jet evening gown shown here was imported by Boadway Brothers. It is a lavish creation, the beautiful lines of which recall the picturesque past. Strands of jet beads fall gracefully from the shoulders. The whole model is composed of jet beads and tiny spangles over charming touches of sapphire blue charmeuse.

—From the land of music and mantillas, from the Spain of lovely ladies, comes the inspiration for the season's evening gowns. Many frocks are graced with notes of gorgeous color. And the sleeves so uniquely varied have been shown special favor by the designers.

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PASADENA



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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Steeplejack, by James Gibbons Huneker (Charles Scribner's Sons)

Steeplejack was the last book published by Mr. Huneker, the well-known critic and author who died in February. Both delightfully impersonal as well as personal, it is one of those rare autobiographies in which there is no hint of self-conceit; instead there are many witty passages of amusing self-deprecation. Mr. Huneker's inimitable prose, although not always maintaining the same scintillating heights, somehow never fails to be brilliant. He claims that the sole aim of a critic is to "spill his own soul." He does this himself in Steeplejack, and the result is a treat. He shows us how the wheels go around in the mind of a critic—in this case one whose reputation as a music and art critic is impeccable. He was of those few "who name things," not of "those who only repeat names," a true philosopher at heart, an eclectic who knew how to savour life.

Sister Sue, by Eleanor H. Porter (Houghton-Mifflin Co.) Price $2.00

Sister Sue is like the kitten who on falling into a tub of cream paddled around automatically until the cream turned into butter, and he was saved. Both were blind, unreasoning optimists.

We groan as wave after wave of difficulty, disappointment and disaster break over Sister Sue's innocent head; although it is distressingly obvious that she will emerge victorious from the domestic martyrdom and character gymnastics. Permeated with sentimentalism, the story seems compounded of the low comedy idea, "Let George—in this case Sister Sue—do it," and the maudlin motif, "Every cloud is silver lined." True enough is the intended message that "No woman is living a barren life who is needed by someone," but in this particular working out of the philosophy there is something unsatisfactory and flabby, for it involves a wilful dodging of facts and a consistent process of self-duping. Sister Sue is a childish book, filled with shallow simplicity, Eleanor H. Porter's final sermon, in story form, on her glad-cult.

Potterism, by Rose Macaulay (Boni and Liveright)

Potterism is the name which Rose Macaulay chooses to apply to many traits, such as vulgarity, prejudice, avoidance of facts, and sentimentality. The fundamental idea of the book is that we cannot get away from the sensational in a sensational world. To illustrate, she has introduced an intentionally melodramatic episode. The manipulation of suspense is clever and the mystery ingenious. We find her masculine consciousness of facts, her individual thinking and even her cynicism—for she is a true Cynic—a pleasant relief after such a Potterite book as Sister Sue. Like an etching, colorless, clear-cut and appealing only to our minds, Potterism leaves us cold emotionally, but stirred by its intellectual challenge.

Strindberg the Man, by Gustav Uddgren (The Four Seas Co.)

In this short volume the author interprets Strindberg in relation to his environment, or rather to his many environments. Neuropath, he concedes him to have been with his "hysteric suspicions . . . unalterable skepticisms and hyper-sensitiveness," but never insane. Seeing and thinking along much the same lines, this loyal friend is well fitted to understand and judge Strindberg, revolter and reformer, patriot and poet.

Liliom, by Frank Molnar (Boni and Liveright)

Liliom means "the tough" in Hungarian slang. The play deals with Liliom, a popular barker and bouncer, at a carrousel in Budapest. In spite of his occasional brutality and periods of wildness, he is not inherently bad. The author makes us realize how close to the surface of such a nature may lie a strong, active idealism, capable of both trifling as well as immense self-sacrifice.

There are two conspicuous truths in the play—that in the quick-tempered blow from the hand of one who loves us there is no hurt; and that our temperaments are eternally the same, the laws of our nature immutable.

The Privilege of Pain By Mrs. Leo Everett (Small, Maynard & Co.)

Paradoxically, this essay with its incorrect conclusion drawn from a correct premise, shows the author trying to prove just what she emphatically denies as ever having intended to prove. However, those hampered by ill-health will find a modicum of comfort by charitably overlooking much cataloging and a confusion of logic, and also by reading the short but admirable preface by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The Man Who Did the Right Thing, by Sir Harry Johnston (MacMillan Company)

This book arouses our dormant, childish love of the jungle, where we may see "stately giraffes" browsing on lofty foliage, rhinoceroses charging through the underbrush and "gray-white shapes of lions and hyenas padding" through the forest. The meticulous and picturesque descriptions of savage East Africa, with all its sights, sounds and smells, leave an indelible impression on our minds. Nothing is omitted from the insects, fevers, savages and missionaries to the social and political intrigues. Written by a recognized authority on British Africa, the book is an accurate account. It is also a mildly unconventional, and at times a thrilling, romance of adventure. Told in an agreeably discursive manner, it is a little suggestive of Dickens.

Sir Harry Johnston shows what a disproportionately important rôle chance plays in the directing of our lives, the inevitable progressiveness of events and the various, shifting emphases of our interest at different periods of development. Throughout we find the observations of a trained thinker, a scientist, also the shrewd understanding of a man of the world.

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A Page of Pasadena Progress

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By H. H. Peck

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The superior resistance of Molybdenum steel to repeated stresses and suddenly applied shocks makes it by far the most satisfactory material for springs, for which reason the Fifth Avenue busses in New York City use springs of Molybdenum steel.

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"Garden of Allah"
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West 7th at Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of engagements, births, marriages, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Engagements

DANIELS-GRIFFISS. Miss Isabelle Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Daniels, of Pasadena, to Robert Loren Griffiss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanley Griffiss of San Francisco. The wedding will be in the early winter in Pasadena.

HARKNESS-INGALLS. Miss Louise Harkness, daughter of the late William L. Harkness, of Cleveland, Ohio, to David Sinton Ingalls, son of A. S. Ingalls, and grandson of Charles P. Taft, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ingalls will finish his course at college before the wedding.

WEIR-VAIL. Miss Marion Weir daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Weir, of Vacaville, Calif., and granddaughter of John Midwell, of Oakland, to Louis Frederick Vail, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joel Vail, of Denver.

WILSON-COMSTOCK. Mrs. Mabel Cluff Wilson, daughter of the late William Cluff and Mrs. Cluff, of Menlo Park, California, to C. A. Comstock, son of the late C. A. Comstock, of New York. The wedding will be in San Francisco in the spring.

LANGGUTH-McCOY. Miss Dorothea Langguth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Langguth, of Claremont, Calif., to Cecil McCoy, of San Francisco, formerly of San Jose.

Weddings

WILLIAMSON-TALBOT, October 8. Miss Lorna Williamson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard F. Williamson, of San Francisco, to Andrew Burton Talbot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pope Talbot of San Rafael, Calif.

HITCHCOCK-SCHAAF. October 7. Miss Eunice Hitchcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis Hitchcock, of Santa Barbara, to Oliver Schaaf, of Montecito. The wedding was solemnized in the garden of the Hitchcock home, Dean George F. Weld, of Montecito Episcopal Church, "All-Saints-by-the-Sea," read the ceremony.

DIBBLEE-DEAVER, October 1. Miss Anne Dibblee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Dibblee, of Ross, Calif., to Frederick Hope Deaver. The ceremony was read in th Episcopal Church in Ross, and was followed by a reception in the Benjamin Dibblee home.

OVENS-JOHNSTON, September 21. Miss Dorothy Maude Ovens, of San Francisco and Los Angeles, to William Allen Johnston, anthor and publisher, of New York. The wedding service was performed in New York and they will make their home in Bayside, L. I.

SCRIPPS-BROWN. October 14. Miss Annie Jessop Scripps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Tudor Scripps, of Pacific Beach, California, to Austen Gould Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Brown, of La Jolla and Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will be at home in La Jolla after November 10th.

LINDSAY-ROLPH, September 8. Miss Dorothy Colville Lindsay, daughter of D. C. Lindsay, of Hawaii, to Hosmer Rolph, son of William N. Rolph, of San Francisco, and nephew of James Rolph, the Mayor of San Francisco. They were married at Makawao, Island of Maui, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Births

CRANE, October 8. To Mr. and Mrs. William Dwight Crane, of 275 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena, a son, christened George Francis.

BARNES, October 9. To Mr. and Mrs. C. Rankin Barnes of Pasadena, a son, christened William Emmert.

HERMAN, July 20. To Mr. and Mrs. John J. Herman of Santa Barbara and Pasadena, a daughter, christened Florence Ann.

Obituary

GATES, August 30. Mrs. Augusta M. Gates, widow of Freeman Gates, at her home in South Pasadena. Mother of Egbert J. and the late Dr. Howard, and Carroll Gates. With her husband, Freeman Gates, she founded in San Jose the Gates' Institute, one of the first private seminaries in California. The interment was in Oak Hill cemetery, San Jose. Mrs. Gates is survived by one son, Egbert G. Gates, State Senator, and Florence M. Gates, a grand-daughter.

RAYMOND, October 11. Mrs. Hattie Lewis Raymond, wife of Walter Raymond and mother of Arthur Emmons Raymond and Mildred Lewis Raymond, at the Pasadena Hospital after a brief illness. Mrs. Raymond was born in Omaha, Nebraska, and was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emlen Lewis. She came to Pasadena twenty-seven years ago as a bride and since that time has been associated with every movement for the advancement of art, particularly along musical lines. Mrs. Raymond was an officer in the majority of the musical associations of Pasadena and Los Angeles, and appeared as soprano soloist with the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra on numerous occasions.



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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, PUBLISHED BY M. URMY SEARES, AT PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1921.

State of California, County of Los Angeles.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Mabel Urmy Seares, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor and manager of California Southland, and that the following is a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption; that the name and address of the publisher, editor and manager is M. Urmy Seares; that the owner of said publication is M. Urmy Seares; that there are no mortgages, bondholders, or other security holders, owning or holding one per cent of the bonds, mortgages or other securities of California Southland. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1921.

My commission expires November 7, 1925.

JOHN R. BRAGDON, Notary Public.

Art

WILLIAM WENDT is holding a one-man exhibit at the Art Institute, Chicago, and is also serving on the jury of the annual show.

DANA BARTLETT has a special exhibition at the Orr Galleries, San Diego, beginning November 15, and at the Cannell and Chaffin Galleries, Los Angeles, beginning January 15.

C. P. TOWNSLEY, former director of the Otis Art Institute, Los Angeles, who has been painting with Frank Brangwyn during the summer in Southern England, is still abroad.

THE California Water Color Society will show a group of pictures at the Long Beach Public Library during the month of November.

THE exhibition of the California Art Club, now on at the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, will be shown later at San Diego and in other cities of the South.

DONNA SCHUSTER is having an exhibition of water colors at the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco.

ROSCOE SHRADER is directing the affairs of the Otis Art Institute during the absence of C. P. Townsley.

MAURICE BRAUN is making an extended tour of the Eastern States and will be gone several months. His exhibitions are meeting with success.

JOHN J. BARRY, etcher, has been touring Europe for a year, visiting France, Italy, Belgium, and England.

RECENT visitors to Los Angeles, among the artists of reputation, include Carl Oscar Borg, Carl Yens, Anna Hills, Douglas Parshall, and Roerich, the great Russian artist, who has just held an exhibition of his works at the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco.

THE Sculptors' Guild announces an exhibition of sculpture to be held at Exposition Park, beginning January 26. All sculptors are invited to exhibit with the guild. David Edstrom, President, may be addressed at the Ambassador Hotel, or Ella Buchanan, Vice-President, 1539 North Edgemont Street, Los Angeles, for further details.

Music

THE Pasadena Community Orchestra announces there will be six concerts given during the season, on the first Friday of each month, from December to May, inclusive.

ALICE COLEMAN BATCHELDER, pianist, opened her studio to pupils October 10.

THE Fine Arts Club held the first meeting of the season Monday, October 17, when Frieda Peycke was heard in a number of original compositions.

RICHARD BUHLING, pianist and lecturer, has leased a house in Echo Canyon for the winter.

THE Cauldron Club will open the season October 27, with a Hallowe'en celebration at Palawoo, the country home of the President, Leslie I. Hood. Attractive programs have been arranged for the year in both the musical and literary departments of the organization.

Clubs

THE Pasadena Browning Club held the first meeting of the season October 13, at the Shakespeare Club House. Miss H. H. Beckwith, the new President, presided.

THE Woman's Civic League of Pasadena held its first meeting at Hotel Maryland, October 3.

THE Opportunity Club held the first fall meeting October 6. The new officers are: President, Mrs. Fred T. Huggins; Vice-President, Mrs. H. M. Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Whitehouse; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Medland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Blood. The club is planning to hold the annual Rummage Sale on October 26.

THE Pasadena Business and Professional Women's Club held the opening session of the year Monday, October 10. Mrs. Mary Maude Earle gave an interesting account of her experiences in Europe during the past year.

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California Southland

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CONTENTS

THE CHEESEWRIGHT STUDIOS . . . . . *Cover Design*
Rendering by Norman Kennedy.
A SMALL HOUSE BY H. H. WHITELEY . . . . *Contents Design*
THE CALIFORNIA COAST, LAGUNA . . . . . *M. Hanby* 5
THE FEATHERED COLONY . . . . *Theresa Homet Patterson* 7
A SUBSTITUTE FOR A SCHOOL OF DESIGN 8
TERRACOTTA IN CALIFORNIA . . . . *Maud Daggett* 9
SHIPPING THROUGH THE CANAL . . . . *C. S. Whitcomb* 10
THE ANAHEIM PARK . . . . . *M. Urmy Seares* 11
SACRAMENTO'S AUTO PARK . . . . . *S. J. Richard* 11
THE HEART OF JAPAN . . . . . *Paul Perigord* 12
IN HOTEL GARDENS . . . . . *Ellen Leech* 14
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARIES . . . . *Wm. Dunkerley* 16
A HOUSE BY LEON BROCKWAY 17
WILD FLOWERS AND NOVEMBER MANUAL . *Ralph D. Cornell* 17
BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . *E. Taylor Houghton* 18
A NOTE ON BATIK . . . . . *Prentice Duell* 19
THE PANTALOONS OF PARIS . . . . *Sarah Barrick* 21


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THE CALIFORNIA COAST, LAGUNA

By M. HANBY

THIRD OF A SERIES OF COAST-WISE ARTICLES

DO NOT look up sailing lists nor railroad folders if you wish to go to Laguna Beach. No vessels stop there, and no cars running on rails go within miles of the place; you must swim, fly, walk or go in an auto to reach it. This detachment from the outside world is probably the reason why it is still one of the smallest, though one of the oldest coast towns in southern California.

We leave Santa Ana for Laguna Beach, taking the fine cement boulevard which branches there from the San Diego highway. Through the orange orchards and walnut groves of California we go; through the great Irvine Ranch, which once boasted a hundred and twenty thousand acres, but which now claims only a beggarly eighty thousand or so. It is set out mainly to lima beans, an empire of beans, stretching away as far as the eye can reach, with not a weed nor a fence in sight.

We enter the canyon leading to the beach, and as we wind through its varied length we wonder if it was made to order. Not even a movie director could have better arranged a series of events leading up to a climax than is done in this canyon leading to Laguna.

First come low, gently swelling hills; then appear groups of fantastic, water-worn rocks, which grow more grotesquely imposing till we seem to be winding about among the bleached and twisted bones of vast, antediluvian monsters. Lofty and still more lofty grow the hills and crags, through which we sweep in ever widening curves, and by this time our expectations are raised to the highest pitch. After such an introduction, what wondrous vision of sunlit seas, imposing cliffs and silver strands will burst upon us when we emerge upon the coast? We are rounding the last curve, we are nearing our journey's end!

What we emerge upon is a flat little village street, four blocks long, with the usual one-story, small-town business houses scattered along it, and at the end looms a white barn, against which the boulevard appears to run and be stopped. There isn't an ocean in sight. Instead a bulletin board before a real estate office is the first thing that greets us as we alight. Are we never to escape the dead level of the commonplace except by going to war! But wait! What is this upon the bulletin board?



THE CALIFORNIA COAST AS INTERPRETED BY A CALIFORNIA PAINTER WHO HAS DEVELOPED HIS TECHNIQUE BY HARD WORK AT LAGUNA
SUNLIT ROCKS, A PAINTING IN OIL BY JACK WILKINSON SMITH

'Humanity is my God, to do good my religion."

"To live more, work more;
Frown less and smile more;
Eat less and chew more;
Preach less and practice more."

We investigate the end of the boulevard where it runs against the white barn. We find that it does not stop, but turns and goes on very prettily up a hill between rows of tall eucalyptus trees. This barn is what an artist would call the center of interest in Laguna, for, standing in front of it, one sees all the principal features, namely: the drug store with its curious sign, the art gallery, the hotel, Isch's grocery store, where the postoffice is, the fish market, the White House Restaurant, and another barn, a huge red one this time, between which and the restaurant is a small chicken ranch full of nice fat hens. Not much cold storage about that restaurant, with its fresh eggs, fresh fowls and fresh fish.

Beyond all this rises the wonderful range of miniature mountains which shuts this place off from the rest of the world. We cannot heed the call of its dim canyons, its odd eucalyptus groves, its beautiful skyline. We must find a place to stay.

House hunting in Laguna is much the same sport as in the rest of the world, just now; the game is shy and hard to locate, and comes high when used. We get on the trail of a house, and with our noses to the ground, figuratively speaking, proceed up the boulevard to the top of the hill, where we turn into a place that has some trees and masses of overgrown shrubbery. In the midst of this lurks our quarry. We enter the back door; in due course of time we emerge upon the front porch. There, spread out before us, is the Pacific Ocean. Of course we have caught blue glimpses before, through trees and around corners; its roar, too, told us an ocean was somewhere around, but we haven't expected it to jump at us like this. There are the shining seas, the silver strand we had dreamed of in the canyon, only far more beautiful than any dream could be. And we can look clear across to Japan. Is not that fairy isle afar on the horizon, to the north, a part of the Island Kingdom? Or is it merely Catalina? The

might sleep the sleep everlasting. But we want a place to live in. We turn reluctantly away from our new-found friend to continue our search.

The town, for the most part, is built up and



PEN SKETCHES OF LAGUNA, BY MRS. EDGAR PAYNE

down, one board thick, with an occasional clapboarded house for variety. All the battened houses are stained dark brown, and all the clapboarded houses are painted white, so you can tell half a mile off whether a house is built up and down or crosswise. This uniformity of coloring has a surprisingly good effect, especially when some color-loving soul trims his brown house with orange or Chinese blue or bright green.

Most of the houses have garages. The garage may be bigger than the house, but it is pretty sure to be there.

If you see a house with a high north window, or a skylight, or both, it is a studio.

over the clean, sandy back yard during the warm months, since it doesn't rain here in the summer.

When people find you are living at Laguna Beach, they come from the four quarters of the globe to see you and it. If they don't come, you send for them. You want to try the place, like a touchstone, on everyone you know. If your friend says, with a bored air, "Oh, you haven't any sidewalks except on the business street, have you?" your opinion of him goes down. If he enjoys the great open spaces unmarred by man, your opinion of him goes up. And if he notes the sunsets and asks if the hill range causes atmospheric conditions that produce such remarkable ones, you know him for a man of very great discernment.

Everyone has an unforgettable sunset or two stored away in his memory. We gave first place to one we saw here. A sea, calm as an evening lake, reflected a sky that was blazing red from horizon to zenith. It was as if one stood on the edge of a world and looked out on a universe on fire.

Freak sunsets appear sometimes. One showed a smooth, blue ocean, the deadly blue circuses print their advertisements in. This was streaked with dirty yellow. The sky was a heavy gray, with not a glint of any other color, and in it hung a great, glowing, red object so curiously shaped and so exaggerated in size it was hard to believe it was the sun. Clouds cut off its lower edge, and it looked exactly like a huge, red lampshade floating in the sky.

The number of men on the streets is noticeable. Of course, some of them are movie actors doing smugglers and shipwrecks on the beach and cowboys on the hills. One soon grows used to their startling makeup, which, like Romeo's tear, seems never to be washed off.

One grows aware of a quiet brotherhood that has many traits in common, a dazzling terra cotta complexion being one, and a lazy-looking, loping stride that gets them there at a wonderful rate. Also, none ever wears a derby hat. Outside of the unanimity about the derby, they affect much variety and independence about their dress. White flannels tucked into leggins, comfortable corduroys, easy khaki, resplendent brown velvet, wonder-



coast spreads out on either hand, wild, rock-tumbled, with the surf rolling into many pretty little bays and coves among the cliffs. In some places the lovely hills come quite to the water's edge and clasp hands, as it were, with the smiling ocean. Who has ever looked upon the Pacific, gleaming in the sun, without thinking how fitting and poetic is its name?

The ocean sympathizes with us in our house-hunting troubles and offers us a bed where one

We end our search and our first day by buying a studio, north window, skylight and all, the charm of the place has so got under our skin. Think of living in a town where they don't lock their doors at night!

This studio is a pretty little five-roomed place with sleeping accommodations for thirteen people, if both sleeping porches are used. Not that one need limit oneself to thirteen. One can set out cots in the pergola and all

ful old sweaters chosen for their fine color, which grows still more fine with age; whatever the costume, the wearer very nearly escapes the deadly commonplace of the modern masculine dress; moreover, each man knows how to select his own characteristic hat or cap. Would they could pass the gift along to some women.

These men differ from most of conventional

(Continued on Page 19)

THE FEATHERED COLONY, CENTRAL PARK

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

RIGHT in the heart of Pasadena there is a colony of three hundred foreigners from nearly every country bordering on the Pacific Ocean and from its islands. Representative citizens from the poles and the equator, the east and the west, living together, one might say, under one roof. This is the most severe test of a league of nations; and here, at least, it works. In fact, some of Pasadena's native citizens (if one may be a citizen without paying taxes) are pecking wires to get in, and joining in the morning chorus of praise.



LEADERS IN DESIGN ARE THE ARTISTS OF JAPAN

It is worth while to let the alarm clock get you up before the sun some morning to watch the east flood with gold and see and hear day ushered in by the music of this great symphony in Central Park. All the instruments will be tuning up, and you will hear the flute soloist from New South Wales, who occasionally throws in a little vaudeville, for he belongs to the jolly crow family. There will be a chorus of silvery sopranos and liquid voices that will remind you of springtime in the Berkshires.

"What objects are the fountains
Of thy happy strain?
What fields or waves or mountains,
What shapes of sky or plain?"

Those not interested in community music may watch the preparation of breakfast. Bread is being grated for meat loaf; an interesting chop suey is made of grated carrot, ants' eggs from Africa and dried flies from China. One table is set with oranges, grapes, melons, and crackers stacked on a bill file. The canaries do not have to be called twice, and it is a happy and beautiful scene. Salads, grain, nuts and wiggly worms are served, for it's every bird to his taste. The thrushes show a continental tendency in liking breakfast sent up. They will catch the food thrown to them, eating it on the perch. Perhaps the song and merriment which accompany the eating account for the good health of the colony.

This aviary was presented by Benjamin M. Magee to the City of Pasadena. For a wealthy city, Pasadena has so few gifts as to make them conspicuous. You would have to stay at the aviary from dawn until dark to know the pleasure that Mr. Magee's gift is giving. A Greek gardener, with his countrymen's love of color and music, begins and ends his day's work by a visit to the birds. A night workman drops by on his way home each morning. People hurrying in all directions pause, if only for a moment. Children on their way to school steal a look at their favorites and then run to make up lost time. As all roads led to Rome, so all park paths lead to this oasis. Here shoppers forget their spent nerves and dollars, and laborers their aching backs. Lunches are shared with the birds at noontime, scowls give way to smiles; strangers and the lonely find companionship in these feathered friends. The Chinaman feels at home with his Pekin robin, which in Japan is the nightingale singing by many a doorway. All races and all stations are represented in this shifting audience, and what a democratic spirit of good fellowship!

Two gentlemen from Baltimore were among the early visitors one morning. After breakfast they returned with their wives, and, with only one day for Pasadena, spent two hours at the aviary. This was their oft-repeated refrain: "This is a sight in the world which is worth a trip across the continent. It were better to have missed Grand Canyon than these beautiful birds."

If a merry heart doeth good like a medicine, why shouldn't Polly be called Dr. Parrot? You will find her driving groups of people into hysterics with her laughter, and the louder they laugh, the louder she laughs, and cries, "Look at that." Being temperamental, she is not always responsive, but just at dusk she looks for a very special friend, to whom she gives her confidence and affection. She becomes the obedient pupil rehearsing the scale and trying endearing terms—and cracking jokes with her peanuts.

The fan-tail pigeon, which has won several cups, struts until he frequently falls over backward. Some day he will share the fate of the frog in the fable, who swelled until he burst. The bleeding heart dove from the Philippines bears the mark of love's arrow. The green winged dove is identified by his name. Australia allows no more of these doves to be sent out—no visiting relatives for him! Fortunately he has a mate. So may his tribe increase! The little finches for color combination rival the fish of Honolulu and the Brazilian butterflies. The gouldian, for instance, has a black mask edged with blue, purple bib, gold belly, green body and blue tail; the shaft-tail has a blue-grey head, shading through pink into brown body, with a Frenchy touch of black. The zubra has a red bill and cheeks outcoloring any old toper's. More dashing still is the diamond sparrow, wearing a black collar over a white throat, black sides set with diamonds, and brown wings that lift over a crimson back.



THE BIRDS OF JAPAN ARE MOTIFS IN ITS ART

The pair were sitting side by side, weaving and shaping their nest in the bamboo. Although their foster father is an optometrist, it is only the zosterops that wear spectacles. When asked the difference between the spice and nutmeg finches, Dr. Bull replied that the former are more spicy. Which I take to mean more peppered with specks.

This moving picture has its tragedies and comedies. Peter, the iridescent cavalier in green and gold, and the Siberian bluebird (Bluie for short) were rivals. The creak of the entrance door, which is by way of the kitchen, would bring both birds darting, a rainbow of color, through the bushes to the ex-



BENJAMIN M. MAGEE, WHO GAVE THE AVIARY TO THE CITY. DR. E. C. BULL, TO WHOSE CARE THE BIRDS OWE THEIR EXISTENCE, AND LITTLE MARY BULL, WHOSE DELIGHT THEY ARE.

tended palm, the quickest snatching the worm. Peter would thrust his bill into your fist, then open it as a pry. Frequently, while perching vis-a-vis on thumb and finger, they opened their bills wide and made faces at each other, to the delight of their audience. One morning beautiful Peter was dead. With a tear we pass over the tragedy, as it reflects on the character of a certain golden pheasant from Pasadena, which gift, for lack of room, was put with the small birds. The city has no money to buy a mate for Bluie, but she has many lovers among the humans.

Two Java sparrows, one pure white, laid eggs in the same nest and took turns setting. Was this the modern community spirit, or was the bird with the stand-up collar and important ways the Mormon elder that he looked to be? Birds do not intermarry, and though living in the same colony they preserve race traditions and customs. They have their different levels, some on the ground, some in the shrubbery, some on the highest ledges. One bird from high tree tops was restless for a time, but, learning how fast trees grow in the aviary, is a model of patience and contentment. There are no pacing lions among these captive birds.

The king of parrots, who takes your offerings without a thank-you, has one room in the house with the thrushes, pies and mynahs. Evidently someone told him that the mynahs had exterminated the songbirds of Oahu. Without judge or jury, he visited race nemesis upon poor Mynah. The thrushes take food from the hand, and, if too large, place both feet upon it and hammer it with the bill. The occipital blue pie soaks his crust in the pool. There is a large fruzzley greenish bird with a wee tail at right angles to his body—now, is he bird or cartoon?

While meals overlap, supper is begun early. The cracking of seeds is like the hum of summer insects. There is the evening bath. Some are very modest and run in for one dip and disappear, while others prune their feathers, and dip and flutter again and again. When many of them are in together it is as though the flowers of some lotus pond had suddenly become animate. One by one they slip away, always to the same roost. However, on cold nights one little fellow sleeps between two large birds, convenient down quilts. Twilight brings the vespers. The flute player, the cardinal, the Japanese nightingale, the thrushes, offer up their sweet music, "together hymning their Creator's praise." One pheasant stands at a window, Moslem-like, facing the east. A little rustle of leaves is heard as the late ones steal in. The dove coos, "Quiet now, children." Then, when darkness hides his form, one bird goes about singing the lullaby which puts them all to sleep. All save two, the mandarin ducks shake the water from their double wings and waddle off for an evening stroll. Like a shadow they emerge from the shrubbery and are hidden again. A splash announces their return to the pool, where they quietly paddle and drift like the gondolas of Venice on a summer's night.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A SCHOOL OF DESIGN

By M. U. SEARES

CALIFORNIA is often compared to Italy by those who know the coast and mountains, the sunny climate of both; but deeper still in the heart of each lies a common desire to express the beauty of environment in some form of art. Deep, too, in California's mountains lie the marble and the clay with which future Californians will work when they have learned the elements of world art.

At present, the eagerness with which the youth of Los Angeles seek for technical training is almost pathetic in view of the lack of a well supplied and well housed school of design.

Painters there are to be sure with whom one may study, but as for a school full of the best examples of modern painters' work or even a collection of casts showing the historical sequence of sculpture, there is nothing nearer than San Francisco.

At the Otis School of Art the inadequate rooms are so crowded that the overflow has formed itself into another school under Mrs. Nelbert Murphy Chinard. Mr. F. Tolles Chamberlin,, one of the best painters and sculptors who ever came to the Coast, is teaching in both. Mrs. Wendt, trained in Chicago's great School of Design, has given unstintedly of her time and energy to the youth of this community, who have here no opportunity to study in a museum of art, and who seldom see more than a photograph of the great historical pieces of sculpture.



THE SINGING BOYS. SCULPTURE IN MARBLE — LUCA DELLA ROBBIA. PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF PIER ANTONIO ABETTI, ARTTRI, FIRENSE

Photographs, however, are exceedingly instructive in the study of sculpture and the one here presented is of more use to the student than would be a gallery of copies by inferior men. For sculpture can be interpreted by light and shade in photography and what the great artist tried to express is brought out by the play of the shadows on low and high relief.

Here, then, we see an intimate and correct reproduction of a great work of art. It is presented to the young students of the Southland in the hope that it will set the very highest standard of art on a pedestal in their minds.

The art impulse is stirring in this community just now. It will not do to allow low standards to prevail. Only the best is good enough for California.

Miss Maud Daggett, who learned the sound elements of her art in the old Throop School of Design, has consented to give us a glimpse of Italy in a sketch of the Della Robbia family. Her own exquisite fountain, done first in clay, then in plaster, and last of all in California terra cotta from the Alberhill fields, is a fine example of what can be accomplished by a Californian trained in Italy when the talent to select the good and the beautiful is there.



TERRACOTTA IN THE GARDEN OF MR. HENRY E. HUNTINGTON, SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA. BY JULIAN, A CONTEMPORARY OF HUDON

THE WORK OF ITALIAN SCULPTORS

By MAUD DAGGETT

AMONG Italian towns, Florence possessed the highest place during the Renaissance throughout its various phases. Then it was that the knowledge of the beautiful was made a practical application to the needs of daily life.

Luca della Robbia (1388) in acquiring the art of gold smith, learned to draw and model in wax as well. Following this craft, he then aspired to work in marble and bronze.

In 1405 he was commissioned to execute the marble ornaments for the organ-tribune of the cathedral—a series of five bas-reliefs. So beautiful and delightful in execution are these figures, which represent the choristers, that a critic was inspired with this quotation: "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

With the completion of this most famous work he received the commission for the bronze doors for the same sacristy.

At the conclusion of these works, Luca balanced the excessive labor as compared with the small gains. He, therefore, determined to abandon marble and bronze and discover some method by which his works might be rendered permanent in the clay. After innumerable experiments, Luca found that when the clay was thoroughly dried and then covered with a coating of glaze, formed from a mixture of litharge, antimony and other minerals and mixtures and carefully prepared action of fire, the desired effect was produced. Although of a later period, unglazed figures in terra cotta have weathered a century or two most successfully, the minerals in the natural clay mellowing the tone to an almost life-breathing effect.

Pearo de Cosmo de Medici was one of the first to give Luca a commission in his newly found method. It was the decoration of a small study. When completed it was such a perfect success that the fame of it spread throughout Italy and Europe.

From that moment Luca della Robbia became the famous founder of glazed terra cotto sculpture. He and his brothers kept this secret in their family for three generations. His nephew Andrea was almost as famous as Luca.

The figures were white upon a blue background. There is scarcely a town in Tuscany that does not possess an altar-piece or fountain by these sculptors, whose work never failed in expressing that delicacy and refinement of pure and innocent adulation of mother, babe, and angel.

THE COLOR PLATES ON THE COVER

IN placing on its cover the interior of the Cheesewright Studios, CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND is proud to show an excellent example of what some of our noted architects can rely upon to supplement their exterior work. Only when the interior decorator works hand in hand with the architect from the very beginning can a fine residence take on that unity and beauty for which the owner hopes.

The rendering in color by Mr. Norman Kennedy makes possible the use of this picture as a cover. Only the limitations of three color plate work prevents the full expression in printer's ink of his virile and delightful technique. By means of his tempera painting, Mr. Kennedy is putting color and atmosphere into their scientific drawing to the delight of our best local architects.

LEND YOUR GARDENS TO THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

IN order to fill constantly what might be called our Charity Chest, the Assistance League maintains a Location Bureau for supplying locations to the moving picture manufacturers. Every sort of a location is acceptable. On one occasion a simple driveway which would represent an Atlantic Coast home was wanted. None could be found which did not boast a palm tree! So the League is asking for more and more locations, that its list may be able to supply all demands.

What the League needs most just now is volunteer service, men and women who, to do their share in caring for the less fortunate in our midst, will offer their time and motor car to go to the locations, check up on contracts and watch the field to see that companies not renting through the League do not use its carefully protected name to get locations and then misuse them.

It is necessary to have many duplicates. Not the palatial scene or the extensive ranch alone is needed. Love in a cottage is the most popular motive in the most popular films. The most modest home is often the thing the scenario writer demands and the hardest for the producer to produce. The day of shoddy, makeshift houses and hollow walls is passing. The great sums of money once forthcoming to build shams that disfigure our landscape, are today withheld and this is California's opportunity to substitute the real thing. By renting a substantial location from the Assistance League, the film producer gives vividness, reality and good taste to his art in a way that sends his audience home with a satisfied feeling and a knowledge of how the characters in the play really lived, moved and had their being in genuine surroundings.

The motion picture business thus becomes a community affair and the people themselves actually control what shall be put before them.



A DELIGHTFUL FOUNTAIN IN UNGLAZED TERRACOTTA, PLACED IN THE GARDEN OF MR. EDWARD FINKBINE, OAK KNOLL, PASADENA. WHERE IT IS WEATHERING AND COLORING BEAUTIFULLY. MAUD DAGGETT, SCULPTOR.

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US. V. SHIPPING BY WATER

By C. S. WHITCOMB, *Chairman Water Transportation Committee California Fruit Growers Exchange*

IN A SERIES of six interesting letters, sent by the Water Transportation Committee of the Board of Directors, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, to each director of the Association, and member of the Exchange, there was presented for consideration one of those fascinating problems which are continually arising in a new and progressive community. Because of the concise and straightforward manner in which these letters were prepared, we are publishing them in full, two in this issue and the remaining four in December.



SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL. GATUN UPPER LOCKS LOOKING TOWARD THE ATLANTIC ENTRANCE. JANUARY 24, 1914

For more than six months past this committee has been making an exhaustive study of the question of water transportation for citrus fruits from San Pedro through the Panama Canal to the markets on the Atlantic seaboard, more particularly the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. On August 31 last a report in detail was made to the Board of Directors on this investigation, the Board accepted the report and requested the committee to bring in a recommendation. On September 7th the committee presented the following recommendations:

That it is to the best interest of the Exchange that an independent steamship company be organized and financed in Southern California, having as its first object the transportation of citrus fruits from San Pedro to Atlantic ports.

In order to lay a foundation on which to finance the steamship company, we further recommend that the management be authorized to take the necessary steps with its citrus shippers to contract as much as two million boxes (about 5,000 cars) per year for a term of three years of citrus fruits for transportation by water from San Pedro to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in ships equipped with cold air refrigeration system, especially for fruits, and at a freight rate to be fixed on a sliding scale for the term of the contract, the freight rate the first year not to exceed 78 cents per box from the dock at San Pedro to the dock at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with a reasonable additional rate for transporting the fruit from the packing house to San Pedro and precooling the fruit at San Pedro.

The Board considered these recommendations on September 7th and again on September 14th.

It is recognized that this is one of the most important questions that has ever come before our Board; that the most serious problems confronting our growers at this time are transportation and the charges levied against our products for transportation. Therefore the Board looked upon these recommendations with favor. However, in order to give more time to consider the question, and distribute more information on the subject before final action is taken, the matter was laid over for three weeks (until October 5th), and the committee requested to send out as much information as practicable during the intervening time. The chairman of the committee, C. S. Whitcomb, has volunteered to attend meetings of growers, whenever invited to do so, and present the matter in detail.

You will receive six letters during the next three weeks (this is the first one), in which you will be given the gist of this whole question. Please pass them around among the growers in your association and discuss the matter fully, that all may have quite full knowledge of the question when it comes up for final action.

Water transportation always has been, is now and always will be, so far as we are concerned, the cheapest method of transportation.

The Pacific Ocean lies at our door as the point of production—the Atlantic Ocean lies at the door of our largest consuming centers, viz., New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in which cities we sell at auction each year about ten thousand cars, over four million boxes, of citrus fruits. Why should this all go across the continent by rail?

The next letter will give you the tentative plan for organizing and financing the "Producers' Steamship Company" without involving the Exchange therein as an organization, but at the same time retaining the majority interest in the steamship company where the Exchange organization can take the same over at the end of three years if it so desires, and thus control the company.

(Letter No. 2)

Our investigations in the East indicate that we cannot expect any of the established coast-to-coast steamship lines to furnish a refrigerated fruit service for us, for the following reasons:

First: The oldest and strongest steamship companies now operating are dominated by railroad influence through capital sources, and will not compete.

Second: Those steamship lines not dominated by railroad influence are operating United States Shipping Board ships, and have not the capital required to install a sufficient amount of refrigerated space in the number of ships required to give the service.

Under the United States Shipping Board laws a foreign-built or owned ship cannot engage in coastwise business.

As soon as the new Shipping Board was organized, with Mr. Lasker as chairman, and Mr. Lissner of Los Angeles as one of its members, we opened negotiations with it, having in mind the securing of ships especially adapted and fitted for service as fruit carriers, as well as carriers of other California products, and of products manufactured in the East and consumed in California.

After many weeks of negotiating we secured a tentative agreement with the Shipping Board by which it will permit us to select six of its ships for our service. It will install cold-air refrigerators in about two-thirds of the space in the ships, and lease the ships to us at a very low rate on a "bare boat charter" for five years, with option to purchase, we to furnish crews and operate the ships.

The ships we desire are of 7,500 dead weight tons.

Three decks—fine lines and fifteen knots speed.

Refrigerated in two-thirds of their holds, each ship would carry a maximum cargo of about 74,000 boxes, but we are estimating average cargoes of 60,000 boxes only during months of January to October, both inclusive, leaving space in the ship for other cargo to the amount of about 3,000 tons east-bound.

On the return trip (west-bound) the ships would bring general cargo consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, chemicals, light steel products, etc., for our local merchants and manufacturers. There is plenty of this cargo for all the ships now operating.

We propose, in order to take advantage of the tentative agreement with the Shipping Board, to organize the Producers' Steamship Company of California, capitalized at five million dollars, and to offer not less than one million dollars, nor more than two million dollars, of the stock for sale to the public, preferably the individual members in our citrus industry. Whether or not the amount of stock offered for sale now is one million or two million dollars depends upon whether we start with five ships or six ships, and other points which will be touched upon in later letters.

The remaining treasury stock will be held under an agreement by which the Exchange shippers will have the option to purchase same at par plus ten per cent at the end of the third year, thereby taking over control of the company. The shippers may have a term of years in which to pay for this stock, and it will go into a "revolving fund agreement" and be handled the same as the stock of the Fruit Growers Supply Company.

The purchasers of the first million or two million dollars of stock, who take the initial risk, shall receive all of the profits earned by the steamship company during the first three years. Also, if at the end of the third year the Exchange shippers shall elect to take over the treasury stock, then, and at that time, the first stockholders shall have the option to sell any or all of their stock to the Exchange shippers at a price of one hundred and ten dollars a share; this basis would appear to make the first issue of stock attractive from an investment standpoint.

Under this plan the Exchange organization need not be involved in the finances of the Producers' Steamship Company until after it is a thoroughly established and going concern and it is to the interest of the Exchange shippers to take it over.

Our next letter will develop the plans for operating the steamships.

THE CITY PARK AT ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

By M. URMY SEARES

IN THE last number of California Southland was presented a plan of the park for Anaheim, designed by that city's landscape architects, Cook and Hall of Los Angeles. Those interested may send to the publisher for copies of the preceding number. This plan may well be taken for a model by cities already well grown but holding for future use a park tract undeveloped.

In the southwest corner of the property will be developed the public auto park, with entrance and exit on North Palm Street, midway between West Sycamore and West Cypress Streets. About one and three-quarters acres are comprised in this development, which it is believed will be large enough to meet the auto park needs for some years to come. Later, if it becomes necessary to accommodate more visitors, a portion of the picnic grove would be used for the purpose of camping out under tents. The plan of the auto park is based on giving the greatest possible accommodation to automobile parties. Opposite the entrance, a building, with caretaker's quarters, would provide accommodations such as showers, set-tubs for laundry, hot and cold water, storage lockers and telephone booth. Twenty-one stalls, 30 x 40 feet separated by rustic fences, containing gas plates for cooking, would give ample space for pitching tents and meeting the requirements of campers. The central area of the park, surrounded by the road system, will contain three palm-thatched shelters with dining tables and seats, and a large fireplace in the central shelter will be designed for a general gathering place in the cool of the evening. The area will be properly lighted, and the standard rules regarding sanitation and neatness must be maintained by the campers, who will pay a nominal charge for the privilege of using the auto park. The area will be enclosed by a heavy border plantation of trees and shrubs along North Palm and West Cypress Streets, utilizing the existing orange trees for the present, until taller trees can be grown, so that the residences facing on the auto park may overlook a park-like setting in so far as this is possible. The entire area will be enclosed

(Continued on page 16)

Star Trouble

By HELEN HOYT
Berkeley, California

There was a little star
Came into the heave:
At the close of even;
It seemed not very far
And it was young and soft;
But the gray
Got in its way
So that I longed to reach my hand aloft
And push the clouds by
From its little eye,
From its little soft ray.



Collinsia Bicolor,
(Innocence)

Artificially Planted in a Naturalistic Way.

Photograph by Ralph D. Cornell, Master in Landscape Architecture

THE AUTOMOBILE PARK IN THE STATE CAPITAL

By S. J. RICHARD

LIFE in California's Capital City has been made easy for the motor tourist who would enjoy the freedom and charm of camp life amid appealing surroundings.

Sacramento, one time mecca of a money-mad, frenzied mob of gold seekers, is today the mecca of the Nation's tourists who come to recreate in a land of life and color and to travel winding trails to the old mining camps of long ago.

Appreciating a responsibility to the visiting automobilist, Sacramento, early in the history of the motor car, took steps to provide a free municipal auto camp that would be a credit to the city and, by precept and example, stimulate other communities to provide quarters that would breathe the hospitable spirit of the long since departed Dons of California's one time great ranchos.

McKinley Park Auto Camp in Sacramento is known to the motor tourist the country over, and to many motorists from abroad. It is a part of a one-thousand-acre park system, and the tourist who is so fortunate as to enjoy the park facilities provided for his comfort can be depended upon to sound its praises and return to enjoy its hospitality when occasion offers.

Here are tree-studded lawns and flowers in profusion; winding drives and walks; a lagoon with its sparkling lake and variety of water fowl. There are picnic grounds, a community club house, fully equipped playgrounds for the little folks, athletic fields and tennis courts for the pleasure of the visitor and home folks.

All facilities at the park are free to campers and the public alike. Open-air community concerts and dances are given reguarly during the summer months, and are greatly enjoyed by the tourists.

The camp grounds proper are equipped with tent frames, and by spreading a blanket or canvas over the frame an out-of-door bungalow is prepared. Benches and tables are provided, and fireplaces are an additional feature. Water is piped to convenient places throughout the grounds, and shower baths are available. Rest rooms, comfort stations, a pit for repairing autos and a washing rack are appreciated features.

Two hundred and fifty cars can be accommodated on the grounds at one time, and with so much of the world on wheels, a larger area is planned to meet increased demands.

Progressive cities must provide for the motor visitor. The more pleasant a city can make the visitors' stay, the longer will they tarry, gaining information on the city's advantages and points of interest, and leaving much money in the community. Visitors mean the development of any community. They come first to see, and later return in large numbers as permanent residents.

(Continued on page 22)

SOUTHLAND

The Heart of Japan

THE problem of the Pacific is gradually taking in the mind of the American people the place it deserves. We begin to realize that therein lie the germs of a conflict which may prove far more destructive than any of those on record.

That conflict we are determined to prevent. Little progress, however, can be made in preserving friendly relations between the states of the Pacific unless we truly know the heart of Japan. But, as days go by, it seems to become increasingly difficult to discover what the intentions of the Japanese really are, or to forecast their future policies.

Californians are more anxious than the world at large is willing to admit to do their share toward the maintenance of peace, and still we remain on our guard, lest we be lured away, by a dangerous mirage, from the stern realities of life. We have, lately, listened with interest to various accounts of Japan which have, in a way, buoyed up our hopes but have failed entirely to allay our fears.

Some of these reports have been very comforting. The prominent American educators who, this summer, met leading Japanese personalities at the Honolulu conferences and representative editors who, more recently, have been deliberating with their Asiatic confreres, have told us that Japan is not bent upon war or conquest but demands simply the recognition of her most elementary national rights. They speak of the progressive and democratic spirit of the younger generations, of their refinement, culture and efficiency, and invite us no longer to give such a peace-loving and friendly people cause for offense.

California welcomes these assurances of good will as heartily as any section of the United States; nay more, California is eager, if these currents of public opinion really exist in Japan, to do all in her power to strengthen them. We urge, therefore, all the agencies, which are interested in the promotion of ideals of peace and amity, to devote much of their attention to the question of the Pacific. Institutions of learning, churches, clubs, the press, should study with care all the possible avenues that may lead to mutual understanding and appreciation.

If these organizations would engage in a vigorous campaign of education on both sides of the Pacific, a considerable advance would be made in the direction of world peace. Americans, we grant it, must become more tolerant of the complexion, customs, social ideals of other races; at the same time, the friends of Japan must not confine their exhortations to our shores, but endeavor, with equal earnestness, to make Japan realize that an armed conflict with the United States, successful though it might be in its early stages, would, in the long run, be tantamount to national suicide; that her dreams of Asiatic imperialism, under any disguise, must be tempered to make room in her diplomacy for another, more recently evolved, ideal of international cooperation and of equal opportunity; and most of all they must impress upon Japan that California's determination to protect her land and her people against Japanese penetration is and will remain immutable.

No lasting or genuine agreement can be arrived at unless it be upon the basis of the utmost sincerity and candor. America is not free from blame in her international relations, but she, as a rule, states clearly what her principles and policies are; she is willing to have the world pass judgment upon them because she trusts that they are consonant, in a human degree, with the latest development in international ethics. We make no claim to perfection, but we do protest our sincerity and our desire to live up to the highest standards of international morality compatible with a minimum of national security.

We wish Japan to speak in no veiled and suave terms of her motives and intentions. If there be a Japan, or a party in Japan, which is dangerous to the independence of the peoples of the Pacific, we should not close our eyes to the menace but, on the contrary, denounce it with all the vigor at our command, and, that for the best interest of all, not excluding the Japanese people.

There are Americans, not a few, who believe that Japan is the Prussia of the Far East, that she imagines hers to be a special mission in Asia, and aims at an economic and political protectorate or control of peoples quite capable of qualifying in the school of self-government. They also believe that Japan is, now, conciliating, while she is busily engaged in the consolidation of her power in the Pacific, but that, later, she intends to speak to us in no uncertain terms. Disturbing or distressing as it may seem, the opinion of these Americans deserves consideration.

We stand ready to believe the best about Japan, but we wish Japan to help our unbelief. In spite of our desire to live in friendly terms with Japan, in spite of our abhorrence of war, we can not help whispering to ourselves that a war in the Pacific is not unthinkable; that there are, even now, enough storm centers to bring about such a cataclysm; that a fairly large section of the Japanese people, how large no one knows, is thinking in terms of war; that the army and navy enjoy great prestige in Japan; that the general staff is a very influential factor in her political life and that public sentiment could, most easily, be enlisted into a unanimous support of an aggressive policy. It would be, therefore, little short of folly, deliberately to ignore the existence of so much explosive and inflammable material and go cheerfully on, as though all were well with the world.

Other nations in Europe, in response to like sentimental appeals, believed the best about one of their neighbors and shaped their policies accordingly. They were to be cruelly disillusioned, and they have paid dearly for their credulity.

We are going to the disarmament conference in an expectant, in an almost prayerful attitude. We most heartily wish it to succeed, but we must go into it with our eyes wide open and before we decide to grasp, in a confident and fraternal spirit, the hand of any nation, we wish to feel certain that she shares with us the respect of these ideals which are to be the foundation of a new international fellowship.

If Japan comes to the conference with such credentials, she is entitled to the respect and full cooperation of America, and Armistice Day of 1921 will mark the dawn of a new era in the Pacific. PAUL PERIGORD.

Semi-Tropic California

WE have planted our palm trees along the streets of our cities. We have discarded everything which dropped its leaves after frost, and have even hidden our deciduous fruit-bearing trees in orchards behind the hills. Our hotel gardens especially have flaunted the semi-tropic vines and sheltered the tender banana tree; and on our fruit stalls are displayed curious fruit from tropic lands.

With this semi-tropic atmosphere, we have also developed that hospitality which accompanies luxuriant and prolific harvests; and our doors stand open to every sort of traveler on the face of the globe. The sturdy live oak and the beautiful golden sycamore, native to California, have received only a half-hearted welcome in our parks, our street planting and our gardens. The live oak is more used because it is an evergreen, but the sycamore in the garden of Charles Frederick Holder, naturalist and writer, is the only cultivated one which has been made well known.

All this draws a striking contrast between our seasonal preparation each year for the coming tourist, and our development of our portion of this country as an inheritance for coming generations of native Californians. If with our encouragement of semi-tropic surroundings we have guarded our children from semi-tropic morals and have recognized

OPINION

in our scheme of life the heat of summer, the peak of floods and the coming of occasional heavy frosts, we shall deserve the prosperity which comes to a nation in the development of its solid industry and the merchandising of its own manufactured goods.

The time is well past when the chief business of the Southland is to pick the dead leaves off of palm trees after a freeze. The study of our suitable citrus products and the development of industry and commerce takes all the time of those far-seeing men and women who happen to have been born in this state and hope to pass it down in a sound condition to other Californians who are to inherit it.

Power or Industry

HYDRO-ELECTRIC development in California is so important to the economic life of its industries that it engages the brains and energy of many of its most successful citizens as well as important branches of the State and Federal Governments. These men and these branches of the Government have, within the short period of twenty-five years, created and perfected the present truly wonderful system which, without coal, oil, gasoline or other fuel, turns all the machinery in great industrial plants and irrigates the now intensively cultivated valleys of the State.

This condition is, in a measure, responsible for the increase of 100,000 of population a year during the last decade. I mean that by this electrical development employment in new manufacturing industries is furnished to additional families and the section of land once devoted to dry farming as a unit will and does now support and give profit to a family on each quarter of a quarter of that same section.

But we are not through by any means. Anyone who will realize this tremendous result will and must be an enthusiast for its continuance; his cry must be "Create more and more of this power," and deliver it to every corner of California.

The cost in actual money spent on this work has been very great and this cost has been increased by conditions which could not have been foreseen and by improvements demanded in replacing uneconomical plants, but now that these obstacles are overcome, the thing to do is to go ahead to provide more power to take care of more people on the farms and bring more industries to the state.

JOHN W. EDMINSON, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE INVESTMENT BANKERS OF CALIFORNIA.

On the Farm

WIDE visioned, well rounded, is the policy of the George Junior Republic set among its fertile fields at Chino, California. The dignity and the fascination of the farmer's profession are made real and the heart of the boy is made happy. The following lines are quoted from the monthly journal published at the school.

MY BOY

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part
That you seem to be fiber and core of my heart?
None other can pain me as you, dear, can do;
None other can please me or praise me, as you.

Remember, the world will be quick with its blame
If shadow or stain ever darken your name.
"Like mother the son," is a saying so true,
The world will judge largely of "mother" by you.

Be yours then the task, if task it shall be,
To force the proud world to do homage to me;
Be sure it will say, when its verdict you've won,
"She reaped as she sowed; Lo! this is her son."

In George Jr. Republic for March. MARGARET JOHNSTON GRAFFLIN,

Better Wives

THE advantage of moments of exaltation is, that during them our horizon is broadened and we catch glimpses of the better land. The fact can be taken to heart in our efforts to salvage out of wartime some of that spirit of sacrifice of non-essentials and that decision to go forward which lifted up the women of this country during wartime to a position of world usefulness such as they had never known before.

Women who put their hands to the plow of world progress at that time are reluctant to let go—yet we have seen little evidence of that reluctance in a public way. Quietly these forceful women with world knowledge have stepped back into their lonely homes and resting there have deliberated.

It was not the few leaders who alone caught this glimpse of new values in life. All who worked in the emergency of the terrible moment went over the top of something with their men and can never be the same women they were before.

The old ideas of bondage in married life has been loosed from its moorings like many another medieval ideal and is drifting into the past. Just as the man, returned now to his private work, finds himself on a plane somewhat higher than he was before demanding of his fellows in business that simple code of righteousness which dominated his mind during conflict, so women are finding themselves, with thoughts concentrated anew upon home life, possessed of a new ideal as to their own work and place in the world.

It is not that they would be more perfect according to the old ideal of wifehood which faced them as a duty to wait upon the husband as though he were a lord whose contract of marriage was like the buying of a slave. To be "one flesh" means one flesh and not the owning of one by the other.

It is that relation of vassal to lord which was defeated in the world war, never to flourish again between mistress and maid, husband and wife, employer and employee.

Sad it is for those women now out of a job, because the only thing they were brought up to do was to cater to the whims or cajole and flatter their men into giving them what they want.

The women of America today have borne the burden and heat of the day. They have shared in the actual work of world progress toward better conditions. They are studying earnestly to learn what is necessary and are becoming, not more beautiful as clinging vines, but more than ever the comrades of their husbands because they have fitted themselves to share as experts their husband's work.

The Seamen's Institute

AN energetic effort is being made to put the work of the Seamen's Church Institute at San Pedro on a substantial basis. The National Seamen's Church Institute has sent its Organizing Secretary from New York to build up the work. A lot with a house is now owned by the diocese for institute purposes and work will be begun in earnest in about two months. The shore recreation of the merchant sailor is a very important matter. The fact that he is rather well paid in these days makes it more—not less—important. Temptation surrounds him today even more than it did in leaner days. In writing of this work Bishop Stevens, Bishop Coadjutor of Los Angeles, mentions a note from Bishop Johnson, who has left Vichy for a few weeks in England. He enclosed the program of a very remarkable memorial service held in Westminster Abbey for the English and American officers and men lost on the airship ZR-2. He reports that it was one of the most impressive services he ever attended. One of the interesting features of the program was that the memorial address (delivered by the Chief Chaplain) was printed in full as a part of the order of service—a fine plan, for it enables everyone to preserve the address as delivered.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

IN HOTEL GARDENS *By ELLEN LEECH*



THE MARYLAND! A NAME TO CONJURE WITH, WAS GIVEN THIS HOTEL BY NATIVES OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND WHO HOPED TO REPRODUCE ON THE WESTERN COAST A BIT OF THE REAL HEART OF THEIR OWN STATE

In royal beauty of deep toned purples, brilliant crimsons, and yellows more gorgeous than the coat of a Chinese mandarin, the gardens of the Southland hotels are brought to perfection before the arrival of the winter guests, and in royal manner they are accepted. Just as royalty receives any gracious gift of Providnce, with more or less appreciation.

Not that guests, any more than royalty, are lacking in true appreciation of the beauty of the gardens, but in a measure it is all accepted as part of the service. That the house, the grounds, and the view are brought to perfection to add to the complete happiness of the visitors, seems to be the universal opinion.

In every case the architect has not only studied the elevation, the vista, and every practical aid to comfortable living, but has tried to weld his western ideas into a scheme which will partially conform to the preconceived ideas of the traveler from all parts of the world as to what a hotel should be.

One certain test as to whether or not this is the first winter of a visitor is his attitude toward the bougainvillea. If he exclaims in admiration and begs to be told what it is, he is a stranger, as you can only see it once in all its gorgeousness, only once enjoy the thrill of its sheer virile beauty. Later you refuse to see beauty in the splendid riot of color, and speak pityingly of a community that will foster the vine along with red geraniums, in proximity to a brown house. Then you realize the visitor is almost a resident, and, as many of the residents of Pasadena were first guests of the hotels, the hotels have played quite a part in landscaping the town itself. Just as all color influences directly or indirectly, so the garden schemes became implanted in the minds of the guests of the hotels, and as they eventually became land holders and built their own homes they demanded this shrub and that plant which had added beauty to a vista from a window or had bordered their favorite walk.

Every hotel of the Southland has similar planting, but each has some distinctive thing of which to boast, for instance, the wonderful great cups of gold that droop from the facade of the Huntington rival in beauty the chalices of ancient song and story.

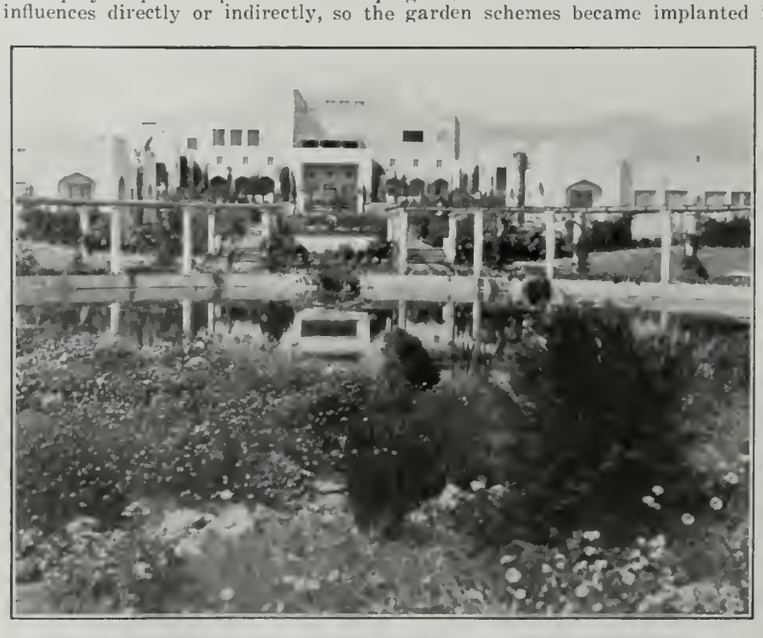
Bits of Pasadena history are woven into the garden planting, particularly the older hotels, the Green and the Raymond. At the Green the two sago palms, said to be the first in Pasadena, were planted by E. L. Lukens, the first mayor of Pasadena, who was always particularly interested in the work of reforesting the mountains. The bread fruit tree was sent to Colonel Green from South America, as were many exotic plants, unknown to California at that time.

The Raymond has a certain dignity all its own. The house sits atop of its own hill, as if proud of the eminence it commands, and the gardens lie on the slopes below, and border all the paths that lead to the house, reminding one continually of the line, "and all thy paths are paths of peace," whether gleaming white in the sun or paling under the shadows of the pines.

Below the crest the golf links lie, a flood of emerald, or drenched in mist as purple as the mantle of an Imperial Cæsar.



A PART OF THE AMBASSADOR GARDENS CONSISTS OF WINDOW BOXES, OF WHICH THERE IS A MILE, ALL IN FULL BLOSSOM. MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT



THE SAMARKAND AT SANTA BARBARA. A DREAM OF THE LAND OF HEARTS DESIRE THAT CRYSTALLIZED INTO A HOTEL, WITH AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN

From the Maryland gardens and the bungalows many a family has became a part of the all-year life of Pasadena. And because the flowers there are so interwoven with the place, the resulting home carries the rose draped roof tree into every part of the city.

The clearest note of the gardens of the Vista del Arroyo is the vine covered pergola, and the planting down the bank of the Arroyo. This is not complete, but the creation of a sunken garden is in progress.

The Ambassador gardens are both useful and beautiful. The real garden, which includes the nursery, the potting and propagation of all the plants, covers about an acre, and during the replanting period over a hundred thousand plants are brought to perfection for the winter season. This garden supplies the flowers used by the Alexandria and the Ambassador in the dining rooms and through the various rooms of the two hotels.

The California note lacking in all gardens is the grape. From one pergola at least should hang great, beautiful, luscious bunches of Tokays in all their flaming loveliness.

The gardens at Beverly Hills Hotel are so much a part of the picture it is almost impossible to differentiate in descriptive terms, except that here are found maple trees mixed with the palms, and each stretch of velvety lawn is bordered with a vivid mass of color.

In Santa Barbara the gardens of the hotels are possibly a trifle more varied than those of Pasadena, as the hotels present stronger contrasts. The old Arlington, built on the same site as the present one, was one of the first, if not the first, resort hotel in California, and the gardens still bear traces of the old arrangement. There are many roses, great masses of heliotrope, and the geranium glows with the same warmth of welcome of the early days.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



THE GARDEN TERRACE AT THE AMBASSADOR WAVES A GREETING TO THE VISTOR AS HE CROSSES THE LAWN

The motif of the Samakand gardens are the two pools, which reflect not only the beauty all around them, but the gorgeous coloring of the water lillies and water hyacinths, which float calmly on this tiny bit of an enchanted sea haunted by old world memories, apparently as detached as any Persian priestess of that land of mystery. And as they float in their royal robes of purple, deepest rose, and pale gold you wonder just what connection there may be between them and the brooding Buddha that gleams in white marble across the lawn.

The harmony of color for which the interior of El Mirasol (The Sun Flower) is so well known extends to the garden, which is filled with blossoming sunlight, every tone and shade from tawny orange to palest lemon, with sparks of red as from a pheasant's ruffle and a glimpse of the blue-green of the dragonfly. The little pool in the patio, encircled by old world tiling, is like dulled silver painted with green lily pads.

The gardens at Miramar, on its own point just above the sea, have a very "at home" atmosphere. They are perfcetly kept, but in a less formal manner, as Miramar is more a collection of homes than a hotel consisting of bungalows.

The great bunches of stock, snap dragon, and old-fashioned flowers with their myriads of color smile a greeting through the vine-covered pergola of El Encanto, and draw you into the garden with its incomparable view of the ocean.

Throughout the Southland it is the same. The hotels, yhether larage or small, reflect the hospitality which is a part of the west. They are organizations of industry and are operated for gain, but it still remains true—

"And never bidden guest departs
But feels anew that Beauty lives
With power to lift men's hearts."

When the history of California's Southland is written, the part which these hotels have played in its settlement can never be ignored. Not only have distinctive hostelries grown up in Southland communities gradually as the older communities have developed, but deliberately planned caravansaries have sprung up like Aladdin palaces to accommodate the tourist trade.

The Mission Inn at Riverside is a type of the conservative, but distinctive Southland inn. Founded by the same family now owning it, the Mission Inn grew from an old adobe into the amazing labyrinth of fascinating rooms and interesting galleries of old Spanish-California treasures because of Mr. Miller's definite ideals of intelligent hospitality.

The chain of great hotels in Pasadena, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles were again the outgrowth of a remarkable foresight and knowledge of the traveling public possessed by Mr. D. M. Linnard. What a glamour surrounds the city dominated by such great hotels! When they were closed in the spring the light and joy seemed to flit away with the tourists; and when they opened again the next season, fairy lights sparkled and gleamed and the life of the whole town awoke into artificial activity.

From Coronado to the Potter at Santa Barbara, the hotels were once veritably the life of southern California. Now they are fitted into the great scheme of things. As the industry and business enterprise of the Southland develops, as the million and a quarter of population tributary to Los Angeles begins to assert itself as solid occupants of the cities and orchards, the seaports and boulevard towns, the glamour of the passing show of tourists and home-seekers fades, and the hotels take their places as centers of hospitality and comfortable accommodations for those who have no other home.

Perhaps the keen historian will also note the part which the sophisticated hotels have taken as leaders and teachers in the social and even in the actual home life of many a southern Californian. Offering the best, these complete guides to beautiful living have shown the nouveau howto spend his money and taught the world and his wife how to live in a bungalow or under a pergola.



An interesting bit of the gardens of the Vista del Arroyo

Marsten and Van Pelt, Architects



THE ENTRANCE TO THE HUNTINGTON IS COVERED BY THE VINE OF THE CUP OF GOLD, THAT IN DECEMBER WILL BLOSSOM INTO FLOWERS OF GOLDEN BRILLIANCY

LIBRARIES AND CHURCHES

FOR the information of home seekers and tourists stopping at our numerous hotels CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND will publish notes of the churches and libraries of the Southland cities, on this page. There will be no attempt at a complete list of services, but the various activities in notable lines will receive space.

FIVE Book Talks will be gien by Miss Helen E. Haines under the auspices of the Pasadena Public Library during the season 1921-22. This is the third annual series of these talks on current books, which all persons interested in books are invited to attend. The talks are free to the public. Their purpose is to present recent interesting and notable books in different fields of literature, to indicate new currents of interest and the newer writers of the day, and to extend acquaintance with older worth while books. Printed lists will be prepared for each book talk, as an aid or guide to personal reading.

The talks will be given in the Library Annex, corner of Union Street and Raymond Avenue, on Thursday evenings, at eight o'clock.

ST. Stephen's Church, Hollywood (the Rev. Philip A. Easley, Rector) has nearly completed the first two units of its new $225,000 plant. The rectory and the parish house will be ready for occupancy in about a month. The structures are of plaster with granado tile roofs. The local architects are Walker and Eisen and the consulting firm Frohman, Robb and Little of Boston. Southern California owes a debt to Mr. Frohman for his fine contributions to its ecclesiastical architecture. Trinity Church, Santa Barbara, and Holy Faith, Inglewood, are notable examples, and in the small frame church at Orange Mr. Frohman has demonstrated how attractive and inexpensive wooden churches can be.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES

By WILLIAM DUNKERLEY

ANAHEIM Anaheim entertains the 35th Annual Convention of the Southern California Sunday School Association on November 8th, 9th and 10th. The sessions will be held in the Methodist White Temple, one of the largest and finest church auditoriums in California. This meeting will call together 1,500 Sunday School workers from all parts of California and Arizona. There is an interesting program of entertainment, including a motor tour through beautiful vistas of Orange County's groves and oil fields. The Chambers of Commerce of Orange County are co-operating largely for the success of this big gathering of uplifters.

SANTA ANA Main Street, Santa Ana, a part of the Coast Highway, will be reopened about November 11th, after having been closed for about two months on account of repaving.

The Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the American Legion in a big celebration to be held Armistice Day at Santa Ana. There will be a patriotic parade. Governor Stephens has accepted an invitation to be present and will give an address during the afternoon at Birch Park.

EAGLE ROCK Eagle Rock, after many years' effort on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, has secured better postal service. The Government has taken a lease on a new building, assigned a superintendent, a clerk and six carriers. This will eliminate handling mail through Glendale. Bonds have been voted for the construction of a municipal building which will be started as soon as a site can be selected. The Chamber of Commerce is now advocating the appointment of a City Planning Commission.

REDONDO BEACH The Rendondo Beach Chamber of Commerce announces the appointment of Hugh R. Pomeroy, formerly Secretary at Burbank, as Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Frank L. Kern. Mr. Kern has gone to Honolulu to attend the Press Congress of the World.

LOS ANGELES The Bureau of Industrial Music is the latest activity of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. Miss Antoinette Sable, who has been appointed as director, is a national authority on industrial music. Los Angeles will be the first city to actually develop industrial choruses, bands and orchestras. These will perform as individual units and in unison. It is the plan to make these units self-supporting and through the training of individual music groups it will be possible to discover musicians and singers with unusual talent.

The 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chamber of Commerce was celebrated October 11th at a harbor dinner given by the Cabrillo Discovery Day Association in San Pedro.

At the regular luncheon on October 12th the history of the organization was recounted by a number of the pioneer members and officers. Mr. H. B. Wachtell, first secretary, retold what happened before Frank Wiggins became secretary twenty-six years ago.

A campaign of fire prevention and safety is to be launched by the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the city's endeavor to make Los Angeles safer. Mr. John D. Maxfield has recently been apopinted manager of the safety and fire prevention department of the Chamber.

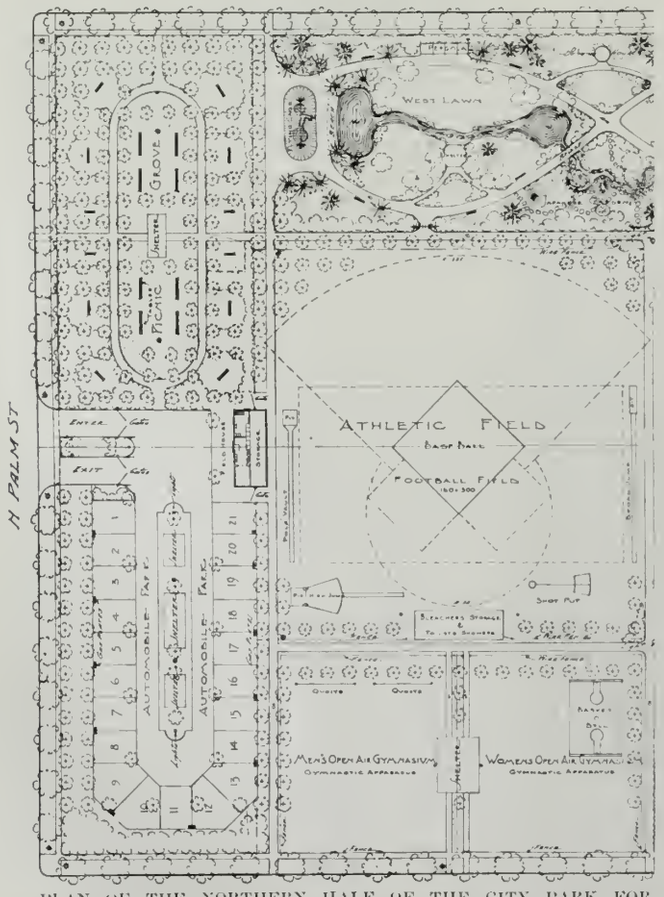
OXNARD A number of commercial secretaries enjoyed a very instructive and pleasant day October 15th. A personally conducted trip through the big sugar mill at Oxnard and the lemon curing plant and packing house at Hueneme was followed by a barbacue. Secretary Judge Elliott did everything to make the day worth while and in this he was highly successful.

PASADENA The Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association of Pasadena has increased its membership to 1057. The new quarters are very popular and the daily luncheon for members is proving successful. Committees, clubs and various organizations are centering their activities at the Chamber.

CITY PARK OF ANAHEIM

(Continued from Page 11)

by a wire fence, with ornamental gates for entrance and exit, and the park will be under the supervision of a caretaker at all times. The park as planned will accommodate one hundred people comfortably, and every reasonable effort is to be made for the comfort and health of visitors to Anaheim. In planning the auto park we have incorporated all the best features of existing auto parks, while keeping in mind the part this development may play as a factor in the Orange Show or similar festivals to be held. In this connection, the stalls may be used as booths for concessions, and provision has been made for easy access into the athletic field, where the big tent would be pitched. Cook & Hall, Landscape Architects, I. W. Hellman Bldg., L. A.



PLAN OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE CITY PARK FOR ANAHEIM. COOK & HALL, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, L. A.

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Walnuts - - - -	1,000,000
Sugar - - - -	4,000,000
Meat products - - -	1,000,000
Bank Deposits, over - -	5,000,000
Building Permits - -	1,000,000
Adjacent oil production -	50,000,000

VISIT CALIFORNIA VALENCIA ORANGE SHOW HERE NEXT MAY

Write Anaheim Chamber of Commerce for particulars and information.

Anaheim, California

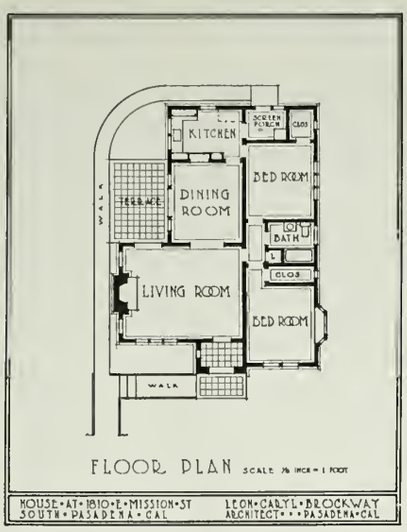
CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MANUAL

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DEPARTMENTS TO COME

PLOTTING THE GROUNDS
PLANTING THE TREES
SHRUBS AND ANNUALS
GARAGE AND PATIO
LOCAL GARDEN CLUBS



THE SMALL CALIFORNIA HOUSE

By ELLEN LEECH

THE WORK OF LEON CARYL BROCKWAY

THE elevation and plan of the house reproduced on this page is the work of Leon Caryl Brockway, and shows an attractive, practical, modern style of construction. The house is of stucco, with concrete foundation and tile roof. The windows are all of the casement type, which, in the living room and one bedroom, are developed into French windows extending to the floor. The interior is finished in ivory enamel with particularly effective tile mantles.

The livableness of such a house is at once apparent with its convenient, compact arrangement, which in these servant-less days makes a peculiar appeal to the housewife.

The long French windows giving more of the light and warmth of the sun, are especially adapted to this country.



AFTER THE FIRST RAINS---PLANT WILD FLOWERS

November's Planting Calendar of Flowers--By Ralph D. Cornell, Master in Landscape Architecture

IN CALIFORNIA the planting seasons for flowers of different varieties are much more prolonged than the seasons for similar flowers in the east, for which reason flowers herein recommended for November might have been sown in October, or even September, and may be generally sown on through December. Flower seeds suitable for autumn sowing are usually referred to as "hardy annuals", a term of vast possibilities.

The opportunity for splendid spring effects, through the use of California wild flowers, is unusual to this land. These seeds are preferably sown before the first autumn rains, but can be put into the ground as late as January when rains come freely or late. Wild flowers should be sown on ground previously plowed or spaded, and raked, much as one would sow small grain. They are good for color and beauty during but a short season, two or three months generally, although proper selection of varieties will prolong this season considerably. When in flower their beauty is unsurpassed. They are suitable for planting on any open or waste land properly prepared, as well as in the garden, different varieties being adapted to dry hillsides, sandy washes, shady slopes or cool, moist spots.

Dutch bulbs are being used increasingly in southern California with very excellent results, and in satisfying varieties. October is about the first month of their planting, which season extends on through January. Many varieties thrive best in the sun, others desire shade, so that one should be able to have their selections fit the site.

ANNUALS and PERENNIALS, used as annuals, to be sown in November include acrolinum, alyssum, antirrhinum, bartonia, bellis, calendula, calliopsis, campanula, candy-tuft, centaurea, annual chrysanthemum, cineraria, cosmos, delphinium, dianthus, digitalis, dimorphotheca, gypsophila, hollyhock, linum, lupinus, mignonette, nemesia, pansies, poppies, sweet peas, stocks, violas.



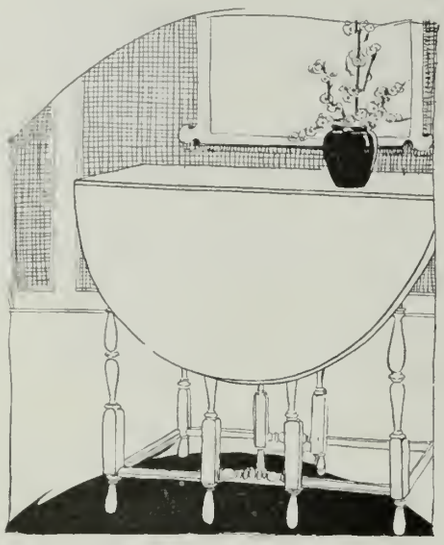
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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Moon-Calf, by Floyd Dell
Zell, by Henry Aikman
(Alfred A. Knopf).

Moon-Calf and Zell somewhat invite comparison. In both novels the hero, although raised in a provincial home, is more artistically than commercially inclined, and feels the urge to differentiate himself from the mob. Similarity ceases here, for Zell is constructive, while Moon-Calf is destructive—merely propaganda for an impractical point of view which is both weak and pernicious. Moon-Calf is branded mediocre by its sentimentality, general flatness of tone and commonplaceness of expression. This book has been entirely overrated. Zell, on the other hand, is characterized by an unmistakable bigness of conception. Written by a lawyer who has made something more than the average attorney's study of human nature, it is a book of substantial, coherent thinking expressed with convincing brevity and succinctness. Mr. Aikman's book is a splendid defense of marriage—marriage in general rather than in particular, for he seems purposely to emphasize its less ideal side. He brings home to us the fact that although the institution of marriage is imperfect, it is, nevertheless, the most satisfactory, from the standpoint of the child, which has yet been evolved. His inference is, in regard to the individual instance of unhappy married life, that what is "a truth" about marriage is not necessarily "the truth."

Essays on Modern Dramatists,
by William Lyon Phelps
(Macmillan Company).

Mr. Phelps is able to be enthusiastic without being extravagant in his praise, for in the majority of instances his reasoning is sane and his proofs are logical. He is not only adept in his use of quotations, giving old ones new significance, but he is very quotable himself. Far from being purely academic, these essays are thoroughly enjoyable, and they give us an excellent survey of contemporary men of letters.

The Foolish Lovers,
by St. John Ervine
(Macmillan Company).

The Foolish Lovers was published last year, so it is not essentially "new"; but, as William Hazlit remarked once, if we had not read a book it was to all intents and purposes new to us. St. John Ervine dedicated this delightful book to his mother and also to a friend who had asked him to write a story without any "sex" in it. Surely an ironical title! However, after he has told us that no vital book may ignore love and women—for, as he says, have they not crept into histories and even the Bible?—he goes on to show that love and selfishness may be identical and inseparable. Thus his theme is what we choose to take it, either a tale of complete love or else one of complete selfishness. The Foolish Lovers, a tender yet impartial study of an Ulsterman, is firmly grounded in a thorough knowledge of the Celtic characteristics—unreasonable pride, obstinacy, determination, chivalry, love of mysterious, queer adventure, and, above all, an intense consciousness of kinship, of the call of blood.

Will-Power and Work,
by Jules Payot
(Funk & Wagnalls).

The word "psychologist" has been so misused and dishonored by charlatans, pseudo-psychologists, that we hesitate to apply it to Jules Payot, President of the Aix-Marseilles University. However, he is a psychologist in the finest and only true sense of the word. Throughout Will-Power and Work we find his profound and accurate knowledge of those principles of psychology which are accepted and taught in the leading universities. His book is a plea for originality in thinking. As a means to this end he suggests a facilitating and strengthening of our periods of intellectual effort, and a correct estimating of our own capacities. His style is polished and his figures of speech are strong and illuminating, especially the metaphor of the "Incorruptible Accountant." By constantly simplifying and avoiding wherever possible philosophical nomenclature he has written a book on mental hygiene which is at once scholarly and yet perfectly intelligible to the lay mind. There is no vague generalization, only copious, specific advice from a man who has made an intensive study of the intricate interaction of work and will-power.

A Case in Camera,
by Oliver Onions
(Macmillan Company).

A Case in Camera is a detective story of an assassination in the air. Although treated methodically and seriously, it never becomes melodrama—there is no gore. Incongruously enough, the narrative is unflaggingly sprightly and often humorous. The author is apparently an odd mixture of journalist, novelist and artist. Light in all its complex manifestations of fascinating cones and rhomboids has obviously intrigued his imagination. As a whole the book is something more than just a detective story. It dramatizes by means of concrete instances the struggle of those big issues—so vital to the London public—which involve the pros and cons of civilian flying.

The Friend of the Family,
by Fyodor Dostoevsky
(Macmillan Company).

The Friend of the Family is comedy with a hint of satire; an intensely interesting story of the conflict between two types—the trusting, kind-hearted, irresolute, submissive man and the peevish braggart, capricious buffoon, hypocritical poseur. Four supremely universal types are individualized in a masterly way. Recently translated into English by Constance Garnett, this shorter novel by the great Russian, Dostoevsky, author of "Crime and Punishment" and "The Brothers Karamazov," is worthy of our serious attention, for it is Dostoevsky at his best—and he is one of the classics.

The Choir on the Boulevard,
by Leonard Merrick
(E. P. Dutton).

The Chair on the Boulevard is a group of brilliant short stories, at least five of which could be used as models in an English classroom. As for the others, they are all, without exception, entertaining, each in its own way unique, with abrupt dramatic turns of thought and perfect unpredictable endings. Mr. Merrick has a compassionate, though humorous, understanding of the foibles and vanities, longings and weaknesses of Paris Bohemians—always the luckless ones—comedians, painters, sculptors and actresses. He has a peculiar "innocence of eye" for the incongruous and the ludicrous, whether physical or spiritual. But his perception goes farther than the merely droll, for in his stories, as in life, tragedy hovers on the outskirts of farce, and pathos is within touch of comicality.

TEXTILES AND INTERIOR DECORATION DEPARTMENT

A NOTE ON BATIK

PRENTICE DUELL

EVEN though the artist colony of Los Angeles is noted for a certain individualism and picturesque quality, one would hardly expect to find in a small, lone studio a French artist and his Italian wife making batiks much superior to those of the Javanese themselves. Such, however, is the case. Amid surroundings which recall mediaeval Florence, M. Roubaix de l'Abrie Richey and Mme. Tina create these fabrics of vivid and curious design. The products serve as stage settings, mural decoration and wall hangings, but, above all, are made into gowns to be worn by women who appreciate a garment with character of its own and one which shows the hand of the artist. A gown may be created which harmonizes in color and abstract pattern with one's particular temperament—it could, indeed, be an expression of one's innermost self.

With us, batik is comparatively a new art, but it has been employed at intervals in Europe for many years. It was probably first introduced there by the Dutch traders who brought such fabrics from Java. In Holland, today, batik is taught along with the other household arts, for it is properly recognized as one of the most effective mediums of interior decoration.

The technique of batik is subtle and requires no small amount of skill. Hot wax is applied with a brush to those parts of a white fabric which are not to be colored by the dye. The cloth is then immersed in, say, yellow. Then all of those parts which are to remain yellow are waxed, and the fabric is this time immersed in, perhaps, red. After the parts which are to remain red are waxed, the cloth is dipped lastly and probably in black. The wax is removed by repeated washings in gasoline. It is understood that some design is kept in mind, or one is followed which has been first drawn upon the cloth. The combinations of color are infinite, and there is always that pleasing and accidental harmony of color which comes about through the mixing of the dyes.

Along with batik, "tie-dyeing" should also be mentioned, for it is really the older form of the art. It seems to have been practiced among nearly all of the ancient peoples, since many examples have been found in the tombs of their dead. In modern times the highest development seems to have been reached in India and in the Philippine Islands. The materials, however, are usually so poor and the dyes so fugitive that it seems almost a pitiful waste of labor. The method is not so difficult as that of batik, and, correspondingly, there is less art in connection with it. The cloth is tied into various shapes with waxed strings, so that a pattern might result after it has been immersed in the dye; sometimes even beads and other objects are tied into the fabric to lend interest to the design. Repeated tieings and dippings give a variety of color harmonies and blendings, and the result, almost wholly accidental, is striking in effect and very interesting.



M. ROUBAIX DE L'ABRIE RICHEY AND MME. TINA RICHEY IN THEIR HOME IN HOLLYWOOD

A NOTE OF COLOR IN A CALIFORNIA INTERIOR



IN furnishing a house the introduction of color is one of the critical problems. A neutral tone for background is necessary in California because of the blazing sunlight outside. Brilliant notes of color are, however, to be introduced by means of shimmering fabrics in cushion and boudoir pillow. No one firm is more adept at this art of making cushions and lamp shades than that of Le Roy D. Ely in Pasadena. The sheen of the fabric and the combination of colors are palette and brush in this artist's hands.

Fine Arts
Art Novelties



Interior Decorations and Furnishings

LE ROY D. ELY

335 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California Fair Oaks 1896

LAGUNA

Continued from Page 6

humanity in this—they do what they want to do. They are artists.

They set up their easels along the picturesque coast and in the beautiful hills, and the best-known names in the state can be seen on some of the pictures shown in the exhibits at the little art gallery.

Gardner Symons set up the first studio. Many of the members of the California Art Club have studios here. The state breeds artists or adopts them, and they come sooner or later to Laguna Beach.

When warm weather approaches, long lines of autos point their noses towards Laguna, bringing the summer dwellers to their homes by the sea. They settle contentedly in their "shacks," glad to escape the restrictions and distractions of cities, and they tack up things like this in their porches:

ADVANTAGES OF LIVING THE SIMPLE LIFE

You can wear out your old duds.

You are not troubled by too many callers.

You are not kept awake by the servant problem.

You don't worry lest your chauffeur is joyriding in your new car.

You don't have to live beyond your means.

You don't get a raft of begging letters.

You are not spoiled by flattery.

Finally, if you have true friends, you are apt to find it out.

The mutterings of the mad world on the other side of our hills trouble us not at all. Was there a war? Who was Sam'l Cox? We are at Laguna Beach, the world forgetting, by the world forgot.

SMART CLOTHES FOR SMART CALIFORNIANS



C. W. FEURT, PRESIDENT OF WOODY FEURT, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK AND 721 WEST SEVENTH STREET, LOS ANGELES.

THE NEW SPORTS CLOTHES SHOP of WOODY FEURT

LIKE the smart shops of Fifth Avenue and yet like the charming white front of a California residence facade is the delightful new Sports Shop of Woody Feurt on Seventh Street. Leaded glass windows greet you along the north side beyond Hope Street. A spacious and uncluttered room welcomes you as you enter the shop which is like no other in Los Angeles. Quiet attendants show you the latest things from New York in an individual way which makes you forget the congested traffic, the confusion of the western town, and sets you at once in the atmosphere of an absolutely correct shopping place on The Avenue.

When I asked Mr. Feurt what his training was and where he had gotten his penchant for the best style in woman's clothes, he answered, thoughtfully, that he always knew. And the precision with which he selected for California the very smartest clothes made in the centers of style bears out the conviction that the talent must have been born in him. Long experience as a buyer for other Sports Stores and independent investigations of his own have placed Mr. Feurt in a position to lead in his specialty, which is to select for his exclusive patrons the right Sports Clothes for California or anywhere.

Sports clothes are dominant at present in the field of dress and California has thus come into her own. Now that every store, big and little, in Los Angeles has a Sport department, it is a comfort and a real joy to find a firm which not only knows how but is courteously willing to select for each patron the right thing for the right occasion and adapt it to the individual's present needs.

It is a happy coincidence that Mr. Feurt's name is pronounced to rhyme with Sport and this may be the fairy godmother reason why he is destined to make that name famous in the Southland as authority on sports clothes.

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We produce Tile for Fireplaces, Fountains, Pavements, Garden Pots—anything that is appropriately made from clay.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SMART CLOTHES FOR SMART CALIFORNIANS

THE PANTALOONS OF PARIS

Intent on matters here below
We scarce an upward glance bestow
Until the disregarded skies
With blazing comets advertise.
The comet blazes!

The current issue of the leading American fashion journal carries the amazing announcement (at full page rates) of a well known Fifth Avenue Shop that it is "Sponsoring the Spreading Vogue of the Knicker Suit"—the knicker *dress* suit, if you please! In proof of which vide photogravure. Background, impressive entrance to shop itself; foreground, figure of Slim Princess in knickers.

She is exceedingly directoire. She wears the tricorne hat, ruffles at neck and wrist, big buckled shoes, boutonniere and slender cane. She is incroyably foppish, if one is permitted the atrocity. But for all this, it must be admitted the pretty picture lacks conviction to the stickler for versimilitude.

Fifth Avenue cleared of all vehicular traffic at any hour—but at an hour when shop doors stand open—impossible! Male pedestrians on Fifth Avenue so inattentive and unintentional—passing the fair, amazing Incroyable, with gaze almost painfully averted—never!

But for all that, it does seem that a new style of feminine appareling is imminent. The forces are gathering back of it. Another New York merchant is featuring the pantaloon ball gown, a creation newly arrived from the atalier of no less an authority than Cheruit.

A popular woman's club in Chicago has passed a resolution to wear knickers on all possible occasions. Women in breeches at the Riverside and San Fernando fairs were a common sight. A well known Los Angeles editor, commenting on this fact, calls to attention the Biblical fashion note—the first ever penned. As we have it now, it reads "and they sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves aprons", whereas the original translation, in use up to the seventeenth century, read "and they sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves BREECHES."

So "breeches" it was until, according to our editor, "Some fine masculine fellow, with a proper regard for feminine modesty and decorum, substituted 'aprons'. But, alas, he gave Adam an apron too." He may be said to view with alarm the prospect of a feminogarchy which, breeched itself, will force upon men its despised apron, and he ends his editorial in a positive hysteria, thus: "we may as well admit that we can't, never could, never would."

If we assume that this is the typical masculine feeling on the subject of breeches for women, it seems probable that Feminism will have a new fight on its hands—a fight with a thoroughly aroused masculinity, fighting with its back to the wall for its last remaining right—its trousers. That is worth considering. Man, it may be remarked, is far less "mere" than he was before woman became his equal. Where once he might have said, "I'll be hanged if I'll be seen on the street with you in those things", now he will say, "I'll be hanged if you can get into Congress in those," and there will be feminine conservatives in sufficient number to back his statement.

So we see that woman's dress problem today is not merely the world-old, stimulatingly agreeable process of choosing between conflicting feminine modes, but as to whether her future garb is to be feminine at all. Whether to hail with delight the new tendency to don the very garment her great-grandmother termed "unmentionable" or to view it with alarm, as placing her in strategic jeopardy as a political unit. Whether the comet, blazing over her far-flung battle lines reveals Excalibur in the skies or the Sword of Damocles.

SARAH BARRICK.



WELSH DRESSER DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY THE CHEESEWRIGHT STUDIOS AND NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. WILLIAM A. FLINT, JR., FOR HIS HOME IN FLINTRIDGE, CALIFORNIA.



10-Inch Gas Main Being Installed on Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena

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It cost money to make the improvement shown in the illustration, but—

It is a permanent improvement and will serve the Pasadena public for many years, and—

It will pay a fair profit on the money invested, perpetually, for it will earn the cost of its own renewal in addition to the "7% for Life" which it pays on the original investment.

It is both public-spirited and financially sound to put money into such an enterprise. Write for complete information in reference to our Preferred Stock, which costs $85 per share and can be bought either for cash or on installments.

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation

Los Angeles California

Smart Clothes---*Continued*

THIS Series of Interpretative Fashion Reviews will be given each month. Go to the November Reviews. They are well worth while.

The Fashion Section — Bullocks Presents a Series of Interpretative Fashion Reviews —Society Girls and Matrons Will Act As Models.

PROGRAM

Wednesday, October 19, 3 p. m.—"Why Does She Do It?"
(Some of the frequent mistakes our friends make in the choice of clothes.)

Monday, October 24, 3 p. m.—Every Woman a Picture!
(It is a day of individualism. Woman may achieve charm by the clever emphasis of a pair of green eyes.)

Thursday, October 27, 3 p. m.—"But What Shall I Wear?"
(The time, the frock and the girl—*together.*)

Monday, October 31, 3 p. m.—The Perfect Ensemble.
(Little things that affect it—aye even the tilt of the hat.)

McKINLEY PARK — SACRAMENTO

(Continued from Page 11)

To help the stranger within her gates to visit untold points of interest, the Capital City maintains, through its Chamber of Commerce, a Travel and Resort Bureau, and daily contact is made with the motor visitors at the McKinley Park Camp Grounds.

Every tourist coming to California desires not only to see the fruitful valleys and uplifted hills, but would see with his own eyes the locations of the notorious mining camps of the early fifties, and travel the old gold trails made famous in the immortal works of Mark Twain, Bret Harte and George Kenyon. The colorful days of '49 are wrapped up in the chronicles of the Sacramento section. Around historic old Sutter Fort, and the discovery of gold nearby and subsequent events, has been written the romance of California.

During the past summer, visitors to Sacramento's camp grounds have been treated to personally conducted tours to historic points of interest, under the auspices of the Travel and Resort Bureau, and lectures have been given to aid the tourist in gathering accurate data.

Motor parties have had brought to their attention continually what to see in California's Resort Wonderland. To aid the visitor, itineraries have been laid out covering the region from the northerly Siskiyous to the Southland and from Lake Tahoe of the high Sierras to the Golden Gate. Road information is disseminated daily to the campers, and they are advised how best to reach the summer paradise of the Yosemite, Tahoe Region, the Canyon of the Feather, Mount Shasta and Russian River sections.

M'KINLEY PARK AUTO CAMP RULES AND REGULATIONS

The auto camp is supported by the Park Board of the City of Sacramento out of the funds allowed under the city charter for the maintenance of parks.

By means of this park the Park Commissioners hope to render service to the auto-traveling public, in the hope that you may speak a good word for Sacramento to your fellow traveler.

This park is under the direction of a paid attendant, whose duty is to see that you get every reasonable courtesy and service. He is a police officer.

Wash your car on the wash rack.

Please put all rubbish and refuse in garbage cans.

If you care to use wood for cooking purposes, the attendant will furnish same.

No animals of any kind are allowed to run loose.

You are respectfully requested to register.

Report to the attendant any attempt to deface buildings or any damage to property or grounds.

This park is being supported as a tourist camp. A limit of seven days only will be allowed.

Parties wishing to overhaul their cars will do so at the place designated as "Repair."

Ask the attendant for any information about the city or surrounding country.

Agents must not make this camp their headquarters.

Respectfully,

CITY PARK BOARD.

When you look in the ice chest and find some portion of your dinner lacking, call up

THE COMMUNITY KITCHEN

A chicken pie or a salad—a well cooked vegetable, or a dessert will supply your need.

Special Orders Taken—Dinners and Lunches Delivered

F. O. 1832 155 Millard Ave., between Walnut and Kensington
Pasadena



Crisp Autumn Days Give New Zest to

Swagger Sport Togs

For you who would take to the open road these brisk Autumn days, who would golf or ride. For you who would watch others play cheering them on to victory; this Autumn's sport togs is a timely topic.

Novelty Wool Skirts For Sports Occasions

The black and white Poiret twill sport skirt illustrated here is the very newest plaited model whose blazer stripes and poster-like block patterns introduce the most fashionable effects.

This costume is completed by the black slip-on sweater with its red and black leather belt. The pretty hat worn is of rich, grey felt trimmed with blue and grey grosgrain ribbon fashioned into a becoming checkerboard band.

Boadway Brothers

PASADENA

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A Page of Pasadena Progress



A HOUSE BY THE FRANK MELINE COMPANY, DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

ACTIVITY IN REALTY

By H. H. PECK

THERE has been notable activity in the realty field of Pasadena during the last few months. In Oneonta especially the disposition of lots in the hands of Frank Meline Company, sole agents for the Huntington Land and Improvement Company, has mounted to enormous proportions. Indeed, it has been said that magic seems to be working all through that section; yet in view of the tireless energy of this company, it is a quite natural activity.

The Frank Meline Company has gone far on the road to the betterment of Oneonta. That section which has lain dormant for so many years has, through their alive methods and unique system, suddenly sprung into life. So sudden and complete is the change that one is reminded of The Tale of the Dragon's Teeth. Lots have simply volplaned into the hands of purchasers to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. In two weeks forty-eight lots were disposed of subject to immediate building, thus creating an almost instantaneous activity and that, too, during August, our dullest month.

DAILY TIME TABLE MT. WILSON STAGE

Leaves Los Angeles, 5th and Los Angeles Sts., daily	9:00 a.m.	
Leaves Pasadena, 55 S. Fair Oaks Ave., daily at	10:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Arrives Top	12:00 m.	6:30 p.m.
Leaves Top	8:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

RATES

Round Trip, Good for 30 Days	$3.50
Up	2.50
Down	1.50

For those remaining Friday evening to look through the telescope and unable to stop over night, a special stage down at 11:30 p.m. will be provided at an extra charge of $1.00 each person. Reservations for this trip must be made not later than Friday noon. For further particulars call Colo. 2541.

From Sept. 15, 5 p.m., stage discontinued excepting on Friday night.

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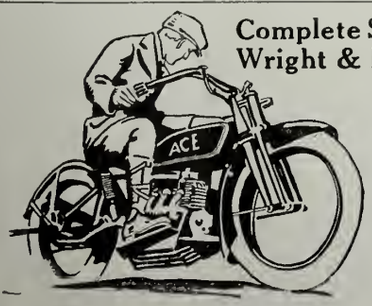
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Courtesy of Cannell & Chaffin Galleries

From a Portrait by Nattier, 1685-1766

No. 24 **DECEMBER, 1921** **20 Cents**

CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

Joseph F. Rhodes

DESGNER AND BUILDER



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720 WEST SEVENTH STREET
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LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Clubs

THE Valley Hunt Club season of 1921-1922 opened November 14. The Calendar announcements for November suggest the program for the year.

November, the fourteenth :
Afternoon Tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30.

Friday, the eighteenth :
Evening Bridge and Five Hundred Party. Play begins at 8 o'clock.

Sunday, the twentieth :
Supper served at 7 o'clock.

Monday, the twenty-first :
Afternoon Tea. Auction Bridge for club prizes.

Tuesday, the twenty-second :
A Thanksgiving Dinner Dance at 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, the twenty-third :
Business meeting of club members.

Sunday, the twenty-seventh :
Supper served at 7 o'clock.

Monday, the twenty-eighth :
Afternoon Tea. Auction Bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30 p. m.

Monday, the twenty-eighth :
Par Auction Bridge. Play begins at 8 p. m.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB :
Plunge open to the ladies on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

A special Christmas entertainment, with the usual Christmas dinner is being arranged.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB :
Ladies' Day, fourth Monday in each month.

Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.

Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB :
Ladies' day, second Friday in month. Dinner dances and musicals to be arranged throughout the month, dates to be announced.

A special bridge afternoon is being arranged.

Tea and informal bridge as desired.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB :
Ladies' Day, second Monday of each month.

Dancing every Saturday evening during the month.

Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB :
Ladies' Day, third Monday of each month.

Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.

A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

Art

LOS ANGELES MUSEUM of History, Science, and Art announces an exhibition of paintings by Carl Oscar Borg, Bessie Ella Hazen, Douglas Parshall, November 15-December 11, 1921. The Museum also announces the Fifth International Photographic Salon, December 12-January 2.

THE next meeting of the California Art Club, which is the annual election of officers, will be held at the Otis Art Institute on Saturday, December 3, at 8 p. m.

HANSON PUTHUFF, Edgar Payne, and Sam H. Harris are painting in Topango Canyon and vicinity.

DANA BARTLETT is showing twenty-one canvases at the Orr Galleries, San Diego, during the month of November.

WILLIAM WENDT, returning from Chicago, announces the success of his recent exhibition at the Art Institute.



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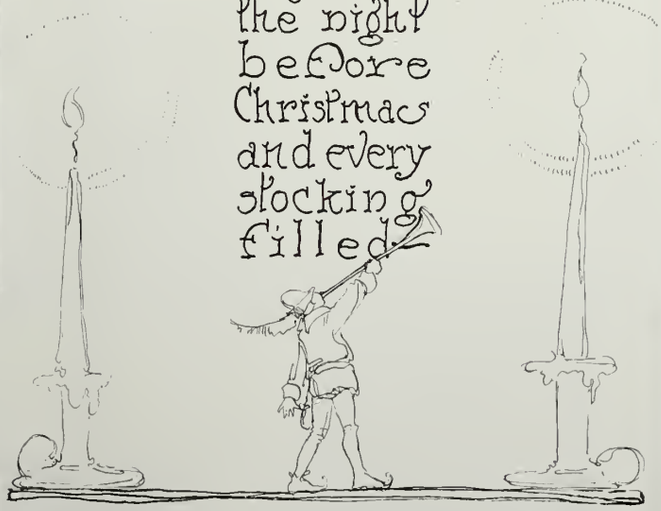
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Southern California

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Bullock's
Los Angeles

THE picture, "Autumn Sycamores," by Aaron Kilpatrick, was purchased from the annual exhibition of the Chicago Art Institute.

CHARLES L. A. SMITH has been painting near Berkeley, California, for several months, but is now in Los Angeles, preparing for his exhibition at the Ebell Club.

THE California Water Color Society is adding to its members several well known painters. Exhibits will be arranged at the Mission Inn, Riverside, and at Redlands.

PLANS have been perfected for extensive additions to the Los Angeles Museum at Exposition Park.

"THE Evergreen Tree," a Christmas cantata by Arthur Farwell will be given at Tournament Park during the holidays. A mixed chorus of 200 voices will sing the choral music. The Kiwanis Club is particularly interested in this production, and the Music and Art Association, the Cauldron Club, the Community Playhouse Association, the Fine Arts Association and the Community Music Association are all working for its success.

Mr. Farwell is directing the musical production, while Gilmore Brown is in charge of the dramatic features.

The Pasadena Community Orchestra announces a series of six concerts, the first to be given Friday evening, December 2.

AN unusually interesting series of informal talks to mothers is being given at the home of Mrs. Augustus Davies, 693 So. Euclid avenue, Pasadena, by a well-known educator of Cleveland, Miss Virginia Graeff. Miss Graeff is lecturing on the subject of how to employ a child's leisure. There will be ten lectures, on Tuesday mornings from eleven to twelve o'clock, beginning November 22. Five will be given before Christmas and five directly after.

THE first annual competitive exhibition of paintings by California artists was opened November first at the Southwest Museum, 46th and Marmion Way, Los Angeles. With the opening of this art gallery this city has added a new gallery for the exhibition of western work, and the Museum through this initial effort, takes an advanced position in the community in the development of art appreciation.

The exhibition of paintings which include oils, water colors, pastels and miniatures, is most creditable, many persons declaring it to be the finest collection shown since the World's Fair.

While many names, familiar to the local art world are to be found among the eighty-five exhibitors, a number of new names have been added to the list.

A popular feature of the exhibition has been the awarding of a prize of $100.00 to the artist whose painting received the highest number of popular votes, this prize being given to Wm. Lees Judson for his picture entitled "Morning." The other prizes were awarded by the Jury which was selected by the Art Committee because of their special training and experience in art appreciation. Three of them have served on juries of award at World's Fairs. The following named persons constituted the Jury of Awards : Mr. Ernest A. Batchelder, of Pasadena ; Mr. Lockwood DeForest, of Santa Barbara ; Mr. Benjamin B. Hampton, of Los Angeles ; Mr. Samuel L. Kingan, of Tucson, Arizona ; Mr. Frank J. Van Sloun, of San Francisco.

Edgar Alwin Payne's painting, "Topmost Krags," received the first prize of $250.00, and Hansen Puthuffs' painting, "Exaltation," received the second prize of $100.00. The first prize for figure, $50.00, was awarded to Maynard Dixon for his painting, "The Navajos," and second prize for figure was given to F. Carl Smith for his picture entitled "Angelus."

First prize for water color was awarded Rowena Meeks Abdy for her picture entitled "From My Balcony." Honorable mention was given to John Frost for his painting entitled "Live Oaks," and to Orrin White for his picture, "Sunshine and Shadow."

While the exhibition was originally arranged only for the month of November its appreciation by the public has been so marked that it has been decided to continue it until December fifteenth or longer. FRANCES K. HEADLEE.

THE Christmas Color Plates are given this year by Cannell and Chaffin, Inc., whose beautiful galleries supply southern California with the best in art from local painters and from foreign lands.

Jean Marc Nattier, the painter of this portrait of a lady, was born in Paris. His father was a portrait painter and his mother a miniaturist. Recognition came to him from the Court and his paintings are of great value for collectors and museums.

...The...
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CONTENTS

A PORTRAIT BY NATTIER . . . . . *Cover Design*
In the Gallery of Cannell and Chaffin.
CALIFORNIA'S CHRISTMAS BERRIES . . . *Contents Design*
Photograph by Kathryn Wotkyns.
SPRING IN THE DESERT . . . . . *Ralph D. Cornell* 5
THE FRIENDS OF ART 7
PEACE *(Prize Poem)* . . . . . *Clarence Urmy* 7
BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . *E. Taylor Houghton* 8
PICTURES IN THE HOME . . . . . *Cuthbert Homan* 9
SHIPPING ORANGES . . . . . *C. S. Whitcomb* 10
A PAINTING BY BENJAMIN BROWN 11
OUR HOLIDAYS . . . . . *Paul Perigord* 12
A CHRISTMAS SERMON 13
THE SOUTHLAND CLUBS . . . . . *Ellen Leech* 14
TOURIST AND INDUSTRY . . . . . *Felix S. McGinnis* 15
THE MUSIC AND ART ASSOCIATION . . . *Theresa Cloud* 16
PLANTING CALENDAR, DECEMBER . . . *Ralph D. Cornell* 17
BIRDS . . . . . *Theresa Homet Patterson* 17
THE FIRST DIVISION, ARGONNE . . . . *Joe Parker* 20

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

SPRINGTIME IS CALIFORNIA'S CHRISTMAS TIME—SPRINGTIME IN THE COACHELLA VALLEY

By RALPH D. CORNELL, *Master in Landscape Architecture*

Photographs by the Author

CALIFORNIA'S call has sounded far. The romance of her past, the beauty of her serene days, the promise of her future are known in the four corners of the world—are known by peoples of other tongues, who hear the whispered call of her subtle charms as though it were drifted in on the trade winds of the sea. Her mountains are majestic, the panoramas from them inspiring; her valleys are rich and fertile with an effulgent beauty that never dims, while the waters of the Pacific now caress her shores, again rise in beatific admonition; but it is of the desert that I would speak, of the inspiration that it brings, the inner depths that it sounds.



SANDS WIND-BLOWN AND DRIFTED, THE GRAY-GREEN SHADOWS OF THE SALT BUSH, SUNSHINE, SHADOW; THIS IS THE DESERT

Some hundred or more miles to the east of Los Angeles, beyond the ranges of the San Bernardino and the San Jacinto mountains, lies the Coachella Valley, a part of the Colorado Desert, a true "land of little rain". It is a land dedicated to vast spaces, scorching heat, parching drought, but a land fraught with the gripping lure of the desert country. Here it abounds in spiney cactus, there in the prickly and distorted mesquite bush. Everywhere is sand, sand windblown and drifted and etched by the imprints of myriad tiny feet; the track of the silvery-white lizard, the tortuous, sliding trail of a rattler, the padded footprints of the desert jackrabbit or coyote, now and then the imprint made by a bob-cat or the bird track of the road-runner. These and many other trails twist in and out to tell their tale, but soon are lost in vast and silent spaces.

The desert trails are hot and dusty, the winds and heat relentless. Still there exists a charm which one cannot gainsay—a living, growing, gripping lure that ever calls intensely to those who know this land of stern power in her many moods. There is a breadth of freedom, an infinite bigness that forces its significance beneath the veneer of our conventionalized conceptions, to make man realize his own littleness and the triviality of much of that for which he strives.

Man finds an ardent wooer in those undulating wastes, the purple hills that fence the horizon to shut out the world beyond, even in the quivering heat that rises to meet him. And when darkness comes to relieve this scorching world, it is easy to forget that nature is not always kind. The whispering breeze softly stirs the embers of a dying fire as it passes on its inquisitive mission of mystery, the stars creep closer as if to offer protection from the descending night, and from afar off comes the muffled cry of a coyote, answered by one closer at hand. A bob-cat screams in the nearby chaparral, a rustling shiver passes through the bushes, and the desert wind, sighing, whispers that all is well as a hush steals over the night. Cities do not exist, artificialities have ceased, man has found his own at last.



WHERE THE SNOWS OF THE MOUNTAIN STAND GUARD AT THE DESERT'S DOOR. MT. SAN JACINTO IN THE DISTANCE DESERT PRIMROSES (OENOTHERA TRICHOCALYX), CREOSOTE BUSH (LARREA MEXICANA) THE DARK MASSES, SALT BUSH (ATRIPLEX LENTIFORMIS) THE LIGHT MASS

Much of the time the desert floor seems to be shrouded in the accumulated dust of ages; but in years of favorable rains it will burst into vivid color of wildflower bloom to dazzle the most jaded of sightseers. Here again is nature just as lavish, just as extreme in her generosity and kindness as she has been in the various tests put to those who venture upon her wastes under skies of molten brass. Springtime in the desert is not easily forgotten.

If you can picture miles and miles of wildflower carpet in blues, yellows, white, pinks and magentas, swept and sprinkled and drifted over a gray floor that is relieved by wind-tossed sand dunes, the gray-green foliage of the salt bush and the deep, rich green of the mesquite clumps; if you can imagine a fragrance sweet and subtle and yet so powerful that it is discernible almost before one comes within sight of its source, then can you picture this desert as it is after the first California rains. Sand verbenas of a deep pink form solid patches of color intermixed with the creamy white of the large-flowered primroses; yellow encelias rise to a height of three feet or more to nod their flower heads in the desert breeze. Acres and acres of other flowers, some timidly hugging the ground and others boldly flaunting their beauties, stretch away to lure one ever farther. Even the cacti vie with one another in their display of gorgeous color. The desert in bloom! One can but love it who has lived it, who has shared its majestic silence.

Nothing can compare with the lavish extravagance of the desert in response to its limited rainy season. Words are inadequate to picture its charm. The accompanying illustrations may help to convey a colorless idea of the Coachella Valley, but they cannot do it justice. The playing light and shadow, the pulsing life, the vibrant spirit of the desert—all are needed to tell the story truly in its simple grandeur. To those who have been, who have seen, who know, may these recall living memories. To others who read these lines they suggest something of nature's prodigality, and the gift she gave when she made her deserts.

Oh wide, far-reaching desert wastes
Soft-furrowed by wind fingers,
What wealth of beauteous mystery
In thy gray sand-rifts lingers!

"PLANT your own Christmas tree and watch it grow" has long been a slogan throughout our land, from which few of us have escaped, and which in itself bears a very pleasing sentiment. It is a happy thought that the symbol of yuletide joy, about which kiddies gather so joyously eager, is to be planted just outside the house, is to grow and develop, along with the kiddies, into the fine realization of maturity heralded by the youthful promise of today. Would that all we city dwellers might have homes and kiddies and grounds where the Christmas tree could have its permanent, living place in our lives.

As in all things material, a name bears definite connotation of requirement, so it is with our Christmas tree, simple-sounding though the name may be. For a Christmas tree must have branches occurring at wide angles with its main trunk, branches whose rigidity is sufficient to carry their own weight and that of their burden. It must have a glossy, green foliage that is ample and yet not bulky nor densely concealing of its branches. The branches must not occur thickly; the tree must be upright. A pine is not ideal, for its heavy bunches of needles and its stubby branches fail of the requirements. Our cedars are too pendulously pliant of twig, too feathery and dense of foliage. Our cypress are upright, compact, numerously branched, as too are the arbor vitae. They do not suffice.

Probably the majority of Christmas trees seen in our markets are young specimens of the Douglas Fir, all of them being of the fir family. It is likely that the majority of Christmas trees used in all America are of this same family, for the Douglas Fir seems to meet the requirements and is one of the most widely distributed of our American conifers. In so far as this type of conifer has become associated in the American mind with the ideal Christmas tree, just so far has Southern California failed, in her otherwise generous prodigality, to give us a tree for the yuletide festivities. The Douglas Fir does not thrive on our coastal or inland plains, nor is there anything which takes its place in this one respect. Such firs and spruce as are seen in our local gardens are the result of tender care and attention, not the happy coincidence of our sunshine and climate.



THE MOTTLED CARPET OF DESERT WILD FLOWERS IN PINK, IN CREAMY WHITE AND IN YELLOW. LEFT FOREGROUND: DESERT SUNFLOWER (ENCELIA ERICEPHALA). RIGHT FOREGROUND: SAND VERBENAS (ABRONIA VILLOSA). MIDDLE DISTANCE: DESERT PRIMROSES (OENOTHERA TRICHOCALYX)

THE ORGANIZED FRIENDS OF ART IN SAN DIEGO

THE friends of Art of San Diego organized, and pledged to meet the need for more and better exhibitions of art in San Diego, have more than fulfilled this pledge, made to the community at the time of their organization.

They have established themselves as a valued and necessary unit in the cultural life of the community. Before the formation of the Friends of Art, San Diego was one of the few cities of consequence in the country that made no effort to bring examples of the fine arts before its citizens. Visitors of culture who came to this city as possible future residents, could find no art exhibitions such as they were accustomed to enjoy in their former homes; the rising generation, growing up without seeing any examples of art, could not be expected to have any intimate knowledge of art. The local artists, who for years had struggled alone to keep the flame of art alive here, felt that this lack in the city's cultural development should be remedied. After many conferences on the subject, they at last decided to form the Friends of Art and to offer the organization to the community as a medium through which this need could be filled; the response of the community indicated that the offer was timely. That the sponsors of the organization builded better than they knew, is proven by the splendid record of achievements.

Excellent exhibitions have been hung in the Art Gallery in Balboa Park, and the selection now on exhibition at the Cannell and Chaffin galleries, Los Angeles will be shown next in San Diego.



A LOS ANGELES HOME, HARWOOD HEWITT, ARCHITECT, WHICH COULD BE ADAPTED WITH PECULIAR ADVANTAGE TO THE DESERT, AS IT CONFORMS TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND OFFERS THE RELIEF OF LINE NEEDED.

PEACE

A Chant Royal Written By CLARENCE URMY

LEND ME YOUR LYRE, APOLLO, WHILE I PLEAD
  WITH GODS AND GODDESSES THAT THEY MAY GUIDE
A TIMID BARQUE, IN ANXIOUS HOUR OF NEED,
  ACROSS CHANT ROYAL'S WAVE-ENTANGLED TIDE.
FAITH'S MYSTIC, PURPLE-VEILED HORIZONS HOLD
THE ISLES OF CALM SET IN A SEA OF GOLD,
  AND I, EVANGEL-VOYAGER, ARRAYED
  IN PLEASING VESTURE FASHIONED TO PERSUADE
ALL MEN TO VENTURE THITHER, WAIT THE NOD
  OF FORTUNE, THIS THE CRY OF MY CRUSADE:
"TO BE AT PEACE, ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD."

UNRIGHTEOUS WAR HAS MADE THE WORLD'S HEART BLEED;
  THE SOUL OF EARTH IN AGONY HAS CRIED
AGAINST THE ANGER, CRUELTY AND GREED
  OF DESPOTISM, SELFISHNESS AND PRIDE.
IN CEASELESS TERROR DIRE, DARK YEARS HAVE ROLLED
AND SWEPT GREAT MULTITUDES TO NAMELESS MOLD;
  AND NOW, A RIGHTEOUS VICTORY HAS STAYED
  THE WRATH OF BUTCHERY; SHEATHED IS THE BLADE
AND STILLED THE BURST OF SHELL WITH THUNDER SHOD;
  NOW, ON SONG'S FOND LIP IS THIS GOSPEL LAID:
"TO BE AT PEACE, ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD."

OUR COUNTRY HEARD THE CALL TO FIGHT, TO FEED;
  FOR YOUNG AND ILL AND HOMELESS TO PROVIDE —
HOW SWIFTLY FELL THE BARS OF CASTE AND CREED,
  HOW QUICKLY WERE THOSE FAR CALLS SATISFIED.
MEN, MONEY, FOOD — NO GIFT BEGRUDGED OR DOLED;
LONG WILL OUR AID IN STORY BE RETOLD.
  OUR NATION IN THE BALANCE HAS BEEN WEIGHED
  AND FOUND NOT WANTING. LET US NOT UPBRAID
THE VANQUISHED, BUT ACROSS THE BATTLE SOD
  LET THIS MOMENTOUS MESSAGE BE CONVEYED:
"TO BE AT PEACE, ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD."

DOMESTIC HEARTH, HOME TIES — WITH WHAT GREAT SPEED
  TO THESE CAME VIOLENCE UNPROPHESIED —
IN UNEXPECTED PATHS WAR'S DICTATES LEAD
  WITH FIRM COMMANDS THAT WILL NOT BE DENIED.
AND NOW THE CLOCK HAS STRUCK; HATE IS CONTROLLED,
THOUGH FAR-OFF FIELDS BRAVE MARTYR-MEN ENFOLD.
  BRUSH TEARS AWAY. FOR THEM, BEYOND THE SHADE,
  IS FAR MORE FASCINATING WORK DISPLAYED.
ALL SPURNED THE HAMPERING OF MORTAL CLOD;
  BE GLAD WITH THEM. CALL THIS THOUGHT TO THINE AID:
"TO BE AT PEACE, ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD."

WHAT RECOMPENSE FOR ALL THIS WOE? WHAT MEED
  FOR ACHING HEARTS WITH BLOOD OF BATTLE DYED?
OUT OF SUCH HARVEST THERE MUST COME A SEED
  OF HEALING PLANT WHOSE FLOWER SHALL BLOOM EARTH-WIDE.
HEARTS THAT WERE UNRESPONSIVE, LUKEWARM, COLD,
SHALL LEAP TO ACTION, PANOPLIED AND BOLD;
  HEARTS THAT ALREADY WERE BY SERVICE SWAYED
  SHALL MOUNT NEW HEIGHTS, UNDAUNTED, UNAFRAID;
NONE SHALL BE FEARFUL OF WAR'S IRON ROD —
  ALL STRIFE MUST END, IF THIS WORD BE OBEYED:
"TO BE AT PEACE, ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD."

ENVOY

HAIL, WORLD AND NATION, HOMES AND HEARTS, FAST FADE
  WAR'S BLACK CLOUDS, FREEDOM'S FINAL DEBT IS PAID.
TRANQUILITY SHALL WALK WHERE MADNESS TROD.
  TRUTH, CARVE THIS TEXT HIGH ON LIFE'S COLONNADE:
"TO BE AT PEACE, ACQUAINT THYSELF WITH GOD."

Awarded First Prize in the Peace Poem Contest Conducted by the San Francisco Chronicle

Copyright, 1918, by Clarence Urmy.

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

CLARENCE URMY of San Jose has been called the Dean of California poets. With an innate love of all nature, he has felt deeply and beautifully voiced the varied charm of California. He has mastered the intricacies of complicated poetic construction and in the musical cadence of his work there is the true lyric touch. It has been pointed out that no poet has achieved the heights who has not known sorrow. In many of Mr. Urmy's poems there is a hint of that spirituality which comes only from suffering through sorrow. He is the author of A Rosary of Rhyme; A Wreath of California Laurel; Under the Toyon Tree; A Vintage of Verse, and A California Troubadour. The Lyric Land of California is illustrated by his verse. In 1918 his poem, Peace (chant royal), was awarded first prize in the large peace poem contest conducted by the San Francisco Chronicle. For a great many years the most distinguished magazines of this country have published his poems, and he has won for himself a place of his own among contemporary American poets.



CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE, FROM A PAINTING BY WILLIAM KEITH

"Pages of Glory," Edited by Chas. Gassion ("City of Paris")

M. Charles Gassion, who was a member of the French battalion which fought side by side with the California troops, has recently edited a volume of hitherto unpublished etchings—and also some official documents—describing the activities of the Ninety-first Division in Argonne and Flanders. The twenty-seven etchings in the "Pages of Glory" were made during the war by two artist-soldiers, a Belgian, E. Kufferath, and a Frenchman, Emile Leroi. Portraying as they do, old-world cathedrals, which are still beautiful in the majesty of their ruins, villages damaged by shell fire, abandoned dug-outs and the desolate sweep of barren battlefields, these etchings seem somehow to reflect the moods of the soldiers. The work of Kufferath—the better draftsman—gives an impressive sense of the lofty spaciousness, mysterious depth and the varying chiaroscuro of cathedral interiors. The style of Leroi, who uses a somewhat heavier line, is characterized by virile emphasis. For Californians "Pages of Glory" has a personal appeal. It has also artistic as well as historic value, for in the majority of the etchings there is beauty, energy and individuality.

The Old Man's Youth, by William de Morgan (Henry Holt & Company).

The Old Man's Youth is a posthumous work of the great English novelist, William de Morgan. Reminiscences, largely autobiographical, are built around a plot of universal interest. There is a characteristic steadiness of hand and sureness of insight about this book. The intimacy of the dialogue and the inimitable humor make the reading of it delightful. Mr. de Morgan has reconstructed for us scenes of convincing accuracy in which the people live and breathe, and the inanimate objects are almost tangible. It is a novel of those experiences of youth which become so significant in the retrospection of maturity, and which in later years form an increasingly fascinating phantasmagoria.

Alice Adams, by Booth Tarkington (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Alice Adams is a clever story of the hurts and longings of youth. Mr. Tarkington, with his sympathetic understanding of the psychology of adolescence, depicts a girl who is clearly an individual as well as a type. The book is also a typical picture of many rather unfortunate American homes in which the interests and financial situation of the father are unintelligible to the women of the family. He is hectored by a wife who is possessed of an exaggerated maternal instinct, an entirely false set of values and a lack of moral sense where money matters are concerned. Alice Adams, the daughter, might be called an American "Play Girl of the Western World." She is both a lovable, simple girl and a harmless hypocrite, socially overeager, who is always playing at make-believe, resorting to petty ruses and puerile deceptions in order to glorify her plain, drab background. Mr. Tarkington makes us feel that barrier which exists between people of different breeding—the transparent, securely locked door through which they see but do not understand each other. He infers figuratively that common flowers of the provincial fields have no place among the more carefully nurtured blossoms, for they invariably and fatally droop in the strange, fastidious atmosphere of the hot-house.

The Master of Man, by Hall Caine (J. P. Lippincott).

In this story of love, passion and friendship, every page is permeated with the picturesque atmosphere of the Isle of Man. Mr. Caine knows, as no one else, the rare beauty of this island and the temperament of its people, the Manxmen, who have "a snatch of Scotch and Irish in their blood." The book is a strong, modern treatment of the old theme, sin and suffering. Dealing with the conflict between man's private interests and his public duty, it makes us see what generic, impersonal law means when translated into terms of the personal equation. We find how utterly unselfish acts may sometimes bear the unwarranted stigma of base self-interest. Mr. Caine dramatizes with unrelenting intensity and merciless reality the tragic consequences and catastrophe that are inseverably linked to an evil act which was perhaps only an accident of semi-consciousness, an instinctive action in a moment of unreason. His message is that the master who finally brings man to his knees and exacts the penalty—"for a given crime, a given punishment"—is eternal, unwritten Justice.

Legends, by Amy Lowell (Houghton Mifflin Co.) Price $2.00.

Amy Lowell is attracting widespread attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Her method of construction is unique and in most of her work there is unusual depth and power. The poems in this book were suggested by dramatic legends of Peru, China, Yucatan, England and New England. They seem conceived in terms of movement, having scarcely a static moment. By describing subtle changes in the humble green things of nature Miss Lowell succeeds in giving a sense of the gradual passing of hours and days. She makes us feel the shapes of things and the smooth surfaces of metals. By a peculiar contrasting of a gruesome, abstract idea with some accompanying concreteness of every-day nature she achieves weird, harrowing effects. Her poems are like patterns "rippled" with bizarre intriguing color—patterns whose vivid, sensuous, prismatic beauty is tempered by the white, reasoned tracery of cool intellectuality.

To Let, by John Galsworthy (Charles Scribner's Sons).

In To Let there is suggested yet another touchstone by which mankind may be separated into two divisions. Are we givers or takers? Beneath a light, engaging surface of interest there is much seriousness and sincerity, refinement and nobility of feeling. Mr. Galsworthy, in showing how inseparably the past is joined to the present and the future, creates groups whose family likenesses and differences are very real. He stresses the fact that man can no longer indulge unchecked his great, primordial instinct of possession. The reason is that the premises of the syllogism, which states that all property should be possessed unequivocably, wives are property, therefore wives should be treated as property, have at last become untenable. These premises have been vacated and are To Let. The transitional era of chaotic change which is at hand in the mental attitude, as well as in the interior decorating, of some parts of England, is typified by a "semi-bolshevised imperialism."

Sea Power in the Pacific, by Hector C. Bywater (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Sea Power in the Pacific is an accurate summary of the problems which confront the United States in regard to relations with Japan. It gives a detailed comparison of the strategic positions of the two countries, and a survey of the development, administration and resources of the two navies. Mr. Bywater calls attention to the fact that because of New Zealand and Australia the interests of Great Britain and America are identical in the far East. He considers that future events will be largely determined by the policy of Japan in China and the trend of political affairs in Japan, as well as the racial question and that of expansion. This comprehensive work, written by an authority, is dispassionate, cogent and highly interesting. It has an especial interest and import for us here on the Pacific seaboard.



U. S. S. CALIFORNIA—LONG MAY SHE LIVE TO GUARD OUR COAST

Galusha the Magnificent, by Joseph Lincoln (Daniel Appleton Co.)

To those who know the "barrenness and bleakness and lonesomeness" of Cape Cod with its unceasing sand dunes, fragrant pitch pines and scrub oak, Galusha the Magnificent brings a pleasurable nostalgia. Filled with typical Cape Cod humor and gusty, unsentimental cheerfulness, the book somehow carries with it a whiff of bracing salt air. With the plain, honest "native" point of view, Mr. Lincoln amusingly contrasts the scholarly and the unscrupulously commercial outlook. Stories of Cape Cod invariably appeal to us, for we recognize Cape Cod folk as "bluff, honest, rugged, real Americans."

PICTURES IN RELATION TO THE HOME

By CUTHBERT HOMAN
Curator Cannell and Chaffin Galleries

TOO LONG have we suffered from the gospel of "no pictures." Our decorators were forced into this cult several years ago from the very laudable standpoint of saving us from ourselves; but now that the majority of us have arrived at the point of intelligent discrimination (I say "majority" and wish I might say "all"), it is high time we gave thought to these "windows of our minds". As an educational medium there is nothing better for the developing of appreciation in the young brain; and the mere fact that good pictures and good furni- feeling of being of the world's elect. Then, too ,pictures more than ever have their place in our "reconstruction" of homes, for the world is awake to the fact that goo dpictures and good furniture are as much an essential as good manners. America has artists who are producing inspired pictures, and cabinet makers who are conscientiously reproducing furniture along the lines laid down by the old masters. Ours is the duty to lay the foundations of family traditions. Too little thought has been given to this; far too often the thought is that our houses are investments and not homes in the full sense of the word. And here I want to say a word for the portrait painter—though I hesitate, for when an artist has risen to that high plane of depicting the inner man in paint there is something almost sacred in his work. Portraits are historical documents, as complete as the written word, and should have a high place in our social and public life. They can become the corner stone of our traditions to which future generations will point with pride.



We can own good furniture, for antiques and copies of antiques are within reach of all. Beautiful examples of old craft work are constantly being brought into the country, while our own craftsmen are studiously copying without deviation from the old lines, and are developing a love for their work that means inspiration. There is not the slightest reason for bad taste in our pictures or furniture. The good things are here for the asking. If we cannot buy originals in paintings we can have fine prints; but never a reproduction in the same medium, for how could the copyist have the soul or technique of the master?



TWO INTERIORS BY CANNELL AND CHAFFIN, INC. QUIET EFFECT OF SPACE IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE ELIMINATION OF UNWORTHY PIECES

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US. VI. SHIPPING ORANGES

By C. S. WHITCOMB, *Chairman Water Transportation Committee California Fruit Growers Exchange*

IN A SERIES of six interesting letters, sent by the Water Transportation Committee of the Board of Directors, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, to each director of the Association, and member of the Exchange, there was presented for consideration one of those fascinating problems which are continually arising in a new and progressive community. Because of the concise and straightforward manner in which these letters were prepared, we are publishing them in full, two in November and the remaining four in this issue.



(Letter No. 3)

When considering the plan of encouraging the organization of the Producers' Steamship Company of California, your committee was considerably concerned over the question of building up an experienced and efficient organization for operating the ships. The business is highly specialized, and requires men of ability, training and experience to manage successfully. Such men are generally occupying positions of importance, and would be difficult to secure, or might be entirely out of our reach.

While pursuing our investigations in the East we had this point always in mind, and when, in the course of our work, we came in contact with Mr. Prentiss N. Gray of New York and his business organization, we felt that here was a possible solution of this question.

Mr. Gray was raised on the Pacific Coast, and as his father owned a line of lumber steamers, Mr. Gray grew up in the shipping business, and holds a master's license. During the war Mr. Gray worked under Mr. Hoover in the Belgian Relief Administration, having to do with the shipping end of the work, and had associated with him other competent young shipping men. After the close of the war a group of these men formed the P. N. Gray & Co. corporation, to engage in the grain and shipping business, with head offices in New York and branch offices in the principal countries of the world. P. N. Gray & Co. have a capital and surplus of two million dollars. They are now furnishing all of the grain for export from this country to Belgium, Austria, several of the Baltic States, and for the relief of Russia. We looked them up at the Irving National Bank & Guarantee Trust Co. of New York, where they bank, and found their standing and credit excellent.

The chairman of your committee had a number of conferences with Mr. Gray, and went over with him and his associates all important phases of this question, after which Mr. Gray stated definitely that if the Producers' Steamship Co. is organized along the lines suggested, his firm would take a substantial block of the stock, and would contract to operate the ships for us on a percentage basis under the standard form of operator's contract, which provides that the operator shall gather the freight, attend to all details of loading and unloading, hire the crews and operate the ships, in addition to which they would divert to this line as much of the freight now controlled by them as practicable.

After making this connection your committee feels that the final serious difficulty in the way of successfully launching this enterprise has been provided for.

(Letter No. 4)

One of the drawbacks to shipping by water is that the shipper has the trouble and annoyances of delivering his freight to the steamship company dock, paying the marine insurance on same, and in the case of citrus fruits there is the additional drawback that at times the fruit lies in the dock, subject to variations in temperature, for two or three days before the ship is ready to load.

Our plan provides that the Producers' Steamship Company shall render exactly the same service to the shipper that the railroads now furnish, viz., the steamship company shall send its trucks to take and receipt for the fruit at the door of the packing house of the shipper, transport it to San Pedro, place it in a precooling plant at the dock, precool the fruit at once, and hold it in storage and on the ship until unloaded at the markets in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

This requires that the steamship company shall own and operate a fleet of trucks with bodies specially constructed for this service, with covers to protect the fruit from sun and rain.

The steamship company will own its dock at San Pedro, with a precooling and storage plant thereon large enough to hold about two hundred cars of fruit ready for loading when a ship arrives. In this plant we will install conveyors for taking the fruit from the trucks into the precooling rooms, and from the rooms into the ship, so that



IN THE CANAL. A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY C. S. WHITCOMB

the ship may be loaded as rapidly as practicable, and thus reduce to the minimum the delay of the ship in port.

We are having preliminary plans and estimates made at the present time (without expense to the Exchange) for a precooling plant and conveyor system, and upon the result of these estimates will depend somewhat the amount of money necessary to raise.

It seems quite certain that fruit handled in this manner, viz., precooled and carried in the ship under cold-air refrigeration, will be landed in the markets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston in better condition than are the average of our rail shipments.

(Letter No. 5)

Two years ago, while general business and shipping conditions were active, it would have been almost impossible to have secured a satisfactory dock on the North River in New York, near the present auction market where our fruit is sold, and where it is quite essential our ships should dock. Two years in the future the same situation may prevail again, as under normal conditions that district is very congested. Under present depressed conditions we can secure dockage in that district, two openings now being available, and we can entrench ourselves so as to be secure of our location with the rising tide of business.

In Boston there are also two opportunities for securing desirable dockage, one at the Commonwealth Dock, which is finely fitted up to take care of our business and at favorable rates; the other at the dock of the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, which owns large docks and cold storage plants located at the foot of the market district. These people are very desirous of entering into a contract with us by which they will remodel the buildings on such portion of the dock as we might need, providing heat and light, and lease to us on very favorable terms for so long a term as we desire.

At Philadelphia there is a fine Municipal Dock, which, owing to the recent changes in our immigration laws, which have largely reduced the business of the Italian and French liners, is in very little use. This is a two-story dock, equipped with light and heat, and is well located and adapted for our business. There is to be some rearrangement of the docks on a portion of the water front in the market district soon, to provide for a new bridge across the Delaware River, and in this rearrangement we may be able to secure a new dock built especially for our business.

At our own Harbor, as many of you know, the City of Los Angeles owns much of the harbor front, and the city is desirous of increasing the business of the harbor. The establishment of a local steamship

company making this city its home port, building a large precooling plant at the harbor, and spending the bulk of its money here, would be a great stimulus to the business of the port; therefore it is only fair to assume that we will receive every reasonable consideration from the city officials in the way of location and terms, when the time comes to take the matter up with them.

(Letter No. 6)

Dear Sir:

You now have the main facts in connection with the organization of the Producers' Steamship Company before you. Here are a few highlights to keep in mind:

Six ships operated on the basis defined would carry about two million boxes of citrus fruits to the three markets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, or about one-half of the amount that the Exchange now sells in those markets, and only about 10 per cent of the total Exchange shipments for the past year.

Our present transportation charges on this fruit are: Freight, $1.92 per hundredweight, plus average icing charges, 12 cents=$2.04 per hundredweight. Credit two million boxes by steamship under refrigeration with $2.04 per hundredweight, equals $3,182,400. This amount of money would pay the entire operating expenses of the steamship line if it went East with citrus only, which would be only two-thirds of a cargo, and came back empty; therefore, you are now paying the bill.

At this particular time, owing to the abnormal conditions surrounding business and shipping, we are offered the opportunity to do with two million dollars what would require under normal conditions at least six million dollars to accomplish.

The question as to the effect upon our markets of landing as much as one hundred to one hundred and twenty cars (at times) of fruit in New York, and as much as forty to fifty cars (at times) in Philadelphia or Boston, in one cargo, has been gone over with care with our entire Sales Department, and the opinion is that, as a cargo cannot be unloaded in a day, and the fruit will be sold about as fast as unloaded, no serious difficulty will result. We all recognize that there will be difficulties to overcome, but these difficulties can be met and overcome as they arise. No man can foresee just what they will be.

Your committee realizes that if the Exchange organization markets our rapidly increasing production of fruit in a manner to return a fair revenue to its growers, and keeps the industry prosperous, it is going to have many difficulties to overcome in the near future, and those difficulties may be greater and harder to meet without this additional transportation outlet by steamer than they will be with it.

The establishment and control of this steamship line is the only way that this industry can become a factor in the fixing of transportation rates on its products, and transportation charges are the most serious burden that our growers now have to carry.

The enterprise can only be carried through by the hearty co-operation of all our growers as individuals. We must think and talk steamships and ocean transportation, and at the proper time every man, woman and child who has money to invest must do his or her part, no matter how small that part is. If each one does his part, it need not be a burden to anyone, and the ownership will be scattered throughout our industry, which is as it should be.

Please consider the matter with care, talk it over with the growers in your Association, and with your representatve on the Exchange Board, that he may know your wishes in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

WATER TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.
By C. S. WHITCOMB, Chairman.



VENICE, THE MARITIME CITY, WHOSE FAME FOR BEAUTY EQUALS THAT OF HER COMMERCE THROUGH THE AGES. FROM A PAINTING BY BENJAMIN C. BROWN—NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR.

SOUTHLAND

Our Holidays—Armistice Day

THE life of a nation is never an arrested process, it grows richer or it deteriorates. The spirit of a people is never in a static condition, it ascends to higher moral, intellectual or artistic spheres or it falls to lower levels of crude and unesthetic materialism.

To lift the mind and soul of a nation to a superior stage of culture, efficient stimuli and appropriate ideals must be provided. Schools and libraries do not insure the education of a democracy, its teachings must be relentlessly pursued with the assistance of all the social and political institutions we maintain.

Amongst educational agencies there is none which is a greater potential source of inspiration than our national anniversaries. They were originated by men who, aware of the magnetism of example, wished to perpetuate the memory of strong personalities and of noble deeds. Gradually, however, these holidays have been diverted from their initial purpose, either by the frivolity of the makers or the inertia of those, who, possessing both leisure and ability, should lead the people into more fruitful ways of thought and action.

Armistice Day was being threatened with the usual profanation when two events of special significance and sacredness stirred the American people into attempting a worthier commemoration of our costly and momentous victory. The result has exceeded our hopes. It is doubtful whether any nation, no matter how proficient in the art of staging imposing ceremonies, could have planned as impressive an Armistice Day as did America for 1921.

On one hand, in Washington, an unknown soldier, the embodiment of the idealism and courage of a whole people, accompanied to his last resting place by the foremost representatives of an admiring world and heralding, so to speak, the dawn of a new era in international relations; on the other hand, throughout the nation, every community, in genuine appreciation of the rich symbolism of the day and the gravity of the hour, holding varied exercises, whereby their gratitude and their hopes were expressed, according to their individual genius or local opportunities. Truly, seldom, if ever, had America lived a nobler day.

Southern California spontaneously and piously entered in the spirit of this glorious and promising anniversary. Led by their metropolis, Los Angeles, our cities and towns vied with each other in devising fitting commemorations. It is with regret that we can, at this time, speak of but two of the many which deserve recognition.

Pasadena

In Pasadena, on the initiative of Dr. Charles D. Lockwood, the parents and friends of the soldiers, who had fallen during the war, gathered at the headquarters of the American Legion, on the very hour of the solemn burial service held at Arlington Cemetery. At 9 o'clock precisely, the assembly stood and remained silent for two minutes, in union with the entire nation whose activities were temporarily halted to do homage to their cherished dead.

Few ceremonies are more impressive than these brief moments of silent meditation and loving recollection. To look at the fathers and mothers in that audience, to see their faces, serene and radiant, although their eyes were filled with tears, to read in every feature courage, hope and pride, convinces a speaker of the inadequacy of words in our effort to unveil the most intimate thoughts and express the deepest emotions. Hence the addresses were brief and the ceremony extremely simple. It was, however, a gathering thoroughly permeated with that dynamic atmosphere which comforts and inspires. After such an hour of fraternal communion in sincere reverence for the same ideals, the assembly felt as though the thousands of little crosses, on the battlefields of yesterday, had been mysteriously transformed into burning flames of desire for further heroic service and as though the boys were no longer sleeping on distant shores, but more active than ever in the hearts of their fellowmen.



THE CROSS ON MOUNT RUBIDOUX, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Riverside

A city is indeed fortunate which counts among her citizens a man of vision and strength, quick to perceive the artistic possibilities of his surroundings and able to enlist public sentiment in favor of their realization. Commercial and industrial ventures are seldom in want of adequate support, but truly intellectual or artistic enterprises do not always meet, in a young nation, with the enthusiastic response their superior importance deserves.

Riverside is fortunate in the possession of a citizen who unites the sure instinct of the business man, the broad sympathy of the philosopher and the esthetic feeling of the artist, Mr. Frank Miller. Mr. Miller had already rendered a unique service to Southern California by erecting that Hispano-American museum known as the "Mission Inn," which gives the visitors at least a glimpse of Spanish colonial life and art. Later, at the door of Riverside, he took a barren mountain which the materially minded would have considered a hindrance to the growth of a city and turned it into a widely known sanctuary of Christian faith.

Now he believes that the hour has come to erect there an altar to the highest form of patriotism: the love of one's country in true fellowship with all the nations of the world.

Through the courtesy of the King of Belgium a cross from Ypres, the martyr city of Flanders, has been secured and will become the heart of an imposing memorial in due time to crown Mount Rubidoux. People by the thousands had been drawn to the mountain to worship, at dawn, the risen Christ; might they not be taught to gather there also at sunset in remembrance of more recent sacrifices and in hopes of impending resurrections.

Riverside, much to her honor, responded admirably on the eleventh of November, and those who were fortunate enough to be present felt certain that nowhere in the United

OPINION

States a more inspiring ceremony was held to commemorate the past and foreshadow the future. As we drove up the mountain side we were greeted at every turn of the winding road by one of the allied flags proudly guarded by Boy Scouts, whose faces, serious and radiant, betrayed a clear grasp of the meaning of the day. At the summit, the principal crests were decorated with larger allied standards and with the American flag. As their soft multi-colored folds were fluttering in the waning breeze, against a sky aglow with the flaming fires of the setting sun, what an eloquent message they brought to the world. They had been stained with blood on so many battlefields, they had draped the glorious remains of so many heroes fallen in their defense, that, now in the serenity of the mountain, they seemed to be yearning for peace.

And indeed, a little later, at dusk, they took life and mystical figures representing the nations were seen painfully struggling through the rocks, in their arduous march towards the Angel of Peace above, unable to realize their dream until they had joined hands in true fellowship.

Riverside did not only honor the past and poetically picture the future, but she made also another innovation worthy of much praise. Reduction of armaments will not bring peace, nor international conferences understanding until the nations have learned mutual esteem and respect. Hence, at Riverside, every year, Armistice Day is, in part, devoted to the promotion of such sentiments between ourselves and one of the allies. Last year it was the turn of Belgium. This year it was that of Italy.

The many holidays due to our frequent national or state anniversaries may become demoralizing and economically wasteful unless they contribute something worthwhile to the life of the people. Armistice Day, 1921, has shown us how reverence, play, art and education could be harmoniously combined to make our future celebrations evidences of the increasing culture and refinement of this nation.

PAUL PERIGORD



SHEEP IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

The Gift of Trained Love

IN choosing our Christmas sermon from the comprehensive analysis of Christianity which the Bishop of California gave at the Conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church last summer, we are not attempting to give the sermon itself. Thought for many a lay sermon was heaped up in that treasure-trove of Christian teaching and admonition to the Church at work. But, though months have passed and though new duties are paramount, the sermon stays and enters every line of work.

William Ford Nichols has been called the statesman bishop; and if ever there did appear in the genius of American government a desire for national counsel from the church, his place would be at Washington, so deep and far-reaching is his wisdom. His title, Bishop of California, remains from the time when California, part of the missionary department whose hundredth anniversary is now being celebrated, was all one diocese, and Bishop Kip, whose coadjutor he became, was the Bishop of California.

Since in our plans for Christmas we need to remember the origin of giving, that part of Bishop Nichols' sermon which relates to gifts is now appropriate.

Let the text and subject then be: "God gave His only begotten Son," "Christ gave Himself for us"; The Christian World is Christian only when it gives.

"What has the Church of Christ to offer," asked Bishop Nichols. "We see the churches offering their viands prepared for every palate as though they were churcheterias." Is this what Christ meant when he said to Peter, "Feed my sheep?" What has the Church to offer that will satisfy the deeper craving in humanity? Christ said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." The Church has pointed out the way, it has delivered the truth in many forms: it now offers men Life. For the Church, according to Christ's teaching, is the body through which He functions, an organization to carry on His work in the world. "As the Father hath sent me, so send I you."

"What, then, is God?" continued the preacher. "For this subject leads into the very nature of God. God is Love. God so loved the world that He sent His Son." Love was the power of Christ. It was because He loved the Church He gave Himself for it. It was the qualifying power for His Apostles as shown in His threefold question; "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" It was the power of the leader, St. Paul. "The love of Christ" constrained him. Love is the power without which the tongues of men and of angels become as sounding brass and clanging cymbal, and all other gifts as nothing. And while faith, hope and love abide with their blessed power, "the greatest of these is love."

But this power never can come to its own either in world leadership—and Bishop Westcott used to quote Emerson's saying that "The power of love as the basis of a state has never been tried"—as the problem of the Church of Christ, or in our personal religion, until we realize that this is distinctly a *trained* and *religiously developed* love.

We are born with love—that tenderest gift of parent and child. So we are born with mind and conscience. But we never sanely let mind and conscience "grow wild" if we can help it. The duties of maturer life demand their careful and constant training. So with Love which is the birthright, the gift to the world on that first Christmas eve "when the shepherds watched their flocks by night."

It was Bishop Westcott who brought out the meaning of the word love (agape) as introduced to the world by Christ. Other conceptions of the word love have not this new meaning, "the willing communication to others of that which we have and are." This is the exact opposite of that passion which men call love and which stresses the desire of personal appropriation. It is this difference which the age is now learning, the difference between the love of service and love of self.

M. U. SEARES.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

Polo game between Midwick and Del Monte teams at The Midwick Club, Los Angeles, California



Hugh Drury, Captain, Del Monte team; Carlton Burke, Captain Midwick team; Teddy Miller, Midwick team, Pasadena, California

THE early settlers in this community were too busy enjoying the zest of life in the open to need a club house, but took their canters, or began their hunts from some hospitable home, ranch or hacienda, as the term best fitted.

Gradually, however, the desire for a general meeting place culminated in the organization of the Valley Hunt Club, from which the riders, in their brilliant red coats, trotted off in the early mornings on the scent of the elusive fox—but these hunters were obliged to be content with a less romantic but equally elusive game, the jack rabbit and the mountain cat.

Thus, the first reason for the existence of the club was the promulgation of the hunt, but now it is kept alive, strong and healthy, by the deep, sincere desire to provide just what it does for its members. Its keynote is simplicity, perfect simplicity and informality.

While no longer a hunt club, the club has never become a country club in the usual interpretation of the term, as it has no golf course, nor has it the formal stiffness so frequently found in a city club. The swimming and the tennis are the attractions for the young people, and the afternoons of bridge, followed by tea, are pleasantly appointed.

Perhaps the most delightful feature is the Sunday night suppers, to which the several hostesses give their attention, followed by a series of programs, and the chat is usually concerned with the newest book, or the oldest edition, the latest play, or possibly the most popular opera.

Although one does not hunt, throughout California there are bridle paths, enticing one to learn again the fine little shivers of anticipation that come with the donning of riding togs, and the warm glow of mind and body in sharing the joy of living with your mount.

Somebody has said, if the word "charm," as descriptive of the appeal of a woman could be defined, it would cease to exist, and the same reasoning may apply to Midwick Country Club.



MISS HILDRETH TAYLOR, DAUGHTER OF DR. AND MRS. J. GEORGE TAYLOR, OF BROOKLINE AND PASADENA

There is, of course, the diversity of sports to be enjoyed there. It is rather rare that one club offers an unsurpassed golf course, a polo field—with an unbeatable senior team of polo—pits for rifle practice, trap shooting, target practice, swimming and tennis. Here the man with a penchant for big game hunting may improve his markmanship while waiting for the members of his foursome, or another may do a little trap shooting on one of his off days at golf. He may swim at any club, but not in a pool of jade in which is reflected the royal gorgeousness of Cleopatra's tapestry from the bougainvillea of the latticed trellis.

Sun flecked through the branches of great, over-hanging oaks, the rambling old brown house which is the home of the San Gabriel Country Club nods to you a lazy welcome, or at least a properly gentle one. The walls are ivy covered, and the cacti in the garden serve as mute reminders of the extent of the old Mission grounds. On a warm afternoon, with the bland sunlight flooding the course beyond, one almost cavils at the golfers, as it seems a far cry from the shores of the canny Scot to this bit of the days of the early fathers. Not that San Gabriel isn't an up-to-date country club, but the first impression is of a different period.

The members preserve the natural beauties of the place, and have the good taste and good sense to protect the lovely old oak scattered throughout the golf course, no matter what iconoclast may suggest their removal, as an obstruction to golf.

With twenty golf clubs within the same number of miles of Los Angeles and Pasadena, it would hardly seem possible that a club dedicated to any other sport could survive, but two yacht clubs, the Los Angeles Yacht Club and the Newport Harbor Yacht Club, both with large memberships, have had most interesting events throughout the summer, and have many plans of entertainment for the winter season.



THE MEMBERS OF THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB SPONSORED THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ROSE TOURNAMENT, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF PASADENA, CELEBRATED ON JANUARY FIRST, EVERY YEAR, IN PASADENA

PEOPLE WHO LEAD IN THE WORK OF THE WEST



JOHN B. MILLER, PRESIDENT OF THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LOS ANGELES



G. Edwin Williams

GEORGE I. COCHRAN, PRESIDENT PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY



FELIX S. McGINNIS, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, SOUTHERN PACIFIC

INDUSTRY RIVALS THE TOURIST TRAFFIC

By FELIX S. McGINNIS

NOT so may years ago, the words Los Angeles and southern California meant to most people just sunshine and flowers, orange groves, ocean breezes, gorgeous sunsets and climate. The world at large still connects Los Angeles and southern California very intimately with these things, but there are more material reasons nowadays for the unprecedented commercial and industrial stride taken in this district in the past decade. We all know what the production of oil has done for southern California.

A notable example is that the United States Navy was induced to make use of our oil for fuel, until today the extra heavy quantity of southern California oil is scarcely sufficient to meet the enormous demand, in spite of the fact that over 100,000,000 barrels of oil were produced in the vicinity of Los Angeles last year. At Los Angeles harbor there are three great oil companies with refineries and tanks supplied with pipes running to the field over 120 miles distant. Tankers can be filled from pipe lines at the breakwater without coming into the inner harbor for oil.

Along with the discovery of oil in 1892 came the introduction of electric power, which gave furthern stimulus to manufacturing. The first system of long distance transmission of electricity ever attempted was put into operation at Pomona and Ontario by the San Antonio Light and Power Company. The succeeding year the Redlands Company constructed its system in the headwaters of the Santa Ana River. These were followed by the Southern California Power Company and the Edison Company, both in Los Angeles county.

It is conceded that the present cheap water, cheap power, together with the climate advantages, combined with superior transportation facilities and desirable living conditions for employes, are conducive to enormous industrial development in the future.

When the great aqueduct was completed in 1913, five years after the mighty enterprise was begun and within the estimated cost of $24,500,000, it was considered one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century. Besides watering 135,000 acres of arid land, it is capable of providing an ultimate population of 2,000,000 with clear mountain water.

Concrete examples of industrial development of the past few years may be had in the establishment of shipbuilding plants at our Los Angeles harbor. One plant in particular has launched more than a score of steel ships for the government. Four years ago the ground on which this plant stands was under water.

We might dwell at length in a different vein, on southern California as the playground of the world. How, every year thousands of persons come from every state in the Union and from practically every country of the globe, to enjoy our great outdoors, to scale our mountains and to play in our waters. Strangers come from distant countries to fish for tuna, yellowtail and other deep sea fish peculiar to our deep sea canyons.

And with all the facts and figures at hand and the ever-present consciousness of the gratitude and joy that we must feel for having our existence in this wonderful country, we can never lose sight of the fact that through all the trials and early hardships, followed by the ever-increasing wisdom and success gained by experience and unceasing labor and enthusiasm, the Southern Pacific has never failed in its mission, but has given every moral, physical and financial support that could in any way do the most good to the most people. The history of California bears proof.

THE TOURNAMENT OF PAR AUCTION BRIDGE

By MRS. JAMES BURTON

IN THE interests of that most deserving charity, the Child Hygiene work of the American Committee for Devastated France, the people of the United States are going to play a tournament of Par Auction. It will be played here on November 28, and matches will be played at the various clubs and hotels.

Milton Work, whose name stands for the best in Auction Bridge, has, with the assistance of others, made out a set of twenty-four hands, which will give Bridge players an opportunity to show their skill. This naturally has stimulated interest in the game and everybody is practicing. When this article is printed they will all be waiting to hear the results as to "Who Is Who" in Auction Bridge.

It is really such a good game, such good mental training, with a never-failing interest in it that incites the player to try to improve his game. And when it can be so well done, isn't it a pity not to get the very most out of it?



THE INTEREST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB IS CENTERED IN THE INAUGURAL BALL, DECEMBER 17.

Like everything else where two people are partners, it is teamwork which counts. Each bid that is made means something; each card that is led or played means something else, and the partner who can be depended upon is the one most sought. No matter how amiable you may be, you do prefer a partner who can be relied upon to have at least two tricks in his hand for you when he helps your bid, and when he passes it really means that he cannot help you.

It will be my pleasure to give a few pointers to those who are interested. In the January number there will be an article on the bidding; and questions on Auction Bridge, sent to SOUTHLAND answered.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

THE Pasadena Music and Art Association is entering upon a most active season. Three concerts are scheduled for the "Artists' Series," which forms an important yearly musical event in Pasadena, the first being on January 27, when Alma Gluck, possessor of one of the most glorious lyric soprano voices of this generation, will appear in joint concert with her distinguished husband, Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist. March 9 the Association will present Sophie Braslau, whose rich and pliant contralto has won her a prominent position with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and April 29 this series will close with a recital by Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist-composer, who has already won friends in Pasadena.

Under the aegis of the Pasadena Music and Art Association four evening concerts will be given at the high school auditorium by the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, ably conducted by Walter Henry Rothwell, to whom is due much of the credit for the development in our Southland of a musical organization which takes rank among the most perfected orchestras of America. Each of these four programs will also contain the name of a distinguished guest artist. At the opening concert on December 8, Brahms' Symphony No. 1 C minor will be played, and Alice Gentle, dramatic mezzo-soprano recently with the Scotti Grand Opera Company, will sing two numbers and Emil Ferir, leading violinist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will play Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy" with orchestral accompaniment. January 13 the assisting artists will be "The Trio Intime," composed of Jay Plowe, flutist; Ilya Bronson, 'cellist, and Alfred Kastner, harpist. February 24 Cecil Fanning, well-known young American baritone, will sing, and April 3 the series will close with Sylvain Noack as soloist. Mr. Noack is the concert master of the orchestra and a violinist of notable quality.



A MINIATURE PORTRAIT BUST MODELED BY ANN PETERSON WOTTON, PASADENA

In addition to the presentation of this double course of concerts and to the sponsoring of the reorganization of the Stickney Memorial School of Art, the Association has adopted a plan for the encouragement of creative musical composition. The interesting story of the work and plans of Mr. Arthur Farwell, the first to hold the Associations musical fellowship will be told in the January number.

THERESA CLOUD.

PRE-EMINENT in Pasadena's progress is the change of policy at the Raymond theater, one of the most elaborate and largest theaters in California. Admirably adapted to the spoken drama, the theater concluded its run of motion pictures on November 19 and on Sunday, November 20, Guy C. Smith and Charles A. King took over the Raymond and inaugurated a season of dramatic stock productions. Their premier offering was the famous Jane Cowl success, "Smilin' Through." The venture has been a success from the start and the Smith-King players bid fair to make Pasadena their winter home. From every standpoint, cast, settings, lighting effects and music, the play equaled the original production.

Jane Urban is cast in the leading role and her winsome manner has completely won her audiences for her. Jane Urban's name is becoming a household word with the lovers of the spoken drama in the West. Her successes in Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Spokane and other Western cities are too well-known to be enumerated. In addition she has won the unqualified plaudits of practically every Eastern dramatic critic.

Albert Morrison, who has been chosen to play the leading male roles, has also spent much of his time in the West, but his greatest triumphs have been in New York and Chicago, where by his dynamic personality and unusual histronic ability he has won for himself a niche in the theatrical hall of fame.

Charles A. King, stage director, is a man of thirty-five years experience in the theatrical business. There is a distinctive style to the presentation of Mr. King's productions. He puts the punch where the punch belongs and adds life and interest to the parts of the play that ordinarily would become monotonous. Mr. Smith has to his credit, perhaps, more successful stock companies and play successes than any other personage in the show business. From present indications, Pasadena will be added to his list.

Omar Khayyam's
"Garden of Allah"
Persian Hotel

Samarkand
(ONE'S HEART'S DESIRE)

A FEW MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF BEAUTIFUL AND COLORFUL

Santa Barbara, California

Overlooking Mountains and Sea

Samarkand is a Rendezvous for Discerning Ones and has been Called

"Honeymoon House."

Guests enjoy the privilege of the Beach and the Golf Links of La Cumbre Country Club, ten minutes away.

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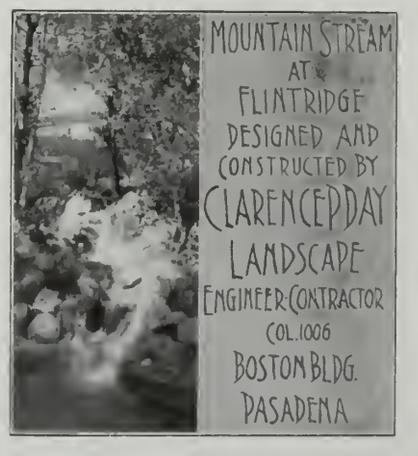
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CALIFORNIA'S HOME

BUILDING THE HOUSE

THE accompanying house, by Ernest I. Freese, Architect, is especially adapted to Southern California, not only because the lines follow those of the domestic architecture of old Spain, and are therefore best fitted to harmonize with the landscape of this country, but because it is developed to provide the greatest number of reasons for out-of-doors living.

Mr. Freese says of it, "In California we live, or should live, largely out of doors. In the plan of this dwelling, the patio, with its pool, garden and vine-hung pergola, is virtually the outdoor half of the living room. And the dining room, being combined with the living room, and both, in turn, intimately in touch with walled and wind-sheltered garden, gives to the house a sense of airiness and space that is truly surprising when it is found that the entire house is but thirty-seven feet wide over all."



ENTRANCE TO LOGGIA FROM THE STREET



HOUSE BY ERNEST IRVING FREESE, ARCHITECT, 701 LAUGHLIN BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

BIRDS

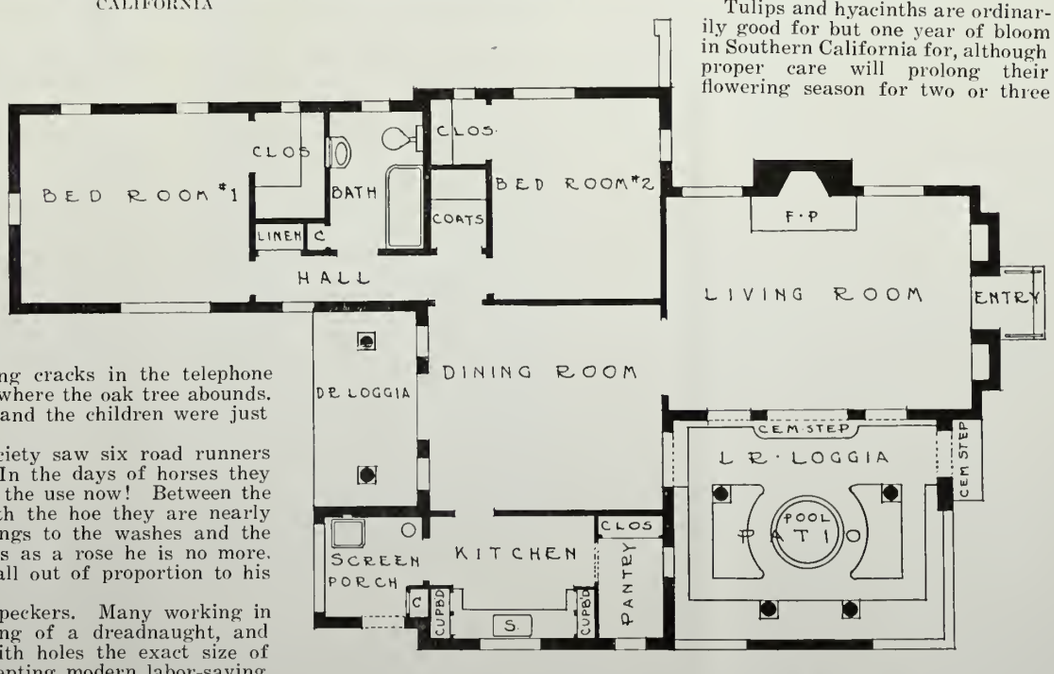
By THERESA PATTERSON

IN PASADENA birddom there are the all year residents, like the linnet, meadow lark and the mocker; and the tourists, some of whom are summer, some winter residents, and some migrating visitors. Migration is in two directions, up and down, and north and south: snow line and torrid heat may be reached either way.

The blue birds arrived at the Old Mill unexpectedly, the weather being still so warm, but they said it methods. Dozens may be seen filling cracks in the telephone poles with acorns in certain sections where the oak tree abounds. looked like storms in the mountains and the children were just crazy to see Pasadena.

The president of the Audobon Society saw six road runners on a recent trip to Palm Springs. In the days of horses they were racers and winners, but what's the use now! Between the man with the gun and the man with the hoe they are nearly extinct here. The road runner belongs to the washes and the sage brush—where the desert blooms as a rose he is no more. His long tail, edged with white, is all out of proportion to his body; to see him is to know him.

This is harvest time for the woodpeckers. Many working in the same tree sound like the riveting of a dreadnaught, and the result is a tree honeycombed with holes the exact size of acorns. They are not adverse to accepting modern labor-saving methods. Dozens may be seen filling cracks in the telephone poles with acorns in certain sections where the oak tree abounds.



PLAN OF A HOUSE BY ERNEST IRVING FREESE. NOTE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR LIVING ROOMS

AND GARDEN MANUAL

SHRUBS AND ANNUALS

Planting Calendar for December

RALPH D. CORNELL
Master in Landscape Architecture

ONE sharp contrast between garden customs of the East and those of Southern California is that many of the eastern, flowering perennials are here treated as annuals, partly due to the fact that the gardener chooses to remove them when they have passed their flowering prime, rather than to leave the ground of their location bare and unsightly during their period of dormancy. In addition to this, it is difficult to control the seasons of bloom for perennials in a land like ours, where there exists no well-defined season during which plants can lie dormant for recuperative rest, as occurs during an eastern winter. An effect of our continuous summer on perennials is that some of them soon run wild, blooming out of season in a way that makes it difficult to control the color design and scheme of a garden. Other sorts will "run out" or die from overwork and continuous exposure to the stimulus of our warm sun, altho many varieties are adaptable, learning to thrive in our sunny clime. The method of treating most flowers as annuals, then, replacing them when they have passed their prime, makes for a surety of effect and definiteness of color design that would not otherwise be possible.

Bulbs at once fall into the annual-perennial class, altho they can be lifted and stored, each year, for fall planting. Bear the following in mind as of general value. Bulbs that normally flower during the winter and early spring (tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, etc.) should generally be lifted after they have hardened off, unless they are planted in a position where the soil may remain comparatively dry during the summer months. Summer-flowering bulbs and tubers may generally be left in the ground indefinitely, as the winter rains are not deleterious to them.

Tulips and hyacinths are ordinarily good for but one year of bloom in Southern California for, although proper care will prolong their flowering season for two or three

years, they rapidly deteriorate and are never again so good as during the first season. Most of the narcissus varieties thrive in full sun, are good for a more or less indefinite number of years, and will even multiply under ordinary care. Spanish, Dutch and Japanese Iris, and so-called Hardy Iris or Flags; all thrive admirably and need be lifted and divided only at times when their tubers become too crowded. Freesias run rampant in our Southland. Lilies, Watsonias and Oxalis all flourish with a minimum of attention and infrequent lifting.

Continue planting bulbs and roots in December such as Narcissus, (Jonquils and Daffodils), Tulips, Hyacinths, Iris, Ranunculus, Oxalis, Freesia, Hemerocallis, Watsonia, Tuberous-rooted Begonia, Agapanthus, Amaryllis, Leucojum, Montbretia, Ornithogalum, Ixia, Scilla and Sparaxis. Plant California native bulbs in varieties of Calochortus, Brodiaea and Lilium.

California wild flowers of all kinds may be sown in December on ground that has been loosened and raked. The same annual flowers named in the November planting calendar may also be planted through the month of December.

ONE of our most delightful native shrubs, familiar alike to resident and tourist, is the California Christmas Berry known in Spanish as Toyon, sometimes spelled Tollon. The very misleading name of California Holly is also often applied to this shrub—misleading because the bush resembles the true holly neither in physical appearance nor in botanical structure. Botanically the plant is known as Hetermoles arbutifolia, being of the Rosaceae or rose family.

The California Christmas Berry occurs in our chaparral belt everywhere, on the mountain sides and along the streams of our coastal range. Typically it is a broad and spreading shrub of excellent, deep-green foliage and appearance; but up the coast, in moister climate, it frequently attains the proportions of a small tree with a well-defined trunk and a height of twenty feet or more. The leaves are generally oblong, from two to four inches in length, acute at both ends, and sharply serrated. Their color is a bright green above with a grayish, tomentose under-surface. The



CALIFORNIA TOYON BUSH, ABOVE THE ARROYO SECO

flowers are white, occurring in heavy panicles that cover the shrub in June or July with a snowy fragrance of promise that proves a lure to the honey bee. This bloom is followed by berry-like pomes which, by November, have developed into the heavy clusters of red, ovoid berries with which we are all familiar. This fruit, if undisturbed, often persists through the month of January.

This Toyon is one of our native shrubs that responds gratefully to cultivation, and is well worthy of a place in our gardens. It will thrive in hot, sunny exposures with a minimum of care, rewarding attention with its luxuriant foliage, profusion of bloom and the rich, scarlet, autumnal fruits which we know so well. Bird lovers will be interested that certain of our feathered friends consider these fruits delectable. The bush grows rapidly, will fruit within a year or two from planting, and is easily kept in control by the pruning shears. Within reasonable limits, the space which a shrub may be made to occupy is largely determined by the wishes of the gardener. Why not grow your own Christmas Berries?

The quantities of this berry handled by the florists at Christmas time attest to its public popularity—a popularity for which our wild plants pay the price in broken branches and multilated form. The berries which supply our Los Angeles trade come chiefly from Catalina Island, where they are gathered by professional pickers who have an eye to the next season's crop and the perpetuation of the plants. But it is a lamentable fact that the average, American, free citizen, strolling forth to enjoy the beauties of nature, feels that his pleasure is greatly curtailed by the exhibition of any manner of restraint, and that the hills should immediately, and as fast as possible, be denuded from all forms of removable beauty with which he comes in contact. The Toyon bushes are torn and broken, the hills stripped. Not only is there the damage to the shrubs themselves, hut there is also the destruction of countless millions of seed which nature has provided for the perpetuation of the species.

The spirit of American independence is well exemplified in one true occurrence incidental to a family picnic indulged in by one of our "above-the-average" families of "more-than-ordinary intelligence." The father of the flock proudly related the story as follows: "We stopped our car for lunch under a small tree by the roadside. After lunch we discovered that the tree under which we had been sitting was a California Holly, so we proceeded to bring the tree home with us."

How long will our Toyon, our Spanish Bayonet, our many wild flowers last if the masses in our California Southland continue to "take the tree home" with them every time they encounter a wild thing of beauty? This beauty is never so excellent as when seen in its natural setting. If undisturbed, the thousands can enjoy it. If we "take the tree home" with us it quickly droops, its beauty is lost to us, to everyone—the spot from which it is torn is permanently scarred. Enjoy the wild things—yes! Bring them to our gardens—yes! But do not ruthlessly destroy. Conserve!

THE ITALIAN TERRA COTTA COMPANY

THE CHARM of the purely classical in design for garden furniture was beautifully illustradted by the exact reproductions seen on a recent trip through the studios of the Italian Terra Cotta Company on Mission Road.

In these reproductions the perfect orders of the Greeks and of Rome have been meticulously followed, insuring a perfection of proportion and fidelity of design unusual in these hasty modern days, but appealing irresistibly to those well versed in the beauty of ancient things.

Contrasted with the exact reproductions of famous old pieces were many artistic new designs worked out by the Italian designers. These new designs have been created with a view of retaining the beautiful proportions of the old, but with adaptation to modern needs. In them no sacrifice of beauty has been made, but rather has their beauty been enhanced by an increased usefulness.

The Indian influence, as well as that of Greece or Rome, is to be seen in these pieces of modern design—a happy note for California gardens that have been developed along natural lines.

Furniture for every garden use was seen—benches, fountains, vases, sun dials, tables. Special colors and designs are often worked out for special gardens. While old ivory is the more usual tone in Terra Cotta, warmer ones are sometimes used to greater advantage when studied out with a knowledge of design and color.

T. E. CARUTHERS.



Illustrating the charm of the classical in garden furniture

A Sun Dial from the

Italian Terra Cotta Company

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PASADENA, where so many fine ideas of community life have time and opportunity to develope, has recently concentrated in its Stickney Memorial School of Art, the fundamentals of a real school of Design.

Closed because of the illness of its recent director, Mr. Guy Rose, the school has remained quiescent until the right person to carry on the work of a broadly founded School of Design appeared. Lucile Lloyd needs no introduction to New Yorkers acquainted with the art circles of that city. Associated with Mr. Bertram Goodhue in her mural work for the best architects, she has a knowledge of the arts of painting and design as related to architecture, which will make the Pasadena School of Design a lodestone drawing to its congenial center all the best men and women in the various lines of art and design. Already students and mature artists are entering; already the members of the committtee appointed by the Pasadena Music and Art Association to reorganize the school, have themselves fallen victims to the fascinating opportunities which the school offers. Mr. Ernest Batchelder is there nearly every night working from the night class model, Mrs. George E. Hale is organizing a class to study interior decoration under the best local artists, and Mr. William C. Baker, the third member of the Committee, is vitally interested in forwarding the development of classes in the various uses of our excellent California clays.

MABEL U. SEARES.



Frederick Martin

THE STICKNEY MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ART

(Under the Auspices of the Pasadena Music and Art Association)

303 NORTH FAIR OAKS --- PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

BY all in whom the Master Mind has hidden that divine expression of an artist will the reopening of the School be heralded as good tidings. Within it, many hopes are being realized—from a child's wish to the aspiration of a future architect. It is planned to make the school as broad in its scope as is practical. The customary courses in Illustration, Life Drawing and Painting will be given, but to these have been added Commercial Design, Costume Design, Modeling, Etching, and Pottery.

Architecture is perhaps the strongest note in the school's new scale of study. An Atelier, of which a Pasadena architect, Gordon B. Kaufman, is in charge, has been opened. Beaux Arts problems will be studied, as well as working out the Orders. Class B men have started and registrations for Class A are now being taken. Mural painting, Sculpture and Interior Decoration will also be taught.

To continue the metaphor, Costume Designing will lend a fantastic note to the solid basework done by the architects. The subject will be studied not only as applied to Fashion Drawing, but in its relation to the Stage. A play for the Community Theatre will be taken as a problem and models for the stage sets will be made at the school. Mrs. J. E. Hinds, Jr., formerly of New York, and the Director, Lucile Lloyd, will have charge of this feature of the school's work.

Classes in Painting—Landscape, Portrait and Life, are being inspired by Mr. Alson Clark whose connection with the School insures the highest standards of instruction.

On Saturdays there are special Children's classes all day under the direction of Miss Stella Gammon, M. A. A constructive course in Modeling, Design and Color Work has been laid out.

There is, in addition to the day session, a night school, of which Frank Saunders has charge. He will teach in the Life Class and is also organizing classes in Illustration and Commercial Design.

A class in Interior Decoration as applied to the home will open the first of the year. There will be lectures not only on Draperies, Color Harmony, Dyeing, etc., but on refinishing furniture. This is planned not only for women who want to make Interior Decoration a profession but for those whose interest is The Home.

The only thing lacking in the school is a False Note, for every student is in earnest, whether pondering over the means of expression or enthusing upon having reduced it to submission.

The Director, Lucile Lloyd, is at the School mornings from 9:30 to 1:30 and would be glad if those interested in the classes would call Fair Oaks 2967.



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REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES

By WILLIAM DUNKERLEY

SAN DIEGO Among the important items of development of San Diego is that of military extension. In the past four years this city has forged rapidly ahead as an important naval center. During that time $10,000,000 have been expended in permanent improvements. Between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 is at present available for further construction, which it is expected will be completed during the coming year. It will take a still further similar amount to complete the projects now started.

One hundred and seventy ships of the Navy have their home port and base at San Diego. Approximately 100 ships are here now.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY At the annual election of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley, held in October at Pacoima, the following officers were duly chosen: Cecil Wilcox of Lankershim, President; Dr. W. H. Gundrum of Owensmouth, First Vice-President; J. H. Barnum of Burbank, Second Vice-President; L. Q. Branson of San Fernado, Third Vice-President; U. E. McClary of Van Nuys, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITTIER The Commercial Secretaries of Southern California will hold their regular monthly meeting at Whittier on Saturday, December third. The first session will begin at 11 A. M. Luncheon will be served at 12:30. An instructive program has been arranged by the committee.

PASADENA During the first fifteen days of November over twenty-four hundred people met in the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce at various meetings, not including the luncheons held in the main dining room, open daily to members. A popular fifty-cent luncheon is served.

Plans are being completed for a Manufacturers' Home Product Week, January 17th to 21st, inclusive. A Home Products Dinner and one or two luncheons will be features of the program, and exhibits by local manufacturers will be displayed in the quarters of the Chamber of Commerce.

A Community Chest Drive is in progress, headquarters being established in the Chamber of Commerce.

Temporary headquarters have been established in the Chamber rooms for the sale of Tournament of Roses Stadium seats. A highly successful local automobile show has just been completed.

STRANGERS coming to California where dry winds and desert dust are still unsubdued will want to know how to care for the skin in this sunny climate. "Tons of cold cream," was the answer given by one lady from the "webfoot country" at the other extreme end of the state. But even cold cream should be carefully selected, and if you want an expert service in this line, go to Pasadena's oldest established department store, T. W. Mather's, and put yourself confidently in the hands of Mrs. Nicholas.

EVERY art collector will be interested in "PAGES OF GLORY," a volume of etchings and text illustrating the glorious part taken by the California division in action. The text contains hitherto unpublished data and the official documents of the division, and was compiled from the notes and documents collected by Charles Gassion, a member of the staff of the City of Paris of San Francisco, who, after fighting four years with the French army, was attached to the staff of the 91st Division upon the entry of the Americans into the

When the armistice was declared, the City of Paris commissioned Mr. Gassion to compile a volume which would be a fitting and beautiful souvenir of the courageous work at the front, of the California boys. The services of two of the foremost etchers of France were secured to reproduce the scenes of the most important operations of the western men. One of these, Leroi, is recognized as a leader of the younger school, who works with the technique of the Middle Ages.

The other artist, C. Kufferath, is already well known to the French and Belgian public as one of the most capable and versatile personages of Europe. In his etchings, the breadth given to his battlefields, and the simplicity of his treatment, convey strikingly the intensity of the fight and the devastation wrought. Kufferath is also a composer of music and a portrait painter of high standing. His father became one of the heroic figures of Belgium, when, as director-general of the opera at Brussels, he closed the doors to the Germans. Two hundred of these albums are on hand. There will be no re-edition it behooves every family to obtain a copy. On sale at the City of Paris Studios, in the Ambassador Hotel. Price $10.00.

JOE PARKER.



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Elysian Vista by T. Kato

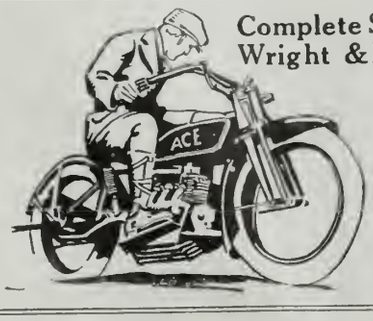
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Prices: $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00

SOPHIE BRASLAU, Contralto.....March 9
Prices: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00

PERCY GRAINGER, Pianist.....April 29
Prices: $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c

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CECIL FANNING, Baritone.....February 24
SYLVAIN NOACK, Violinist.....April 3
Season Prices: $7.00, $5.00, $3.50, $2.00
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No. 25 **JANUARY, 1922** **20 Cents**

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Leaves Top ..... 8:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Clubs

THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB announcements for December were:

Sunday, the fourth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Members may bring guests.

Monday, the fifth:
Bridge luncheon at one o'clock. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at two thirty.
Afternoon tea served.

Friday, the ninth, 8:15 p.m.
Charles Wakefield Cadman, recital, supper served.
Members may bring guests.

Sunday, the eleventh:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Members may bring guests.

Monday, the twelfth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30.

Friday, the sixteenth:
Evening bridge and five hundred party. Play begins at eight o'clock. Prizes. Supper served.

Sunday, the eighteenth:
Mr. Samuel Hinds and Mr. Arthur Dodworth will give program for the evening. Each member may bring two guests.

Monday, the nineteenth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Play begins at 2:30.

Friday, the twenty-third:
Children's Christmas Party at 3:30. For children of members only.

Tuesday, the twenty-seventh:
Christmas dinner dance. Dinner served at 7:30.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day, second Friday in month.
Dinner dances and musicals to be arranged throughout the month, dates to be announced.
A special bridge afternoon is being arranged.
Tea and informal bridge as desired.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during dinner twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Plunge open to the ladies on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

NEWPORT YACHT CLUB:
Announces a series of dinner dances throughout the winter season, to be held in the club house twice a month on Saturday evenings.
The New Year's Eve entertainment is always a special feature of the Club.

Art

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art announces an exhibition of paiutings by Karl Yens in the Print Room, December 15 - January 3, 1922.

THE Fifth International Photographic Salon, uuder the auspices of the Camera Pictorialists of Los Angeles, will be held in the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, December 13 - January 2, 1922.

THE Chouinard School of Art, 2606 West Eighth Street, announce a series of exhibitions of paintings during the school year, to be held on the first Sunday of each month, from two to five o'clock.

MAX WIECZOREK will show twenty-five pictures at the Friday Morning Club during January.

AT a recent meeting of the California Art Club the following officers were elected:

Dana Bartlett, President; Kathryn W. Leighton, 1st Vice Pres.; E. Roscoe Shrader, 2nd Vice Pres.; John H. Rich, Corresponding Secretary; Edouard A. Vysekal, Recording Secretary; Ernest B. Smith, Treasurer; Jack W. Smith, Chairmau Exhibition Committee; Dell Meadows, Chairman House Committee; Donna Schuster, Chairman Entertainment Committee; Henri De Kruif, Chairman Publicity Committee; Aaron E. Kilpatrick, Chairman Auditing Committee.

THE traveling exhibition of the California Art Club is being made up and will be on tour duriug January under the direction of Alma May Cook.

THE Southwest Museum announces an exhibitiou of select paiutings of French, Dutch and American masters for January.



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Music

THE Pasadena Music and Art Association announce a concert by Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist, Friday, Jauuary 27th.

THROUGH the Pasadena Music and Art Association the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles will give the second of a series of concerts in Pasadena on January 13. "The Trio Intime," consisting of Jay Plowe, flutist; Ilya Bronson, 'cellist, and Alfred Kastner at the harp, will assist.

THE Pasadena Community Orchestra will continue their series of concerts on the first Friday of each month, December to May, inclusive.

THE Cauldron Club gave the first of two concerts for the season of 1921-22 at the Maryland Hotel, December 13, Roy V. Rhodes, Conductor. The second concert will be given in March.

THE Cherniasky Trio will appear in concert at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, January 7. Since their concert here three years ago, the three brothers have encircled the globe.

THE program of the symphony concerts, Los Angeles, January 6 and 7, will include Cadman's prelude to his "Omar Khayyam" suite, which is a part of the music Cadman composed for the film version of "Omar Khayyam" by Ferdinand Pinney Earle. This is to be its first appearance here and will be played from manuscript.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSE and his band will be heard at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, January 2, 3 and 4, in both afternoon and evening concerts. The organization includes players who are really virtuosi, who enrich the program with instrumental solos, and in addition special soloists will be featured.

JANUARY 9, 10 and 11, at the Gamut Club Auditorium, Los Angeles, Manager Behymer will present the Lony Sarg Marionettes in three diffcrent plays.

JANUARY 5 a recital will be given in the Philharmonic Auditorium. Los Angeles, by Renato Zanelli, the Chilean baritone from the Metropolitan, with Grace Wagner, American soprano.

JANUARY 23, Alma Gluck will appear in joint recital with her husband, Efrem Zimbalist, at the Philharmouic Auditorium, Los Angeles.

ANNA PAVLOWA, Russian dancer, with her ballet and symphony orchestra under Theodore Stier, returns to Los Angeles for a week's engagement, at the Philharmonic Auditorium, beginning Thursday evening, January 26, and continuing to January 31. Matinees January 27 and 28, with entire change of program. Among the ballets to be given will be the always beautiful Amarilla, the Coppelia; the new ballets offer the Fairy Doll, the Magic Flute, Snowflakes, the Fairy Tales and the Polish Wedding.

The divertissements will include many favorites of other seasons—the Swan, the Dragonfly, the California Poppy, which, since Pavlowa's presentation here last season, she has included on all her programs; the Moment Musicale; the Mexican dances will be given this season, and the Bacchnale has been restored to the Pavlowa repertoire. This exotic has not been used since the time Mordkin was her pardner, now with Novikoff it will be enjoyed again.

THE First Annual Exhibition of the Sculptor's Guild will be held in January, and May Mott-Smith is executing the Charles Barker award medal which will be given to the seulptor exhibiting the best piece of work. The National Academy have accepted two other medals, portraits of Maxine Elliott and Katherine McDonald, for the exhibition in New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT
of
THE PASADENA LECTURE COURSE
on
CURRENT TOPICS
1921-1922

The Pasadena Lecture Course on Current Topics given for the past two seasons is being continued during 1922. The lectures are held in the new auditorium annex of the California Institute of Technology, corner of Wilson Avenue and California Street, on Tuesdays at 4:30 p. m. The object of the lectures is to encourage the intelligent discussion of public affairs.

DR. DAVID BARROWS
of the University of California
January 10 . . . . . .
"The Independence of the Philippines"

JOHN COLLIER
Social Expert
January 17 . . . . . .
"The Immigrant, a Challenge"

ELWOOD MEAD
Chief of the Division of Land Settlement of the State of California
January 24 . "Rural Institutions

MAJOR E. ALEXANDER POWELL
February 7 . . . . . .
"The Problems of the Pacific"

HARRY FRANCK
March 7 . . . . . .
"America in the West Indies"

There will be three additional lectures, the engagements for which are dependent on the termination of the Disarmament Conference.

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No. 25 JANUARY, 1922



CONTENTS

BEOWULF AND THE DRAGON . . . . . *Cover Design*
A Drawing by Lucile Lloyd, Mural Painter and Director of Stickney Memorial School of Art
"THE HOUSE OF THE GIANT" . . . . . *Contents Design*
A Santa Barbara House by Carleton E. Winslow.
CALENDAR OF EXHIBITIONS AND CONCERTS 3
CASA ADOBE . . . . . *H. W. O'Melveny* 5
A SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM . . . . . *John Comstock* 6
LAS CASITAS ALTURAS . . . . . *Elizabeth Whiting* 7
BEAUX ARTS IN THE SOUTHLAND . . . *M. U. Seares* 8
THE SITE AND THE HOUSE . . . . *Alexander St. John* 9
COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE IN CALIFORNIA 10, 11
Illustrated by the work of Marston and Van Pelt
HARNESSING THE COLORADO RIVER 12
SOUTHLAND OPINION 14, 15
LOCATION BUREAUS, LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK *Ellen Leech* 16
NOTES ON AUCTION BRIDGE . . . *Mrs. James Burton* 17
A PORTRAIT BY TAUSKY 17
BURNT CLAY FOR BUILDING . . . . *Howard Frost* 18
SOULE, MURPHY AND HASTINGS . . . *Rose Conner* 19
ACCESSORIES FOR THE HOME . . . . *Sarah Barriek* 20
BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . *E. Taylor Houghton* 21
A FELLOWSHIP IN MUSIC . . . . *Theresa Cloud* 22
PLANTING CALENDAR FOR JANUARY . . *Ralph D. Cornell* 23
THE AVOCADO . . . . *Theresa Homet Patterson* 24
REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES *Wm. Dunkerley* 24

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

HOW THE HACIENDA WAS BUILT IN COLONIAL DAYS CASA ADOBE A MODERN REPLICA

By HENRY W. O'MELVENY, *President of the Hispanic Society*

AT A DINNER party where were gathered some of the descendants of the Spanish-American pioneers of Southern California, a discussion was had relative to the restoration of the missions. The conversation turned on the fast vanishing evidences of the domestic life of the historic families; and, out of the universal desire that these evidences should be saved before it was too late, the idea of the construction of an adobe house was born. The missions were outstanding evidences of the public religious life of the discovery days, but admittedly they could not attain the heartfelt interest which belonged to the private home life of those peoples. To show future generations just how the people who first settled in this country lived, not only was to furnish them with something of great interest, but also to give them an historic object lesson worth more than pages of printed matter, and an appeal was made to those interested to furnish funds sufficient to acquire the property and to construct the house.



THE CASA ADOBE, WHICH STANDS AS A MONUMENT TO THE SPLENDID WORK OF HECTOR ALLIOT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. PHOTOGRAPHS BY OSCAR MAURER

From the beginning we had the services of Mr. Hector Alliot, late Curator of the Southwest Museum; services of inestimable value. Mr. Alliot entered into the matter of the construction of the adobe house with his whole heart. He put into it patience and unending attention to details, all governed by his vast knowledge of the history of southern California. It is safe to say that the Casa Adobe could not exist as it is now had it not been for the work of Mr. Alliot. Completed as he visualized it, it will make a fitting monument to his splendid work in Spanish-Californiana. The site was happily selected under the wings of the Southwest Museum, situated, as it is, also upon the main line between Pasadena and Los Angeles. It is well served with railroad and street car facilities. Almost every tourist in southern California passes over this route at least once, thus calling the Casa Adobe to his attention. It likewise has the advantage of being situated opposite Sycamore Park, and is easily accessible to the thousands of visitors who are attracted by the beauty of that bit of California scenery. Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner and the writer visited the adobes in Southern California at Santa Margarita, Guajome, the Estudillo Home in Old Town near San Diego, and all others within reach, and from them attempted to glean the best features of each. These were combined by the architect in the present building, and it is safe to say that none of the old families had a better home than the one we have lately erected. The building was constructed directly out of the ground upon which it stands. The grounds themselves furnished the adobe for the brick, so it literally was born on its present site.

Mr. Alliot's idea was that it should represent the progressive growth

of a prosperous ranchero,—beginning with three living rooms, and, as the ranchero's herds increased and his family increased, it has gradually developed, step by step, to complete the square enclosing the patio and have all the adjuncts necessary to make a complete home.



THE POSTS OF THE VERANDAH ARE TWINED WITH JASMINE AND HONEYSUCKLE

The building is a hollow square, the patio in the interior of the dimensions of 60 feet by 60 feet, with a fountain in the center. As you enter the front door you enter a zaguan, or entrance. Following the succession of rooms, turning to the right, you pass through two large salas before you reach the comedor, the dining room. Naturally adjoining the comedor is the cocina, or kitchen, where can be found one of the most wonderful pieces of adobe work in the state; that is, the construction of the kitchen range, which is entirely of adobe. Adjoining the kitchen is the horno or oven, for the purposes of baking bread and roasts of meat. Next in order is the despensa, which is the storeroom or provisions room, where in the old, patriarchal days the mistress of the house would dispense supplies and provisions to the servants. Adjoining the despensa is the baño, or bathroom. Adjoining this is the cuarto del capellan, or the priest's room or chaplain's room, where the priest keeps his vestments and robes himself for services in the capilla or chapel. The chapel is the most ornate room in the house, having colored glass windows bearing symbols of religious significance, and the floor is laid with tiles or flags which are the exact replica of those that were used in the mission at San Juan Capistrano. After passing the chapel one comes next to the room known as the despacho, which is the main office or the office of the mayordomo of the ranch. We next come to the room where the vaqueros were wont to assemble, known as the entrada de corral. Following these rooms, as we have constructed them, are three living rooms for the caretaker, which have no particular significance historically. In the southeast corner is a room known as the dormituro del niños, or the sleeping room of the children, succeeded by two cuartos de dormir, or bedrooms.

The windows are barred and the blinds are of different patterns, each succeeding blind somewhat more ornate than its predecessor, keeping in view the idea of the ranchero that he built better as he went along. No attempt has been made to attain perfect regularity in the construction of such features as fireplaces, nor has any attempt been made to keep the whole building upon a level, but the construction follows what was the natural course of the construction of former buildings, putting into best use the facilities at hand regardless of mathematical accuracy. The patio is sixty feet square and is surrounded by a verandah on all four sides. The roof is covered with tiles, the gift of Mr. Jacob Danziger, brought from Tampico, Mexico, and having an assured age of not less than three hundred years. Every feature of the construction of the house was superintended by Mr. Alliot, and all are archæologically correct.

In the paito the verandah posts are twined with jasmine and honeysuckle, and the grounds are planted to iris, mallow, lemon verbena, hollyhocks, and other old-fashioned flowers.

It is not intended that the building should become a museum; that can be left to other institutions; but it is intended that it should be the actual representation of a prosperous ranchero before the days when gold was found in California.

THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM—A LABORATORY

By JOHN COMSTOCK, *Director*

THE Southwest Museum of Los Angeles through its recently instituted program of educational development in which it is actively co-operating with schools, colleges, clubs and other institutions of the Southland, has of late been very much in the foreground of public attention. This is in line with a recent development in the conduct of American museums, whereby the priceless collections that are stored in these treasure houses of art and antiques are made of more practical value to the student and worker in these lines. The Museums are today functioning partly as laboratories where formerly they were largely mausoleums for the storage of collections.

The activities of the institution are developed along three major lines—Archaeology, Art and Natural History. At its name would suggest, it stresses the Southwest in these three major divisions of culture. Primarily developed as an archaeological institution, its richest collections are in this field. Two halls of the Museum are devoted to the work of aboriginal man in America, in addition to the prehistoric exhibits shown in the tunnel.

Fourteen niches have been incorporated in the tunnel, which are to be developed as introductory exhibits to the Museum. In these will be shown replicas in miniature of historic and prehistoric works of the American Indian.

(Continued on Page 18)



LOOKING THROUGH THE ZAGUAN INTO THE PATIO, WHICH IS 60 FEET BY 60 FEET, WITH A FOUNTAIN IN THE CENTER

THE MOUNTAINS IN THEIR NATURAL VERDURE MAKE THE HOMES OF MEN SEEM SMALL

By ELIZABETH WHITING

LAS CASITAS ALTURAS, "the little homes of men upon the heights," is here appropriately used as an important example of what is being done in Southern California to extend the residence portions up the hills and canyons surrounding the flat commercial districts of a growing industrial city.

"It takes a high state of civilization to appreciate a natural park," said a wise one who had seen all corners of the earth, and this remark is illustrated in the pioneer settlement of California. When the first groups of colonists came here they brought with them their little pots of callas and geraniums, which they had been wont to house and tend with care throughout the eastern winter. So great was their delight at finding these flowers, with the tender heliotrope and fuschias, growing near the coast throughout the year that they proceeded to import from the four corners of the earth all the tropical fruits and flowers extant. Native trees were to them but fire wood, or something to be cleared away to make more space for orange groves. Now that the orange groves have given place to street and residence, we plant again the oaks and sycamores and call upon our boards of public works to buy and preserve inviolate for posterity the few remaining bits of native park land in the line of civilization's march.

Along with this growth in appreciation of California's natural beauty, there has developed, in the southern part of the state particularly, a facility and breadth of vision in the expert laying out of a tract of land for residences that is in itself an art.

Young men from other parts of the state and from other states come here to study this art, and obtain positions in the offices of the big realty companies with no other end in view. They are taught to call on soil experts and landscape engineers. They study the contours of our rolling country; they work with architect and landscapist to accomplish the realization of a vision which they must have trained imagination to realize.



A PARTY FROM THE HOTEL MARYLAND IN THE CANYON —*Courtesy of California Life*

This art of plotting a section of a city and restricting the size and character of the houses to be built there has become highly developed, but it has come too late to save the business and civic centers of the larger cities from grave and costly mistakes. City planning, as now taught and practiced, will have a hard problem in even saving the fine old plazas of the Spanish from the short-sightedness that has ignored and mutilated them.

In the development of its distinctive residence parks and selected bits of homeland, however, the Southland of California is both experienced and up-to-date. All the knowledge of European formal gardens, all the woodcraft of native lovers of California flora are requisitioned by the realtor who knows where to find them. Where once the town lots were surveyed in checkerboard fashion out over the flat "wash" or dry river bed heedlessly, the greatest rivalry now exists in making the most of natural features and in saving every native tree.

Long years have been needed to develop Southern California through the artificial period to the point where she has become sophisticated enough to dare to be herself. Here and there individuals have fought valiantly the rising tide of concrete sidewalk and have won out. One lovely wooded hill between Pasadena and Los Angeles has been preserved by Mr. Raymond Gould, art connoiseur and true Californian, whose home site extending out from the "hill of live-oaks" is shown on a following page. Up in a little canyon above Glendora an early settler, Judge Houghton of San Jose, built his summer home and planted the steep sides of the narrow gorge thick with narcissus and the mariposa lily bulbs.

The joy these two examples of a "high state of civilization" has given the footsore and weary wayfarer in a concrete covered world is further illustrated by the latest experiment in home making, Las Casitas Alturas, "the little homes upon the heights."

Lovers of California's wildwood have long spent their summers in the Arroyo Seco's upper canyon. Some who loved seclusion have resented the intrusion of the highway which the city of Pasadena and county of Los Angeles built to open up the mountain fastnesses to man. But the highway runs up now to Oakwyld; and all who love nature have ample opportunity to seek seclusion in a great expanse of wild and interesting mountain territory.

Meanwhile the terrain near the city can be occupied by actual homes and the consummate art of laying out a real residence park within the canyon is now made possible because civilization has arrived at the high water mark of appreciation of nature before the hills and canyons have been sacrificed to ignorance and greed.

The road bed of the old Salt Lake railway makes its way up the canyon on the east side, above Devil's Gate dam. With perfect grade, of which the city's superintendent of streets was quick to take full advantage, the road leads us gently up to the city limits of Pasadena. From this point the county road winds along the brook through what is probably the most beautiful private residence park so near a great city and yet absolutely secluded from it by surrounding hills.

The present owner, Mr. Clarence S. Potter, of Los Angeles, deserves the gratitude of every lover of the country for the careful way he has gone about the business of preserving this park as well as for the example he is setting at this critical time in the growth of building enterprise. No amateur or theorizer will play with these home sites. California has often punished those who have cut needlessly into her hillsides. The Berkeley hills, when filled with rain, have slid, shifting a whole house around several degrees by the compass. The slash-

ing of the hills along the trolley line at Sierra Vista may cause the same dire result.

Mr. Myron Hunt, architect, and Mr. Clarence P. Day, landscape engineer, have been asked by Mr. Potter to advise and plan the laying out of roads and the choice of building sites. California's landscape is safe in their hands.

Below the highway along the brook there will be left a natural water park and garden. On the first terrace above the road is room for a park lodge; and as the private road winds upward to the mesa, numerous delightfully interesting knolls and nooks appear. But the great surprise is the mesa itself. Few know of it, and yet there is room, overlooking the arroyo, for eight or ten fine homes. As the edge of the bluff curves in a promontory, each house will find its own view down to the valley and out to the sea. Through the encircling hills covered with primeval chaparral and live oak, there is the suggestion of an opening to the north, relieving any possible monotony; and in the stillness of the mountains one may rest, hearing only the call of a bird or the distant whistle of an engine.

Even the most selfish lover of the California hills may be glad to have them occupied with Las Casitas when the skill of our best architects and engineers will make them habitable with homes and gardens and yet no less serene.

BEAUX ARTS IN THE SOUTHLAND

By MABEL URMY SEARES



A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF THE RELATION BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE GROUNDS IN HILLSIDE CONSTRUCTION. REGINALD D. JOHNSON, ARCHITECT

IT is with great pleasure that CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND welcomes a school of design frankly founded on Architecture as the comprehensive sum of all visual arts. In Architecture California is already a notable leader among the states. Beaux Arts men are building her great universities, making for San Francisco a worthy civic center, and otherwise influencing our building.

In the southern part of the state we have some fine business blocks and theaters, and our schools are often finely housed. A lively group of excellent architects is making of our residence parks something more than a commercial scheme for housing the thousands who are still choosing home sites in California.

Our need of a school of design, so emphasized in these pages for the past months is finely fulfilled by the plans of the Art Committee of the Music and Art Association, through its new director, Lucile Lloyd Brown.

The following letter from Mrs. Brown gives adequate idea of these plans.

To the Editor, California Southland:—

The plan of the school is to make architecture the foundation on which to build not only a large architectural school, but a large school of Fine Arts, teaching the branches of Painting and Sculpture that are not only allied with architecture, but Landscape and Portrait Painting, and getting the best men we can to take each course. We shall take the Beaux Arts Institute of Design Architectural Courses right through, and the men are working for diplomas. The drawings are sent to New York, judged and criticised there and returned to us. We have several very promising men in the Atelier and we hope that there will be at least one prize taken by the Stickney School this year. At present all of the men are Class B men with the exception of one who started in Saturday, and he will take the advanced problems.

Mr. Roland E. Coate is alternating criticisms with Mr. Kaufmann; and Mr. Reginald Johnson, after the first of the year, has promised to give the boys some talks on the history of Architecture.

Mr. Fitch Haskell, who is a Beaux Arts man and Patron of the Los Angeles Atelier, has given the men the privilege of coming to his office before 12:30 o'clock for criticisms on their problems, and is having them meet at his house on Wednesday evenings, when the Los Angeles Atelier comes over to use his books and have a criticism and the help they need with their problems. We have at present eight men, and there are several others who are coming in to take the advanced problems from time to time after the first of the year.

I have always felt that the foundation of all art is Architecture, and that the work of an artist improves as he has to adapt it to Architecture and make it fit certain spaces and obey certain rules in form and color. Of course, we have very strong classes in Design and Drawing from free hand ornament for the architects, and classes in Design for other students who are planning to be either commercial designers or to go into any branch of design. These students take one year in a class which will give them the foundation, and the second year they will go into the special classes. Later when we get a good start there will be some models made in the school for architecture and for stage settings. This is a very practical branch, and gives the students a much wider training than they can possibly get by simply drawing and from books.

The men from the Atelier have the privilege of going down stairs into the North Studio and the Richard Miller garden and drawing in the Life Class. They also have a course in Art history and free hand sketching from ornament laid out for them. We are hoping that by next year we shall have day classes in Architecture, giving the boys, or girls if they want to come in, the first two years and a certificate that will take them into the third year in another school or college. Of course, the ideal thing is to have the boys take up their engineering at the California Institute and their architecture here. If there are any who are interested in this I am sure that a satisfactory arrangement can be made.

We are slowly getting together a useful library both for the architects and for the other students in the School. In a purely architectural school the students do not get this contact with the other branches of the Fine Arts, which broadens them and helps them to develop their own particular talents. Some of the architects develop into mural painters, a few into sculptors, and some specialize in particular branches, such as rendering or making models. My feeling has always been that the artist needs more architecture and the architect more free hand drawing and painting. By planning the school so they can all work together, they are given an opportunity to study what they want to.

We are, of course, recognized now as a Beaux Arts School and we are taking the problems in Mural Painting, Interior Decoration and Sculpture, and while we have as yet had no pupils for the two latter, we hope to have after the first of the year. I doubt if we can do very much with Sculpture this year because it is such an expensive course to run, but I know that we shall be able to do a great deal with the Interior Decoration.

We have found that the architects in Pasadena have been very enthusiastic in helping us not only by sending us men from their offices but in loaning drafting tables and books. The members of the Atelier are showing their appreciation by working very hard and sending in some fine drawings to the Beaux Arts in New York. I hope that this will give you all the information you will need and I am very sorry that I cannot sit down and write a complete article, but I am snowed under with work.

THE COVER PLATES

OF Lucile Lloyd's excellent training and natural gifts in draughtsmanship and design, Mr. Harwood Hewitt, architect for the Hanson house in whose great hall the design on our cover is to be placed, speaks the highest praise.

It is her broad knowledge of the foundations and traditions of art in all its varied relations to architecture that makes her services invaluable as Director of the School of Design in Pasadena.

The whole fraternity of architects and artists is to be congratulated on the splendid start this school has received under her inspiration. In support of this effort to give the young people of the community a broader training than is given in art schools run for profit, every artist who cares for his profession should make it a point to visit the school and work there in some capacity. Only in this way can an art atmosphere be created and the public informed as to what our highest standards are.

Lucile Lloyd's cartoon of Beowolf and the Dragon is finely expressed in line and will be done in jesso for the Hanson house, Flnitridge.

THE SITUATION AND THE HOUSE

By ALEXANDER ST. JOHN

ONE of the least considered subjects in the field of building is the choice of a site. The ordinary procedure is to buy a town lot on the flat land of some village or city and to build there the house which answers our needs. In California, however, we find examples which lead to extremes. Liberty of choice is paramount in a new country and rolling hillsides, bluffs or canyons offer a variety of situations for the individual home. Individualistic indeed are the homes one finds here in contradistinction to the rows of contract-built houses built to house the multitude.

After the flat land is occupied, some adventurous soul will find new beauty in a hillside lot. Here the choice is again difficult. Shall we build below the contour street or above it? Convenience points out many good features in both sites. But the points of the compass again intrude upon the discussion. Madame demands that her pantry be on the north, and while the kitchen may be placed on the front of the house if a Californian wants it there, it may be more secluded at the back. Not that the traditions of the effete East are to be considered for one moment; but the service entrance must be near the street or contour road, and steep steps may be unavoidable.

The old-fashioned dumb waiter is often brought into play in California's hillside houses. View must never be sacrificed to housekeeping, so down to the lower floor go kitchen and dining room only to find that the view goes with them in the hillside house.

Interesting indeed are the problems of the hillside situation. One garden is planned to represent the four seasons by planting on four terraces the flowers and fruit trees which mature at intervals of four months. In California this is possible.

The attractive site shown in the accompanying picture is an elevated promontory overlooking the city of Pasadena, with a full view of the Sierra Madre Range as well as the hills to the west and south. Such a situation calls for a handsome house of lovely proportions such as that in the old style of the missions shown below.



HOME SITE OF MR. RAYMOND GOULD, TO WHOM IS DUE THE PRESERVATION OF THE LOVELY WOODED HILLS OF SAN RAFAEL HEIGHTS

The Spanish dons and their descendants were experts in the choice of sites for haciendas or farm houses. Wherever we find an old adobe, we find at the same time a reason for its situation.

In the Santa Clara Valley near San Jose, the first Spanish pueblo in California, this choice of some commanding knoll for the house of the ranchero is very noticeable. As a matter of fact our finest houses are returning to the old sites chosen by the settlers from Spain.

The main point to consider is what kind of a house best fits the site we have decided upon. If we leave this to a good architect, he will perhaps, lie on the grass under an oak and smoke his pipe for hours conjuring up a vision which has in it the elements of all beauty appropriate to the spot where it was born. This is the best way to build.



A BIT OF THE COURTYARD OF THE FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB, WHICH SUGGESTS THE HOME ATMOSPHERE RADIATED THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING. MYRON HUNT AND H. G. CHAMBERS, ARCHITECTS

SPANISH AND ENGLISH COLONIAL HOMES IN CALIFORNIA



A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE SPANISH-CALIFORNIA STYLE, LATELY BUILT NEAR PASADENA FOR MR. J. H. MEYER
THE IMPOSING ENTRANCE DEMANDED BY THE SPANISH COLONIAL TYPE. MARSTON & VAN PELT, ARCHITECTS

IN The History of California by Charles E. Chapman just published by Macmillan the present generation may find a clear view of the colonial period of California in its relation to the history of the whole United States. To some who have lately discovered this country for themselves, it may come as a surprise to read on page 313 that under the direction of Anza, his capable lieutenant, Moraga, "got together his families of settlers and, accompanied by Father Palou and Father Cambon, marched to San Francisco Bay, arriving on June 27, 1776. Only a few days later there occurred, on the opposite coast of North America, the first 'Fourth of July' in United States history."

In 1825 William Antonio Richardson, an Englishman born, was appointed Captain of the Port of San Francisco by Figueroa and built the first house in Yerba Buena.

At Monterey, besides the adobes now being intelligently restored, there were built other houses in the simple architecture known to the settlers from British ships.

It is this early California Colonial style which is worked out so well in the house built by Marston and Van Pelt for Mr. Garfield Jones on Arden Road, Oak Knoll, Pasadena.



THE AMERICAN COLONIAL ADAPTED TO THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
BUILT FOR MR. GARFIELD JONES BY MARSTON & VAN PELT, ARCHITECTS

Among the thinking men who have studied conditions here for the purpose of developing the best forms of architecture for the Southland of this State, none have done so with greater success than the firm of Marston and Van Pelt.

The pure beauty of these two houses in the Spanish colonial is not exceptional. Besides the one on this page, built for J. H. Meyer, and the Jefferson house on the page opposite, there are others such as the home of A. L. Garford, Oak Knoll, one of the first .'pink" houses built in this style in Pasadena, and the Stanley and Eccleson houses in San Marino, near Pasadena on the east.

It is when given a free hand to carry out the owner's plans in their own style and interpretation of these plans, that the happiest results have been obtained by this firm. Their work is always clear cut and handsome, showing a firm rein and yet a rich talent for beautiful forms. The superb opportunity which the plateresque gives for the decoration of a fine house in concrete or hollow tile is never lost by them, and the varied and interesting designs never infringe upon the necessary blank spaces which are as vital and yet as difficult to handle as the proportions of a

THE WORK OF MARSTON AND VAN PELT, ARCHITECTS

facade or the placing of its various openings in rhythm and harmony.

The Jefferson house, built on the edge of the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena, is notable as a successful problem of hillside treatment. No photograph can give an idea of this western facade—for the bank below is as sheer as the walls of the house itself: and the view up the canyon through a great window in the baronial living room is a joy which few houses possess.

Handsome as the Mediterranean type undoubtedly is and fascinating as its blank wall spaces and decorated doorways are to the architect, it carries a little feudal note which is foreign to the Americans who are now building in California. Californians born will love it more and more as they learn to live in this climate as the inhabitants of Mediterranean countries have lived for centuries, but there is something very homey in this English-California Colonial style which appeals to everybody as distinctly usable and hospitable.



THE GARDEN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIAL WITH ITS ADAPTATION OF THE PATIO IDEA.

At first appearance this house of white plaster, red brick and green blinds seems distinctly familiar to those who know the Dutch and English Colonial of the Atlantic states. The little classic portico of the

(Continued on Page 25)



THE HOME OF MR. W. T. JEFFERSON, FACING ON GRAND AVENUE, PASADENA, AND OVERHANGING THE ARROYO BEHIND IT



IN THE HIGH SIERRA SOURCE OF THE WATERS OF THE AQUEDUCT WHICH SUPPLIES LOS ANGELES WITH WATER AND POWER

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US. VII. THE COLORADO

The Convention of The League of the Southwest at Riverside, California, December 8, 9, 10, was attended by about two thousand representatives from the seven states, Wyoming, Colorao, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California, and by several delegates from Mexico. The Honorable A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Arthur P. Davis, Director of the Reclamation Service of the United States; Mr. O. C. Merrill, Executive Secretary, Federal Power Commission, and many other distinguished officials were present and took active part in the proceedings. Perhaps no better idea of the high character and purpose of the meetings can be given than by presentation of the following list of papers and addresses:

Address of Welcome: Hon. William D. Stephens, Governor of California.
Address of Welcome: Hon. Horace Porter, Mayor of Riverside, California.
Response by Chairman: Dr. R. B. von KleinSmid, President University of Arizona and President-elect of University of Southern California.
Outline of Geography, History and Utility of Colorado River, Illustrated: E. C. LaRue, pioneer engineering explorer of Colorado Basin, Hydraulic Engineer United States Geological Survey.
Flood Control of Colorado River: C. E. Grunsky, member Panama Isthmian Canal Commission.
Power and the Colorado River: Hon. O. C. Merrill, Executive Secretary Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C.
Reclamation Problems of the Colorado Basin: Hon. Geo. H. Maxwell, Secretary National Reclamation Association, Washington, D. C.
Mexico and the Colorado River: Hon. Federico Ramos, Chairman International Boundary Commission, representing the Republic of Mexico, Mexico City.
Interstate Colorado River Compact: Hon. Deliph E. Carpenter, author of Colorado Commission Act, and Commissioner for Colorado.
Public Enterprise: Hon. R. T. Jeffery, Chief Engineer Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Canada.
Land Settlement Problems of Colorado Basin: Dr. Elwood Mead, University of California, Berkeley, California.
Glen Canyon Project: R. H. Ballard, Vice-President and General Manager Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California.
Financing Colorado River Projects: David T. Babcock, Investment Bankers' Association of America, New York City.
Indian Lands: W. M. Reed, Chief Irrigation Engineer of the Indian Service, Washington, D. C.
Colorado and the Colorado River Problems: Hon. Victor E. Keyes, Attorney General of the State of Colorado.
Utah and the Colorado River Problems: Hon. R. E. Caldwell, State Engineer of Utah.
The Legal Factor in the Colorado River Problem: Hon. L. Ward Bannister, Denver Civic and Commercial Association, Colorado.
Nevada and the Colorado River Problems: Col. J. G. Scrugham, State Engineer of Nevada.
Arizona and the Colorado River Problems: Hon. W. S. Norviel, State Water Commissioner of Arizona.
Federal Enterprise: Hon. Arthur P. Davis, Director United States Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.
President Harding's Message, and Address: Hon. A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior.
Imperial Valley and the Colorado River Problems: R. D. McPherrin, Imperial Irrigation District, California.
Coachella Valley and the Colorado River Problems: Dr. S. S. M. Jennings, President Coachella Valley County Water District, California.
Palo Verde Valley and the Colorado River Problems: Hon. Ed. F. Williams, President Palo Verde Mutual Water Company, California.
New Mexico and the Colorado River Problems: Hon. F. B. Davis, Colorado River Commissioner, New Mexico.
The San Juan Basin: Judge Reed Holloman, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Address: Hon. Phil D. Swing, Congressman from California.
Public Utilities: Hon. William Mulholland, Chief Engineer, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light.
Municipal Enterprise: Hon. Louis E. Bartlett, Mayor of Berkeley, California; President League of California Municipalities.
Private Enterprise: Hon. W. E. Creed, President Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Francisco, California.
Boulder Canyon Project: Hon. E. F. Scattergood, Chief Electrical Engineer, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light.
Lower Colorado River Problems: Hon. R. E. Sloan, former Governor of Arizona.
Denver and the Colorado River: Hon. James A. Marsh, City Attorney of Denver.
Western States Reclamation Association: Hon. E. F. Blaine, Seattle, Washington.
Address: Hon. Ralph Cameron, Senator from Arizona.

OBJECT OF THIS LEAGUE OF THE SOUTHWEST MEETING WITH COMMENT BY THE EDITOR

The object of the Conference was to discuss the development of the Colorado River. The concensus of opinion was that flood protection for Imperial Valley demanded immediate action concerning this project; and that reclamation of vast areas of arid land and the development of great amounts of electric power would follow, results of the utmost value to the whole Southwest.

A most excellent paper by Mr. E. C. LaRue, of Pasadena, Hydraulic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, described the sources and characteristics of the river from Wyoming and Colorado to the Gulf of California, and showed by beautiful lantern slides pictures taken by Mr. LaRue during his personal explorations. It formed a remarkably satisfactory introduction to the work of the Convention, and was enthusiastically received. Mr. LaRue concluded by suggesting that a comprehensive survey of the whole river, and particularly of the various dam sites which he had described, should be carried forward at once by the United States Government; and that the most advantageous development of the river as one great system of flood control, irrigation and power undertaking, be planned. This paper will be published in the next number of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND and will be accompanied by some excellent pictures of the country through which the Colorado River flows.

The meetings were harmonious throughout, but it was found that the written constitution of the League would require modification before voting on important questions could be done in a way satisfactory to all sections. The constitution provides that each membership in the League should be entitled to vote, and that memberships can be purchased by organizations or individuals to any extent desired. It was evident to all that voting privileges were unequal as between the various state groups, and the convention therefore refrained from

voting on vital questions, and made provision for early revision of the constitution, in preparation for future meetings.

The concensus of opinion formed during the Riverside conference seemed to be in agreement with the results of the later hearing held by Secretary Fall in San Diego on December 12th and 13th, which as given to the Press were:

1—The Colorado River development work should be done by the government.

2—The work should proceed with all possible speed, so that flood dangers now existing in Southern California and Arizona can be eliminated.

3—The seven states in the Colorado River basin should share in the waters of the river and in the power developed, in proportion to their rights and their interest in the watershed of the river.

4—No state or community should be favored over any other state or community.

5—The Colorado River Commission, consisting of one member named by each of the seven states, and one by the government, should provide the machinery by which the great work may start.

Secretary Fall is expected to report to the government and recommend procedure on the work.

It is understood that the Honorable Herbert Hoover is to be the government's representative on the Colorado River commission, and this gives reason to believe that effective steps will be taken at an early date.

As an opportunity for airing all present opinions on the subject this gathering of the clans at Riverside seems to have served its purpose. So big is this project of the Colorado River, so intricate its windings through seven states of the Union, so vital its importance to the whole people that from the head of one of California's largest power companies, through a long list of expert engineers and down to the ordinary thinking citizen, the consensus of opinion has been found to be,—"It's a job for the Federal Government."

The address by Mr. R. T. Jeffery, Chief Engineer of the Ontario (Canada) Hydro-electric Power Commission, caused much excitement among those who think that politicians can handle power better than experienced corporations do. Dealing as it did with the most conspicuous effort so far made by a State Commission to supply municipalities and farmers with electric power at actual cost, it was an argument in favor of Federal control, but not necessarily in favor of municipal ownership of power sites.

The Province of Ontario is the most important manufacturing district of Canada—and it was confronted with the necessity, some eighteen years ago, of obtaining an additional source of power. At that time all the power companies were privately owned enterprises.

In 1905 the Government of the Province of Ontario passed an act permitting it to go into the power business, and appointed a commission, which, in 1910, arranged for a supply of 100,000 horsepower from Niagara Falls. As indicating the growth of the business, the speaker stated that the new plant about to be put in service by the Commission has a capacity of between 500,000 and 600,000 horsepower.

The Commission has power to condemn and take over any power sites or existing plants in the province, but it has never yet taken over or condemned any property of vested interests. It has made outright contracts with municipalities, of which it now supplies two hundred and seventy-six, ranging in size from Toronto with 500,000 to 600,000 inhabitants to the smallest villages and towns. For this purpose fourteen distributive systems have been built and are operated by the Commission. A fund has been put aside sufficient to rebuild these sysetms completely, and the sinking fund arrangement is adequate for maintaining them continuously, according to Mr. Jeffery.

The Commission is at all times under control of the Provincial Government and cannot borrow or spend any money excepting upon government authority. But the Commission controls the supply of energy to the municipalities, farming sections, etc., and fixes rates at actual cost to the Commission, depending on the distance over which the power is transmitted. A local committee for each municipality co-operates with the Commission, which guides the local committee.

The Commisison has now reached all important towns and villages, and has extended its service to upwards of two thousand farms, where the power is used for lighting, operation of silos, milking, etc., and averages about five horsepower per farm.

The Government of the Province is largely made up of farmers. It has passed an act facilitating the supplying of power to the farming communities, and providing for the payment of one-half of the interest and sinking fund charges for supply lines by the farmers. The average charge to the farmer for this purpose is fourteen dollars a year. The Commission is now laying underground cable to supply the farming communities.

The states along the Colorado have large farming districts which need this government help in the development of power and irrigation. California on the contrary is well supplied with experienced power companies whose expert management is at the present service of the people. It would be the height of stupidity to throw away this expert service in the development of power from our dam sites. The building of flood control and check dams in the canyons is the first thing which the county and municipal governments need to attend to. The tremendous problems of irrigation combined with those of flood control will take all the brains and energy of these officers and their advisors for decades to come, and the power supply may well be left to private initiative—to the relief of the tax payer.

Meanwhile the people's money must be spent the second or third time to rebuild bridges and rip-rap work in the valley river bed while the mastery of the dragon of mountain floods awaits some wise Beowolf who will beard it in its den up the canyon rather than leave it free to wreck such damage on the property of tax payers year after year, when a dam like that at Devil's Gate can pay for itself in a year.

PASADENA'S TOURNAMENT OF ROSES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY



A TYPICAL ENTRY IN THE NEW YEAR'S TOURNAMENT OF ROSES, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. WHEN THE PROCESSION FORMS ON ORANGE GROVE AVENUE EVERYBODY WHO IS LOYAL TO THE CITY SALLIES FORTH IN THE MOST MODERN OF SPORTS CLOTHES TO SEE THE PRIZE FLOATS AND WATCH THE START. THE PLUCK AND PRIDE OF PASADENA WERE SHOWN THIS YEAR BY THE PRECISION AND BEAUTY WHICH MARKED THE PARADE IN SPITE OF THE WEEKS OF RAIN WHICH PRECEDED IT. AS USUAL, THE SUN BROKE THROUGH THE CLOUDS AND SHONE ON THE PROCESSION AND THE GAY THRONG WHICH MARCHED TO THE FOOTBALL GAME—A TIE BETWEEN U. C. AND W. & J.

SOUTHLAND

The Colorado River

IT is of interest to note that many of the problems connected with the control and use of the Colorado River are similar to problems described by Mr. H. T. Cory, before the California Institute of Technology, last week, as pertaining to the control of the River Nile in Egypt. Mr. Cory, well known as a civil engineer, had several years' experience in the Imperial Valley during and following the disastrous floods which caused so much loss of property and trouble to the railroads. In Egypt, the government problems have been largely those connected with the control and distribution of the waters of the Nile. Two great branches, the Blue Nile and the White Nile, bounding and flowing through the Sudan, join at Khartoum, and form the Nile of Upper and Lower Egypt. The work of the British in Egypt from the time of Chinese Gordon down through that of Lord Kitchener has been largely that of satisfying the demands of the Sudan and of Egypt for irrigation supply and the control of flood waters. A Commission consisting of two British engineers and (at the request of the Egyptian Government) one American engineer was appointed a few years ago, to attempt to settle questions as to the proper location for dams, and the organization of water control matters in Egypt and the Sudan. Mr. Cory, because of his experience with quite similar problems along the Colorado River, was appointed as the third member of this commission. His discussion of the intricate governmental and domestic problems was, in many respects, similar to the interesting discussion brought out at the great conferences just held at Riverside and San Diego. The eastern branch of the River Nile, called the Blue Nile, was said by Mr. Cory to flow for hundreds of miles through a canyon similar in many respects to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and to bring down to its confluence with the White Nile great quantities of silt, which contribute to the richness of the land of Egypt. Foundations for large dams have been constructed near the confluence of the Blue and the White Nile, but the completion of the dams and attendant works has been so far held up by differences of opinion between the interests of the Sudan and of Egypt.

Mr. Cory's talk was one of the series of Lectures on Current Events which are held on Tuesdays at the new auditorium of California Institute of Technology. Lectures for the coming month promise much of current interest.

Looking Back at 1921

THE business world has undoubtedly been very sick, but it is well to remember that the period of gravest danger was in the Fall of 1920 and that all of 1921 was a period of slow convalescence. Nineteen twenty-two will show still greater progress toward full strength. The man who worries now is wasting energy that might better be used in productive planning for the prosperity that is sure to come.

Retail sales are a fairly reliable guide to current conditions. In the whole territory of the Pacific Coast sales were very little below the preceding year and as prices were at least fifteen per cent less the actual amount of buying at retail during the past year was greater than ever before.

Bank clearings have shown a distinct trend toward larger figures for some time back. There is every sign of a building boom not only in California but over the whole country. Surplus raw material is at the stage now where new production on a large scale will soon be necessary.

What some people are mistaking for depression is discrimination. Money is not being tossed away. It is being spent in almost the same volume, but buyers are seeking their money's worth. Magazines are a good guide. Those of highest quality are selling today at very nearly their normal, while the cheaper ones are not.

Unemployment figures are cited by the depressed, but the increase over other years is so slight as to cover only the incompetent. In other words, employers, too, are showing discriminataion.

Nineteen twenty-two will not be a boom year, but few sound business men like boom times. They are like a stove with all the drafts turned on—they burn themselves up too soon. But it will probably be a fairly good year. The man who goes after business and has a worthy thing to sell, whether it be merchandise or service, will find it plentiful. The man who waits for business to come to him will wait in vain. And, when all is said and done, that is as it should be.

HENRY A. HARWOOD,
Pacific Coast Manager of the Quality Group.

Hendrik Antoon Lorentz

IN a few days California will have the honor of welcoming within its bounds one of the most distinguished scientists of the present time: Prof. Dr. H. A. Lorentz of the University of Leiden (Holland), who for the winter term, now beginning, will join the teaching staff of the California Institute of Technology (Pasadena). Modern science is indebted to Prof. Lorentz for completing the building of theoretical electrodynamics and optics begun by Faraday and Maxwell. Many of his concepts and results have passed into our textbooks and have become the common property of students in physics. Because of this circumstance and through his widely spread and much read books he was the teacher of several generations of physicists, and many of them, who will have now for the first time the privilege of listening to his lectures, have regarded themselves for a long time as his pupils.

From the abundant life work of Prof. Lorentz we select for the present only two points, intimately connected with the investigations of eminent men of this country. Even as early as 1880 Lorentz introduced the hypothesis that atoms are not indivisible but contain in their interior minute movable particles, carrying an electric charge, and that the motion of these particles gives rise to the radiation of light, emitted by glowing bodies. A former pupil of Lorentz, Prof. Zeeman of Amsterdam, proposed in 1896 the question to him, as to what change the radiation would undergo if its source were placed in a powerful magnetic field. Lorentz answered that the action of the magnetic field would split every spectral line into three components, polarized in certain ways. Zeeman tried the experiment and was able to confirm the phenomenon, predicted by Lorentz, in all its details. By this the existence of the above mentioned minute particles (called "electrons") was proved; Lorentz could conclude from the observations, made by Zeeman, that the electrons are about 2000 times as light as the lightest atom. For this joint discovery the Nobel prize was awarded to Lorentz and to Zeeman in 1903. The properties of electrons formed afterwards the subject of many investigations, using other methods, the most ingenious and most accurate of which were carried out at Chicago by Dr. R. A. Millikan, now at the head of the California Institute.

The other achievement of Lorentz, we wish to mention, concerns the question, whether it is possible to find the motion of the earth relative to the light ether, filling the whole infinite space. Famous experiments in connection with this problem are due to Prof. A. A. Michelson of Chicago (who also is a Research Associate of the California Institute of Technology), while the elaborate theoretical treatment of it is due to Lorentz. For a long time the interplay of experiment and theory has promoted and fertilized both, and both together form the physical foundation on which Einstein built up his theory of relativity. Prof. Michelson intends to try at Pasadena further experiments this spring, and the personal touch of these two men may prove highly favorable to the advance of science.

Prof. Lorentz enjoys the reputation of a very clear and lucid oral expounder. The subject of his lectures will be rather extensive and will give a complete account, from his own critical point of view, of the state of modern knowledge

OPINION

concerning the laws of propagation of light, the structure of matter, and the mutual interaction of light and matter. They will be delivered four times a week, from 5 to 6 p. m., in the main lecture room of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics (from January 4 to March 10). The California Institute of Technology extends a cordial invitation to investigators in physics, to teachers in universities, colleges and high schools, to attend the Lorentz lectures without charge.

PAUL S. EPSTEIN.
California Institute of Technology.

First a Shelter and Then a Home

GIVEN the Earth to master and occupy, Man began his upward career by using the caves and trees in a natural state for his shelter; then, as he learned to use his God-given powers, the materials for building yielded to his hands. He piled up stones, learned to hew and balance them against each other. His innate love of order and symmetry led him to fashion and carve the stone until he developed the exquisite orders of the Greeks; and later he adorned the poured concrete of the Roman Renaissance with fine facings of beautiful marbles and moldings of the plateresque.

In northern forests great trees were felled that man might build, and the wood was carved and stained and painted to make his habitations notable. Always Man dedicated to the Spirit which he worshipped, those forms and ideals which in his age were found most worthy; and thus in temple, cathedral and mosque were preserved for posterity the record of man's art.

But "the woods were God's first temples," wrote Wordsworth, and build as we may our puny structures, in our larger conception of the God of the Universe, we needs must offer back to Him the whole Earth He has given, and dedicate anew the forest, the hills, and the beautiful countryside itself, as our modern ideal of the most fitting place in which to worship and give thanks.

That this spiritual attitude has been developed by the race, is evidenced by every wayside cross in Europe, and as well by our love and preservation of the landscape as by the great outdoor gatherings of worshippers in California.

The love of Californians for that portion of the round earth which they occupy is deeply rooted in the soil. In fact, the test of a true Californian lies in the nature of his love for the out-of-doors.

If he thinks of it as something to be despoiled for his pleasure, he may be set down as a rank outsider, no matter where he was born; but if he handles the hills and the trees with loving care whenever he must build upon them, then he is one of the country's lovers and true sons.

This subtle but severe test is a vital thing in the present critical period of Los Angeles residential building.

Congestion in the central districts of this huge and growing city is driving the builders of homes to the hills for shelter.

It befits those who care, to study the situation as a whole and through the eyes of experts see the great city surrounded with residential dsitricts fittingly adapted to their several environments.

Along the beaches, both on the west coast above the Government reservation on the point, and east of it along the shore that faces south, the water line is occupied by everybody's business and everybody's pleasure. That this is right no one gainsays, but a man must have his home where the neighbors will be of his own choosing.

It is in this choosing of a place in which to live that the experts in realty, in landscape engineering and in architecture, are at the command of the home-builder. The presentation of the best work of such experts is the main business of this publication, and no sacrifice of literary persiflage or the ordinary traditions of magazinedom is considered, when direct expert information can be given in these pages, and a year or two of blundering saved our readers, most of whom are still hoping to build here the house and home of their daily dreams.

Choosing One's Corner of California

CONSIDER the crescent of beaches curving halfway round Los Angeles. Between it and the city's business center is a wide sweep of territory in which are springing up on level ground hundreds of little "garden cities"—planned by expert realtors or by the industrial concerns nearby their own plants. At either end of this crescent occupied by pleasure piers or industrial water-front, there is a place for homes or summer houses, at Laguna, loved by artists, or on Santa Monica's palisades, where a local company has promised us a new development of home sites.

To north and east a grandstand of hills curves around the city, from Beverly to Whittier; and while the thickly settled parts of Hollywood, Glendale, Pasadena, with her little sister towns along the Foothill Boulevard, are full of twinkling lights at night, the eastern portion of San Gabriel Valley holds fresh gardens and the green of orange groves.

Choosing one's corner of California is a fascinating game —and here in the South, where much of the population is still mobile, the old games of 'stage coach' or 'pussy wants a corner' are being played energetically, with towns for bases, and the excitement of planning a new house the motive for change.

Wherever one decides to live, there are congenial neighbors to be found, community interests to accept and definite, constructive work to be done. That is the chief charm of living in a new country.

The experience of cities full-grown and mature should be at the command of every town in southern California, for representatives from every Atlantic and Interior community may be found here. The difficulty is in applying the knowledge gained in the past and in sensing the future growth of our cities. Wildly exaggerated as much as our talk has been, and discredited as we are in our boasting, the real and tremendous growth in population has neither been foreseen nor provided for. Corporations which have had forced upon them the work of providing the modern necessities of homemaking and business life are swamped by the flood of newcomers who expect to find this lusty young country finished off to live in. It is not, excepting in spots. There is work, and fascinating work, to be done everywhere; and those who chose to make their homes in the Southland will find ample opportunity to give of themselves and their knowledge and experience.

California Southland's Fourth Year

IN entering its fourth year with increased size and circulation, this magazine has proved that it is possible for a product to be both popular and good. Enemies of sound journalism have propounded a contrary doctrine so long and so loudly that it is not as self praise that this statement is finally forced upon us. Rather is the opinion that southern California, and Los Angeles in particular, will not respond to legitimate journalism of a high standard disproved.

Preparing for the coming year, CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND will publish a supplement to answer the universal demand for plans and designs of the representative California house. It will be called "California Homes by California Architects," and will contain such a variety of houses that each prospective home builder will be able to select the architect whose talents and ideas seem best suited to those of the owner and his family.

This supplement is the result of a very sincere *entente* which has existed from the very first between the architects and the magazine and which is the basis of a sincere cooperation. We take this opportunity to thank all of these busy men, members of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and all certified architects for the help which they have given our efforts to provide a reliable book of bungalows, small houses and large, for the service of the public.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



Oscar Mauer
MRS. HANCOCK BANNING, FOUNDER AND HEAD OF THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE OF LOS ANGELES.



MISS ELIZABETH PERKINS, OF NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FILM MUTUAL BENEFIT BUREAU.



MRS. HENRY LISSNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE THAT WILL OPEN THE GARDENS OF THE SOUTHLAND TO VISITORS.

WITH the various improvements in the cameras and the development of lighting arrangements in connection with the making of "moving pictures" it has become possible to film certain pictures in the East almost as well as under the strong California sun. When the work of the large companies developed sufficiently in and around New York to be felt as an industry of the section, a few broad-minded women whose lives are devoted to making smooth the paths of less fortunate ones, saw in this an opportunity to secure additional sums for their philanthropic plans.

The work of the Assistance League in Los Angeles and Pasadena was known in New York and it was suggested that this plan be duplicated in the East. Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Elizabeth Perkins came to the Coast to consult with the directors of this League and immediately saw the desirability of forming an organization of similar nature. The name adopted by the eastern organization is the Film Mutual Benefit Bureau, and the fees obtained through procuring locations for the film companies are divided between the Maternity Center of New York and the American Committee for Devastated France.

The fees vary, as they do in our own League, according to the value of the location and the time occupied in making the picture. The owner is protected there, as here, from all possible damage to his property by a carefully drawn contract.

The organization uses the studio office of Miss Anne Morgan, 4 West 40th Street, New York, and have modeled their office on that of the Los Angeles Bureau, having on file all locations proffered and keeping in direct touch with the various film producers throughout the United States, ready to supply any type of location. Through the various members of the Advisory Board, many locations are open to them that could never be obtained by the producers. On one occasion a director was desirous of filming a set at Ellis Island, but the permission was not granted until it was solicited through the Film Mutual Benefit Bureau. To be asked to produce a submarine, hydroplane, and air ship all for use in one morning's work might not be so easy for a property man, but to the Film Bureau which has the President of the Aero Club on its Board it is less than no trouble at all.

The first picture to benefit through this new industry was George Arlis' "Disraeli," filmed by the Distinctive Production Company. Mrs. George D. Pratt consented to the use of her wonderful Tudor house at Glen Cove, L. I., and the Tudor house of Mrs. Allen Lehman at Tarrytown on the Hudson was used for another set of the same picture.

Mrs. George Wickersham has offered the



FILMING "DISRAELI" WITH GEORGE ARLISS, ON THE ESTATE OF MR. GEORGE PRATT, OYSTER BAY, L. I., FOR THE NEW YORK FILM BUREAU

use of her Japanese Tea Garden to the Bureau, and innumerable New York homes have been opened to the film companies through this medium, adding many dollars to the fund for the two charities.

"Silas Marner" and "Peter Ibbetson" are two of the new pictures for which the Bureau secured the locations. "Peter Ibbetson" was partially filmed on the estate of Meredith Hare at Pigeon Hill, Huntington, L. I.

The use of the interiors and exteriors of the most exclusive homes in New York, as well as beautiful country estates along the Hudson, is thus given in response to the call of charity; while at the same time a two-fold good is accomplished as this generosity gives to the public a genuine good thing, a house built by an architect who is an artist in his profession and finished by a decorator trained by experience and travel in all lands, rather than offering a built set exploiting the ideas of a director as to how the homes of our multi-millionaires should look—but don't.

Through a new branch of the Bureau a number of locations have been offered in Virginia and a plan is under way to have these used interchangeably by both the Assistance League and the Mutual Benefit Film Bureau. A company en route East might find it desirable to use a vista in the Blue Ridge Mountains, or an eastern company proceeding West might catch the effect of flickering sunlight through the Virginia pines.

The pre-views are also a substantial aid to the strong box. They are always well attended, and the best hotels in New York are only too glad to open their ball rooms for this purpose. The seats are sold in advance, and an interesting social function grows out of it as the evening is concluded with a supper and dancing.

The Assistance League is now organizing a new department, through which the gardens of many beautiful estates in Southern California will be opened to visitors. The members of this department will be drawn from the debutante set, who drive their own cars, and who will, for a stated fee for charity, take four or more guests through several gardens during an afternoon. This service will be available only certain afternoons a week, and the schedule will be worked out carefully so that each of the forty-five girls who have volunteered for this service will know in advance the date on which she will be required. The meeting place for this motor serice will be the Art Store of Ghisi and Berry, Seventh and Flower Streets, in order to avoid downtown traffic.



A portrait by Tausky

RUFUS SPALDING, JR., SON OF MR. AND MRS. RUFUS SPALDING, PASADENA

Mr. Antony Tausky, portrait painter, came to California because of the opportunity offered by the producers of films. But like many another talented artist which this world-renowned industry has brought us, he has returned to the career for which he was trained and is now painting while he hunts for a studio. The portrait of young Rufus Spalding, Jr., is excellently handled. The tanned skin of the tennis player is challenged by satisfying brush work in textile, and the California background is a happy note.

AUCTION BRIDGE NOTES

By MRS. JAMES BURTON

BIDDING is the conversation of Auction Bridge, in fact the only kind of conversation which should be going on during the game. Each bid has a meaning, and each time you say "pass" conveys a decided meaning, and when you say "double," that means something else. So if you hope to play an intelligent game it behooves you to bid understandingly. These days, when the game is so well standardized, California and New York may converse in the same terms.

The person who deals has the first opportunity to bid or pass. Bid the best your hand affiords, and if your hand does not come up to the requirements for an initial bid, just pass—there is no more obligation to bid than there would be at any kind of an auction—and it is much better to pass than to say something which is not so.

If you bid one in a suit, I expect you to have four tricks in the hand and "tops" in the suit bid. "Tops" means either the Ace or King and Queen. No Trump may be bid by the dealer on a hand as weak as a Queen above the average, provided the high cards are distributed in three suits. A bid of one No Trump says that your hand is at least above the average, and how much better than that will develop later. Holding four Aces, bid two No-Trump to start with; bid one No-Trump holding three Aces; two Aces and a protected suit; four suits protected, and a hand above the average with the suits protected.

M. L. C. asks: What is meant by minor suits? The Club and Diamond are known as the minor suits.



JANE URBAN, LEADING LADY OF THE SMITH-KING PLAYERS AT THE RAYMOND THEATER, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

THE RETURN OF THE STAGE

DURING Christmas week the Smith-King Players at the Raymond Theater in Pasadena gave *The Misleading Lady* with a snap and vim which savored of an all-star performance. In none of the preceding plays with which Pasadena has been favored during the past few weeks has Albert Morrison had an opportunity to show his skill with greater brilliancy. As Jack Craigen, he played a modern man's part with sympathetic virility. As a consequence, real thrills were not wanting and were increased by the excellent acting of "Napoleon Bonapart." Jane Urban is perhaps more at home in the more vigorous part she played in *The Brat*, but she is always acceptable and is creating a demand for good acting which only an attendance every week will satisfy.

Between acts Mr. Charles A. King, stage manager, who had taken the part of John W. Cannell in a manner which showed his ideals for the stage, came before the curtain to announce the singing of Christmas carols by members of the choir of All Saints Church. This very acceptable music was given, he said, in the spirit in which the invitation had been proffered and marked a feeling of co-operation between "the people of the church and the people of the stage."

If it is possible to give with a good stock company such a continual succession of sound and artistic plays which not only entertain but show life in a decent, upstanding way, there seems no reason to doubt that the people of the church and the people of the stage are the same identical people.

SOUTHWEST MUSEUM

(Continued from Page 6)

The Archaeological Hall in the main Museum building contains such a diversity of artifacts that one may not ecnompass it in a brief survey such as this. With careful study of the collections, it is possible to visualize the colorful picture of life in the days before the Padres when our southern valleys and mountain ranges were teeming with dark skinned peoples. Much of this bygone life may be reconstructed in no other manner than by the study of these works.

The broad field of Natural Hisotry is too extensive to be thoroughly covered by any one institution. Particularly is this true of our Western Museums which are still in their swaddling clothes. The present Museum building was only completed in 1914, yet in that short space of time, it has succeeded in acquiring some remarkable collections in certain departments of Natural History. Chief of these is the collection of shells and marine objects housed in the Conchological Hall, and accounted by Mr. Golisch, the donor, as the best displayed Museum collection in America.

In the department devoted to the study of insect life, one's attention is fixed by the colorful display of butterflies shown in the Museum lobby. In this one department alone the Museum holds some 15,000 specimens.



A BIT OF THE GARDEN OF THE MONTECITO HOME

BURNED CLAY

By HOWARD FROST

THE desire for a home, for one's own particular corner, is almost universal. Who is there that has not a vision of his ideal home stored away in some tiny recess of his mind?

We all enjoy making these plans, but so often we find the artistic qualities, or comfort of the design has been over-emphasized and very little or no attention has been paid to the more practical questions of permanency of construction, or fireproof qualities. This is particularly noticeable in Southern California, with its varied types of architecture, and pleasing exteriors and color schemes.

However, within the past two years the architects and builders have been successful in introducing a more general use of brick and hollow tile, at the same time safeguarding the investment and reducing the upkeep to a minimum.

The architect in his early educational training learned the value of this type of building material and the credit for the many attractive homes of burned clay products is due him. In this work he has had the earnest cooperation of the Clay Products Manufacturers, who have been tireless in their efforts to impress upon the general public the economy in the use of hollow tile and brick, as well as roofing tile, for home-building.

Progress along these lines has been slow, owing to a widespread but mistaken idea as to the cost of this material. Statistics prove that though the initial cost is slightly more than frame construction, this excess is more than offset by the saving in repairs and upkeep within five years time.

The homebuilder of today is not limited to a few shades or varieties of brick or roofing tile, but will find these made in numerous colors and textures, the colors ranging from grey and light buff through the soft and mellow reds into the more striking purples and gun metals.

Many of the finest examples of architecture recently completed in Pasadena, Flintridge, Hollywood and Beverly Hills, have featured the use of the vari-colored brick and roofing tile.

Even though this material is being used today for residences costing anywhere from twenty thousand dollars up, it is not too costly for the more modest investor. Building permits show there are hundreds of homes built of brick and hollow tile which cost as little as five thousand dollars, practically placing it within reach of all. It is particularly adaptable to the smaller type of home, as the saving on insurance and upkeep means more to the small than to the large investor. Where building costs do not have to be considered primarily, the use of architectural terra cotta, now being made in beautiful Pulsichrome colors, is steadily growing in favor.

Hollow tile construction with plaster exterior has proven its value, both as to appearance and comfort. The air cells, or voids, act as insulators, thus keeping out the winter cold and the summer heat.

This article does not advocate the use of a new material as mankind has used clay for hundreds of years. If we but turn back to our ancient civilizations, we find masterpieces of architecture built of clay and stone, many of which stand today, notable examples of the permanence of Mother Earth's abundant supply of raw material.

Omar Khayyam'

"Garden of Allah"

Persian Hotel

Samarkand

(ONE'S HEART'S DESIRE)

A FEW MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF BEAUTIFUL AND COLORFUL

Santa Barbara, California

Overlooking Mountains and Sea

Samarkand is a Rendezvous for Discerning Ones and has been Called

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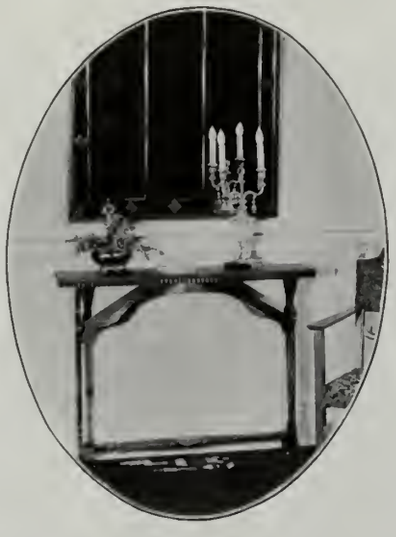
Guests enjoy the privilege of the Beach and the Golf Links of La Cumbre Country Club, ten minutes away.

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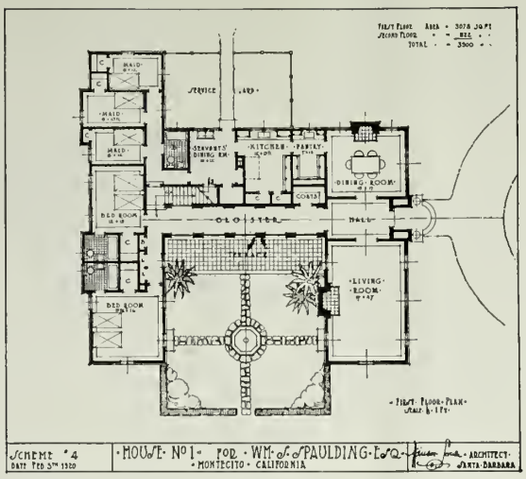
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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL

THE WORK OF SOULE, MURPHY and HASTINGS

By ROSE CONNOR, *Designer*

AMONG the architects of Southern California, the firm of Soule, Murphy and Hastings of Santa Barbara has contributed its full share towards the building of attractive homes. Their homes are not merely attractive from the outside; the interior is always artistic, livable and practical; and is thoroughly in keeping with the exterior. The plan rightfully has the place of honor and due thought is given to the wall spaces in the rooms so that the decorator or owner seldom has difficulty in finding plenty of well lighted places for desks or writing tables, consoles, mirrors, paintings, and lares and penates which help to turn the house into a home. Yet the rooms are never dark in spite of the plentiful wall spaces. Perhaps the charm lies in the grouping of doors and windows.



If the windows are low, or French doors are used, the garden or terrace becomes an integral part of the room and one never has the feeling of being shut in by the firm and well built walls. On the other hand, if the windows are high both from the floor and the ground outside (and the latter frequently happens because of the hilly country in and around Santa Barbara) flower boxes, pergolas or similar features are used to bring together the two closely related, yet very different architectural problems, the inside and the outside of the house.

The firm has aided in the successful restoration of several of the old adobes of Santa Barbara, and the simplicity, yet wonderful charm of these old dwellings, combined with their honest construction, which has withstood so many winters and so much neglect, is a constant inspiration. Something of this spirit of harmony and absolute sincerity is reflected in all the new houses, large and small, which are constantly being built by these Santa Barbara architects.



HOUSE OF WILLIAM S. SPAULDING, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA. WINSOR SOULE, OF SANTA BARBARA, ARCHITECT

DINNERWARE OF GRACE AND DISTINCTION

THE making of a home in which one delights both to live and to entertain one's friends, demands that more than passing consideration shall be given the appointments of the dining table.

Ghisi & Berry, realizing the importance of this phase of home equipment, have paid particular attention to the buying of artistic china and crystals for dinner service. In their selections the unusual and beautiful have had first consideration and nowhere on the Pacific Coast can a happier choice of dinnerware be made than in the china room at their shop at West Seventh and Flower.

Wedgwood patterns always have a distinction of their own, the Bewick—illustrated in the accompanying photograph — surpassing them all in its artistic appeal. This Bewick pattern represents a marvelous attainment in the decoration of earthenware in which a perfection of design has been produced as striking and beautiful as it is novel and effective. Quaint little pastoral scenes of old England—such as Bewick, the famous wood carver of the 18th century, might have originated—form the motif of the design. In it the Wedgwood factory has succeeded in creating a dinner set retaining the charm of the old, and yet in absolute correspondence with modern taste and ideas.

The Bewick is exclusive with Ghisi & Berry. It is carried by them in open stock, affording the convenience of replacement in case of breakage, and the privilege of buying various pieces as needed. Their stock includes plates and platters in all sizes, casseroles, tea and coffee cups—in fact, every needful article for the complete dinner service.



Showing the interest of design and graceful Queen shape of the Bewick pattern in Wedgwood China. Displayed at Ghisi & Berry, Seventh at Flower, Los Angeles.

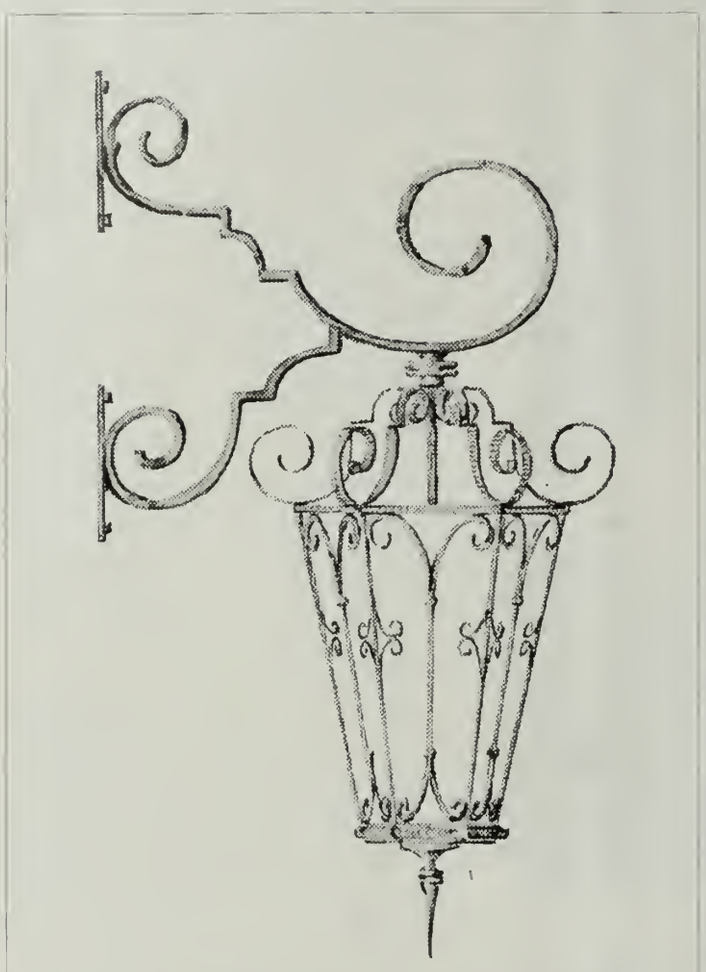
Many other Wedgwood designs are to be found at Ghisi & Berry's, besides representative showings of other best English, French, and Czecho-Slovakia makes in dinnerware, service plates, dessert plates, tea cups, bouillon cups, etc.

One of the greatest charms of a well appointed dinner table is found in its array of sparkling, graceful crystal. At Ghisi & Berry's your wants in this respect are also happily supplied through their assortment of exquisite Venetian, English, Swedish and Czecho-Slovakia glassware. In their many beautiful designs of imported glass you are sure to find that which best fulfills your ideals of use and beauty.

Picturesque centerpieces and sideboard decorations in majolica are found among recent Ghisi & Berry importations. Many of these were designed and made by the inimitable Bonato; all of them are modern in appeal and exquisite in design. Flower and fruit bowls, fruits and vegetables and many candlesticks, vases and artificial fruits and vegetables of an unusually charming realism are found among them.

ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE FOR CALIFORNIA HOMES

By SARAH BARRICK



Courtesy of Webster Shops, Pasadena

THE conviction is growing, here in Southern California, that the Renaissance of the Spanish and Spanish Colonial is a happy issue out of the deadly mediocrity of haphazard designing and building and not the fad of a season or two. At any rate the most sincere of our artistic efforts is toward our Spanish heritage.

In this movement are engaged all of our most progressive craftsmen—the workers in wood, marble, cement, tile and iron. Of these, the last named is by no means the least. Spain was preeminently the greatest metal working nation of the Middle Ages.

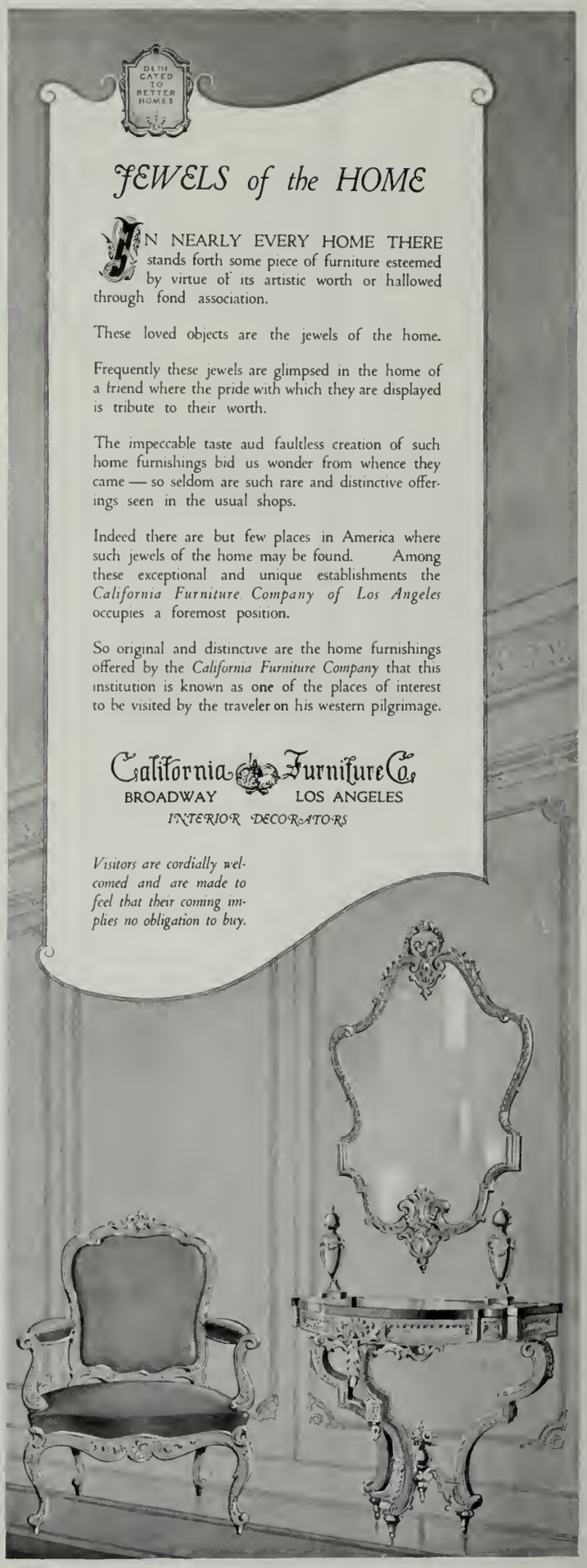
The Spanish artist and the Spanish artisan were true cosmopolitans of history. They "took their own wherever they found it." They made everybody's art their art. They did more than this. They added to their workmanship an exotic quality so that we find them more than Romanesque in their Romanesque Period, as later they were, in turn, more than Gothic, more than Moorish, more than the Italian or French Renaissance.

The very imperfections incidental to his primitive handiwork add a charm and an interest to the most monotonous of the worker's designs. Underlying all of his work there is the principle of sound construction and general usefulness.

The story of Spanish iron work is a story of romance. The Spanish kings often brought home French brides who were attended by retinues of monks of the great building order of Cluny. These taught the Spaniard to work in iron and, there being in some of the Spanish provinces more iron than wood, again we see the Spaniard going beyond his teacher and making many things of iron that had previously been of wood.

There are at least two reasons why we of California may regard our Spanish tendency as a permanent feature of our new growth. It suits the California climate. It is in the California mood. It enriches and beautifies our countryside. On the other hand, from the great variety of its own sources we find so much latitude, a style so fluid, that the Spanish and the Span-Umbrian seems our very own.

Let our craftsmen take heart and follow the example of the old Master Mechanic, who was nearly always the Master Artist too, and go about the work of supplying our designers and architects with the necessary accessories to complete their dreams. Door hardware, knockers, escutcheons. Grilles and rejas. Balconies and brackets. Lamps and lanterns. Let him work with the assurance that he is in line with a great movement which will give distinction and permanence to our own period in construction, and make California as noted in craftsmanship as it is now in architecture.



RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

If Winter Comes, by A. S. M. Hutchinson (Little, Brown & Co.)

If Winter Comes justifies its widespread popularity as a "best seller" by genuine merit. It deals with the complications which are inevitable when an unimaginative person is married to one whose mentality is agile and meditative. Furthermore, it is a penetrating, truthful character study of a man who, although blessed with a sense of humor, is cursed with the ability to see the other man's point of view whether he will or no; a puzzled visionary who is also a man of action. In this novel, character and action are inextricably part of the same mechanism, a mechanism which has been constructed and set in motion by an unusually understanding and competent hand. Moved by the words of Shelley, "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" Mr. Hutchinson feels that the autumn, which is a symbol of the barren, depressing periods of life, is a beginning as well as an end. The dominant note of beauty in this exceptional book is its spirit of inspired patriotism.

Clerambault, by Romain Rolland (Henry Holt & Co.)

Clerambault is propaganda for anti-patriotism, the very antithesis of If Winter Comes. It may be called retrospective propaganda, a savage, futile attempt of a Frenchman to jusitfy the unjustifiable position of one who withdrew himself in every way from France throughout the World War. It arouses in us that antagonism which the false logic of "conscientious objectors" did during the war. The theme is built on vapid sophistries.

The Happy Foreigner, by Enid Bagnold (The Century Co.)

The Happy Foreigner is a novel drawn from the intimate diary-like observations of an Englishwoman who did military driving for the French army directly after the Armistice. With several compatriots, she drove through desolate, muddy war zones and womenless sections of France where soldiers of every nationality lived a none-too-amicable, monastic existence, sometimes in a subterranean city like the catacombs beneath Verdun, and suffered from a post-bellum irritability and disillusion. The author has an "eye" not so much for color as the colorless. Her life and the pages of her book seem lit not by any intensely luminous flashes of dramatic experience, but rather by multiple, minor reflections, the glitter, polish or glow of ordinary objects, the brightness of commonplace events. In her "spinning" of the war romance, especially its ending, there is subtle finesse. As with all things "spun," the story has about it a brittle, though pleasing fragility.

The Blue Wound, by Garet Garrett (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

The Blue Wound is an interesting and provocative modern parable written by an idealist who is well versed in political economy, sociology and pure chemistry. He says that some truths are so simple that while they cannot be demonstrated in test tubes, they may be expressed in myths; thus he chose the parable for his message. In his whimsical, fantastic picturing of the different stages of civilization he takes us on "a trip to the haunted places of the world . . . the places which have no where in time or space." He claims that as long as we are blind to the greatest lesson of the war, so long will the wound "reaped" by that war remain blue, gangrenous and a source of danger. As a panacea for the healing of this world-wound he advances his own doctrine of Self-containment.

Mr. Waddington of Wyck, by May Sinclair (The Macmillan Co.)

Mr. Waddington of Wyck is a satire on the Foolish Age of a man, that period of middle-life popularly known as the Dangerous Age. It is also a satire on that class which is supposed to have an unreasonable power over lives less great than their own. Mr. Waddington, personally, is a comedy character whose ridiculous egotism and pompous vanity make him pitiable as well as laughable. The novel is not without some clever, expressive shading, but as a whole it is marred by a general "thinness," reiteration of idea, and much unnecessarily coarse innuendo. Miss Sinclair has sketched a cartoon of a middle-aged, fatuous satyr of the drawing-room.

The Glass of Fashion, by A Gentleman with a Duster (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

The Glass of Fashion is not, as some criticisms lead us to infer, a violent attack on all English society. The book was written to mitigate the evil effects of the diaries of Margot Asquith and Colonel Reppington, which have so unfortunately misrepresented English society as a whole. The Gentleman with a Duster claims that these diaries are not typical of the "valid aristocracy" of England, whose genuine worth was proved by the unsurpassed courage and loyal service of its volunteers during the war; and also by the efficient work and unstinted, kindly hospitality of the women of the nobility to Colonial soldiers, which brought them unforgettably near to the heart of England and made a lasting tie between the mother country and the Dominions. This brilliant preachment is, nevertheless, a vehement tirade against the "ostentatious" living of the fashionable world and the demoralizing example it sets the nation. It is composed of a series of essays on character, intelligence, manners and morals, family life and women, written at white heat by a keen, reflective reader of philosophy, a Puritan who believes in the spiritual destiny of man and immortality. Although in a few instances his inherent Puritanism seems to have been needlessly shocked, his statements are undeniably true on the whole. His invective is a militant appeal against the spirit of Prussian political and Bolshevik economic slavery, in favor of the responsible freedom of a real Comomnwealth in which all classes, placing "character first and intelligence second" and believing in "moral earnestness," shall strive for the common weal.

Niels Lyhne, by J. Peter Jacobsen (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

At times this Scandinavian novel sweeps us along out of ourselves by beauty of language or poignancy of thought; at other times it leaves us unmoved and coldly critical. It is a network of introspections, studded with colorful, sensuous imagery, which shows the author more poet than novelist. In developing the relationships of his characters, he instances the old truth that human relationships do not stand still, as much as we are prone and often eager to believe this, but progress to one of several goals. In his estimation, the fact of life to be most reckoned with is its cruel arbitrariness.

The Year of Delight, by Margaret Widdemer (Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

Flimsy and unreal, The Year of Delight offers practically nothing to discuss. It will, however, appeal to those young readers who enjoy romantic unreality.

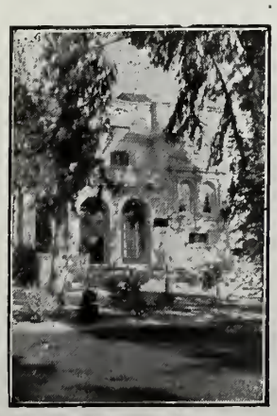
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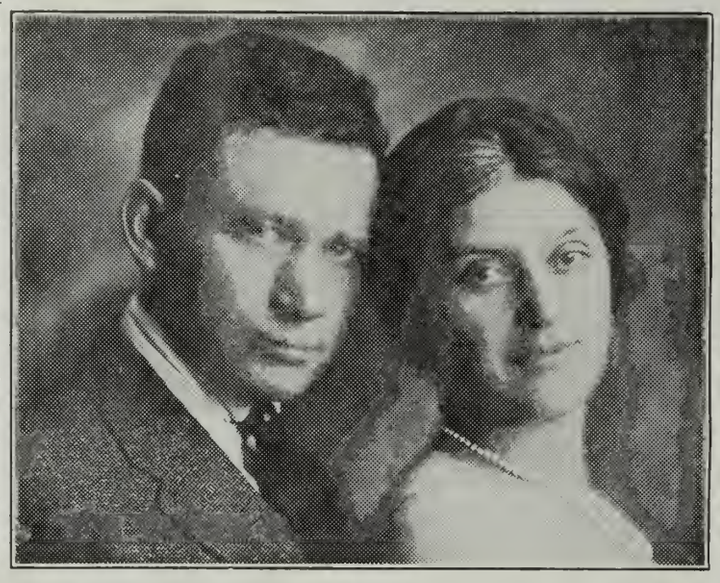
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PASADENA MUSIC AND ART ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

By THERESA CLOUD

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important musical event of the year in Pasadena will be the appearance on January 27 of Alma Gluck in joint concert with her distinguished husband, Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist. This concert, together with those of Sophie Braslau, March 9, and of Percy Grainger, April 29, and the four engagements of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, constitute the series arranged by the Pasadena Music and Art Association. In addition to these activities, the Association has adopted an interesting and progressive plan to impart aid to music of a nature similar to that extended to science—the establishment of a composers' fellowship.



EFREM ZIMBALIST, VIOLINIST, AND ALMA GLUCK, SINGER

The first person to receive this unique fellowship is Arthur Farwell, widely known composer, who has become already a good Pasadenan through his connection with the summer Art Colony. The fellowship carries an honorarium of two thousand dollars, and the sole obligation attaching to the position is that the holder shall devote at least half his time to the composition of music. Speaking of the idea back of this new development in the work of the Pasadena Music and Art Association, Dr. George Ellery Hale, one of the directors, said: "As compared with science, music stands at a great disadvantage. In spite of its universal appeal to the public, but little provision has been made for the endowment of musical composition. The need for such endowments is very great, because musical compositions, excepting light and catchy airs, are slow in gaining public acceptance, and command little or no return for the composer." Western College, at Oxford, Ohio, has recently established a professorship of music, now occupied by Edgar Stillman Kelley, one of the best and foremost of American composers, and a similar creative literary fellowship has been given by Miami University to Percy MacKaye, noted in pageantry.

A movement has been fostered by all of these men for the cultivation of American music and the recognition of the American composer.

Working to this end, Mr. Farwell made several trips to the Pacific Coast, playing his Indian compositions in many cities. He also did extensive work for the American Institute of Archaeology in conjunction with Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles in collecting, transcribing and harmonizing the songs of the Spanish Californians and Indians of the Southwest.

The witnessing of one of the Bohemian Club Grove plays, on one of these trips, aroused Mr. Farwell's interest in the pageant movement in America, which resulted in his joining in the formation of the American Pageant Association, with a determination to develop the musical aspect of the pageant as fully as possible.

Arthur Farwell was born in St. Paul, and educated in Boston, where he met Edward MacDowell, under whose guidance he brought out his first public work. He subsequently spent two years in Europe, studying with Humperdinck and Ffitzner in Germany and with Guilmant in Paris. During the years when he was lecturer on musical history at Cornell University he made his first use of Indian themes, composing what have since been known as his "American Indian Melodies," which met with immediate success.

At this period of Mr. Farwell's career he discovered what he believed to be a wholly new school of composition arising in America, This led him to launch a movement which was to make him known everywhere throughout the musical world of America, the establishment at Newton Center, Massachusetts, of the Wa-Wan Press for the publishing of modern imaginative and progressive American works.



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GARDEN MANUAL FOR JANUARY PLANTING

By RALPH D. CORNELL *Master in Landscape Architecture*

HOW many flower-lovers plant their flowers with a thought for the color scheme they will produce in the garden setting, or merely because they love certain sorts which they wish to see growing? There is a great difference between planting for flowers alone and planting for the effect which a mass of flowers will have in a garden picture. We grow roses generally, carnations and many other flowers for their bloom and that alone, placing little value, if any, on the decorative effect which a cultivated bed of such things will have in our garden plan. In fact it is quite common to assign such things to a cut-flower area which is more or less segregated and concealed from the general view, because of the fact that the plants themselves are not things of beauty. For this reason most planned gardens dedicate definite space to the culture of two quite distinct classes of flowers—those which are grown for their bloom only and those which are valuable in massed groupings as part of a color design which the planter wishes to create. The amateur should be reminded to consider, at the time of planting, whether that which he sows is to embellish the garden in its living form or whether it is to be cut and used for interior decoration—for the two types of flowers are not always suitable to equal places of prominence in a garden scheme.

On the other hand many flowering plants, excellent for bedding or massing, have decided value for cutting as well, such as snapdragons, stocks, pansies and a long list of others which will occur to anyone at all familiar with garden lore. A little thoughtful consideration of the type of plant and flower, its habits and characteristics, and the position which it will best fill, given before the time of planting, may often insure a garden of organized and consistent beauty in the place of one which would otherwise be a miscellaneous hodge-podge of unrelated individuals.

January sounds a late call for the planting of flower seeds recommended in the November and December calendars, for Dutch bulbs, lilies and California wild flowers, although they may all still be sown at this time. Unless the garden plot has already been so treated, it should now be well covered with a thick dressing of stable manure and deeply spaded. The garden plants will respond only in proportion as they are fed. Bedding plants, such as campanula, cineraria, pansies, pentstemon, primula, shasta daisies, stocks and violas may now be set out in the open ground. The following seed may still be sown under favorable conditions: Acrolinium, alyssum, antirrhinum, calendula, calliopsis, candytuft, centaurea, cosmos, delphinium, gaillardia, linum, mignonette, nigella, poppies, sweet peas and spiraea. Continue planting bulbs and roots such as Dutch bulbs of all kinds, agapanthus, anemones, amaryllis, gladiolus, iris of all kinds, lilies of all kinds, lily-of-the-valley and ranunculus. See the December planting calendar for a more complete bulb list.



THE PERGOLA WAS FIRST INTRODUCED INTO THE SOUTHLAND AT THE MARYLAND BY MYRON HUNT. IT IS NOW THE ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF MANY GARDENS
— Bungalows by Myron Hunt and H. G. Chambers, Architects

BIRDS

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

THE dry weather sent many of the birds into the canyons. Those remaining were silent. This morning my neighbor was tiptoeing along lest he disturb the song sparrow which was balancing himself on a rose branch, swayed by the driving storm. He threw in trills and runs and trebled his song—such was his gratitude for rain. There is one of these homey little fellows in every garden from Maine to California, wearing a black breast pin and striking the first note of his song three times. One of them sings, "Stick-Stick-Stick Stickeen," in memory of Burroughs' little friend. Henry van Dyke says:

"There is a bird I know so well,
It seems as if he must have sung
Beside my crib when I was young."

The robins were here for Thanksgiving. Their season lies between November 17 and April 5. They are seldom seen on the lawns, but feed in the country in flocks numbering hundreds. They save their song and brightest plumage for the Sierras, where they nest. If you hear a large bird give a hilarious scream as he tumbles forward from the tallest tree, it is a robin.

There are very few Audobon warblers this season. They are examples of perpetual motion distinguishable by the little yellow cushions on rump and head, a spotted appearance as they fly, and their sharp "chit."

Flocks of white-crowned sparrows are in the gardens. They sing, "Oh dear, I'm glad to be alive," to a hippity-hop meter. At evening they gather in the thick hedges, preferably bamboo, where they sing vespers until—"soft stillness, and the night become the touches of sweet harmony."

SILVER AND GOLD.

The silver rain is on the hills,
Forerunner of the daffodils.
The gurgling streams and rivulets
Are murmuring of violets.

The golden sun between the showers
Holds converse with the listening flowers,
And sends a ray from his bright shield
That sets ablaze the poppy field.

—Kate Greenleaf Locke.

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THE AVOCADO—A UNIVERSAL FOOD

By Theresa Homet Patterson

THE procession which visited the exhibit of the California Avocado Association reached from 7:30 P. M., October the 20th, to 10 P. M. of the 30th. This exhibit was a part of the Flower Show held in Exposition Park, Los Angeles. Those who had never heard of the avocado, and those who had, were equally interested in the display. Anticipating and inviting interest a pamphlet was ready with "Your Questions Answered"; otherwise that throng would be there asking yet, "Is it an alligator pear?" Further along the question, "What does it taste like?" was answered by an avocado nursery which handed out samples on tooth picks.

The avocado really isn't such a new broom as this sweeping interest would indicate; San Gabriel planted trees in 1856, and Santa Barbara in '71. Individual specimens multiplied. When an American sees something which looks like a dollar he takes notice, and orchards have been springing up until there are some sixty thousand trees out. One tract of twelve acres in Beverly has seventeen hundred trees planted around a hill, on top of which will be the residence. The avocado tree, with its glossy leaves, beautiful blossoms and fruit, may well supplant the magnolia, combining as it does utility with the aesthetic and the joy of picking the fruit. With an avocado tree in the front yard it would seem like those old days when manna fell from heaven. No matter what course is lacking from dinner the tree will supply it. Many countries use it in soup; it makes a delicious cocktail; it takes the place of meat; it is a mayonnaise in itself; a butter substitute in sandwiches; with chopped dates and whipped cream it is an ideal dessert; or, used in ice cream, it gives richness and flavor; requires no cooking. The avocado is in every way a sub-tropical fruit, with just enough protein, mineral matter and fat to keep the human machinery in perfect condition.



Courtesy of the *California Avocado Association.*
A BASKET OF AVOCADOES

The California State University publishes bulletins covering its research on the nutritional value of the avocado, and has a correspondence course in the interest of the industry. The United States government has combed the world for its finest budding stock. There are hundreds of varieties, but few of them are recommended. There are two general types planted here; the Mexican with thin skin and anise flavored leaves, and the Guatemalian—larger with rough, leathery skin, and less hardy. They will endure as much frost as the citrus fruits.

It is possible by selecting four varieties—Spinks, Sharpless, Fuerte (hardy winter variety), and Queen, for instance—to have fruit the year around.

The California Avocado Association is six years old and numbers horticulturists from all over the world in its family of four hundred and fifty enthusiasts. Their yearly report is a storehouse of information. Trees are pedigreed just like stock, and it is recorded just how many offspring the ancestors had. The fruit, usually pear shape, runs in color from green through reddish brown to purplish black, and in size from a turkey's egg to three and even four pounds, according to the variety.

Seedlings will grow to sixty feet in height, beautiful in shape, but the fruit seldom comes true to type. Top budding is easy. The trees are free from insect pests and plant diseases, and come into bearing in from three to five years. The fruit ships well. It should be left on the tree until it matures, and it takes an expert to know the ear marks of maturity. It requires from one to two weeks to soften after picking and needs to be very mellow after maturity. Purple varieties have hung from four to five months, when ready for the table. Some varieties may be left on the tree.

With the C. A. A. exhibit, the sale of their beautiful fruit, the avocado banquet at the Ambassador, and the thousands of samples passed out on tooth picks, the taste for avocados will receive such an impetus that with thousands of new trees out the demand will still outrun the supply. As the mushroom in France is called the poor man's meat, the avocado in this country might have been called the rich man's meat. But here is good news—the Association hopes to make the avocado, in the near future, a staple article of diet within the reach of all.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES

By WM. DUNKERLEY

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

A new department has been added to the Chamber of Commerce,—the Department of Community Service—with Charles P. Bayer its manager. The department was created as a connecting link between this Chamber and the other commercial organizations of Southern California. From other States and sections of the country, as well, come many inquiries which require the attention of an expert with considerable experience in organization work, such as Mr. Bayer has had. This new move to bring the metropolis in closer touch with the Southland Chambers of Commerce is very important and of much interest to all the secretaries.

A Chamber of Commerce Cup for the Grand Sweepstakes was awarded A. S. Hewitt, member of the Junior Live Stock Breeders' Association, which held its annual exhibition in Los Angeles this past month, in the Central Junior High School. Only exhibitors under 18 years of age may enter their stock.

One of the most important meetings ever held in the Southwest was the noon gathering of the Chamber of Commerce on December 14, when Director of the Reclamation Service, Arthur P. Davis; Frank Emerson, State Engineer of Wyoming; Hon. Ward L. Bannister of Colorado, and others who had been attending the League of the Southwest convention, spoke on the Colorado River project. A spirit of hearty co-operation and optimism pervaded, although the topic under discussion is one that has caused considerable grief in the past. Mr. Davis' message carried a ring of conviction that the end is in view for the accomplishment of the enormous undertaking, first through effective legislation, agreeable to the seven western states concerned and Congress.

THE FIRST REGIONAL PLAN CONFERENCE WILL MEET AT PASADENA, CAL., ALL DAY, JANUARY 21st, 1922.
"OUR COMMON NEEDS CALL FOR CO-OPERATION"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. Gordon Whitnall, Secretary.
Chairman—Hon. R. F. McClellan, Board of Supervisors, County.
Vice-President—George A. Damon, Pasadena, Northeast.
Vice-President—A. L. Ferver, Long Beach, Southeast.
Vice-President—John A. Morton, Santa Monica, Southwest.
Vice-President—Clyde Wilcox, Lankershim, Northwest.
Vice-President—Hon. Robt. M. Allan, Los Angeles, Central.

MORNING SESSION

10:30 A. M.—Chamber of Commerce Rooms.....So. Raymond Ave.

REGISTRATION OF REPRESENTATIVES

Consisting of all City Officials, Members of Chambers of Commerce and other Civic Organizations of all communities in the County.

11:00 A. M.—Roll Call....."For What Should We Plan?"
Conducted by Secretary G. Gordon Whitnall

12:00 Noon—A few words from
Hon. R. F. McClellan, Chairman Board of Supervisors.
Mayor Hiram Wadsworth, Chairman Board of Pasadena City Directors.
John McWilliams, President, Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association.

12:30 P. M.—LUNCH in Chamber of Commerce Dining-rooms, consisting of "Home Products" of Pasadena.

1:15 P. M.—"ROUND TABLE" DISCUSSION—Public Finances.
Conducted by ex-Senator N. W. Thompson of Alhambra

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chamber of Commerce Assembly Room.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—to be followed by discussion conducted by Vice-President Robt. M. Allan of Los Angeles.
HIGHWAYS—More good roads for our automobiles.
SUB-DIVISIONS—To fit a consistent regional plan.
PARKS AND BOULEVARDS—For pleasure and recreation.
TRANSPORTATION—Trancontinental and Interurban rapid transit.
SANITATION—Garbage and Sewage Disposal.
FLOOD CONTROL—For land protection and water conservation.
ZONING—To provide order and beauty.
LEGISLATION—To get "what we want when we want it."
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP—The basis for all plans.

EVENING SESSION

6:30 P. M.—DINNER at Hotel, City Manager Koiner of Pasadena Presiding.
Special Guests: City Manager R. W. Orbison of Pasadena.
City Manager Grant Loraine of Alhambra.
City Manager Chas. A. Hewes of Long Beach
City Manager Wm. H. Reeves of Glendale.

COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from Page 11)

one-story house built by the master builders of the Middle West is wanting, however, as well as great round pillars of the Southern type. Monterey still cherishes her old court house built in this classic style, but her houses were simpler and had porches like the one used by our architects in this Pasadena house. A palladian window in the attic, steep dormers in the roof—these came to America through England and Inigo Jones, but they are none the less Mediterranean in their origin.

In the adaptation of the English colonial to California living there have been many charming little houses set along our boulevard towns, but few large houses have been tried. The accompanying pictures of the English colonial houses show the beauty and simplicity of this style and yet hold a distinction that belongs to California. Green blinds are as welcome here as in the East, and the dormer windows are needed to give a cross draft whether the attic is finished or not. It is in the porch and the surprising patio that the greatest success has been accomplished. Too often our English colonial houses have been built with only a stoop, when the porch or the patio is indispensable to Californians. Here is a good wide porch set in so that it conforms with style and yet relieves formality.

Two ells leave open space between them to form an outdoor living room or terrace ending at an open pool.

The architecture then, which the Spanish pueblodore brought with him to California and the English and Dutch architecture brought by the settlers of the Atlantic coast may have equal right to be called "colonial" by Californians. Heirs of all the ages as well as of all the races, Californians may select what architecture best pleases them and do, to the extent that every known style can be found within the limits of Los Angeles and her suburban districts.

This bounteous character of California's design in architecture corresponds with her prodigality in every other offering to the settler and home builder. Yet one cannot but wish for more discrimination, more calling upon the trained architect and less inspiration to "go it alone." For the general result in our residence districts has been too much of a hodge-podge and the unity which a modern suburban district or a city block of residences should have is wanting in this favored land.

Only during the last few years has the work of our best architects begun to make itself felt in Southern California; and the presentation of such work in these pages will be continued until the well designed home shall have become a virtual necessity. *California Homes by California Architects*, a supplement to CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND now in press, will emphasize the work this journal has done to this end.



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LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA



The Attractive New Ballroom of the Kenwood Hotel is Now Available for Exclusive Dances

FROM the delightful atmosphere of the Lady Jane Tea Room, made cheery in stormy days by the leaping flames of the blazing fire, through the dining room, where the sun shines every day, regardless of atmospheric conditions, by means of the hangings and colorful furnishings, and into the new ballroom, exotic in its purpose of forming a perfect frame for the macaw, there is not a discordant note in the Kenwood Hotel, the smartest of the smaller and more exclusive hotels of Pasadena.

The Kenwood is not done in period, unless we may say early 1922, or even 1924, so far has it outrivaled the present-day decorations. It is entirely California. The bright richness of the dining room is a component of all the yellows of the State, the gleam of the sunlight, the glow of the poppy, and the glisten of the hidden quartz of the north, and while the blue may be that of southern skies, it is also the blue of the lupin which mantles the northern slopes.

Nor is the attractiveness of the dining room confined to the coloring; far, far from it. The food is so carefully prepared, every detail so closely guarded, it would hardly be possible to provide a meal in any home with such delightful flavoring. The food has the essence of that prepared in small quantities.

The ballroom, which is reached from the dining room, as well as through French doors from the outside, is designed for the entertainment of the guests of the house and for rental for individual dinner dances and card parties. The arrangement for such affairs has been most carefully thought out. The cushioned seats along more than half of two sides of the room, upholstered in warmest apricot, provide the seating arrangement, and the small tables, movable at will, invite the service of a meal or of the daintiest confections. The room is absolutely harmonious, but is almost startling in its combinations. The rugs, in a rich, warm black, bring out every variation of color in the draperies, which have been treated to a metallic bath until they glisten with shreds of copper, silver, bronze and gold, and on this rich background swings the macaw, flounting his marvelous and daring combinations of purples, reds, greens and yellows.

It is not possible to find a room better adapted for entertaining. It is just the place for a dance to a young girl, or a boy; it appeals to youth, the whole coloring suggests the heyday of youth, and as all the world loves youth and all that pertains to its joys and pleasures, you unconsciously turn over in your mind the possibility of giving a party here to a daughter or to a favored niece. And by the same token we like joyous things whether, we be in the first blush of youth or the staider, mellowing age, and so we decide to have a party of our own there too, after daughter has enjoyed hers to the fullest.



A DELIGHTFUL DINING ROOM OPENS INTO THE BALLROOM

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the colendar pages ore free of chorge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Posadena, ot lcost two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections con be guoronteed if they are veccived loter thon that date.*

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Clubs

THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB announcements for January were:

Saturday, the seventh:
The Harlequin Players, of the Ambassador Hotel Theatre, Los Angeles, will present R. D. MacLean, the well known Shakespearean actor, in "Richard the Third." Members may bring guests.

Sunday, the eighth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Members may bring guests.

Monday, the ninth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30.

Tuesday, the tenth:
Opening night of the auction bridge tournament.

Sunday, the fifteenth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Mrs. James B. Sawyer will give "Verbal Sketches of European Life." Members may bring guests.

Monday, the sixteenth:
Bridge luncheon at 1 o'clock—auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30. Afternoon tea served.

Sunday, the twenty-second:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Program by Mr. F. L. Novis, baritone. Members may bring guests.

Monday, the twenty-third:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30. Members may bring guests.

Friday, the twenty-seventh:
Dinner dance. Dinner served at seven-thirty.

Sunday, the twenty-ninth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Program by Captain David Fallon, assisted by Mrs. Ray Marsh, soprano. Members may bring guests.

Monday, the thirtieth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at 2:30. Members may bring guests.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties, with prizes for the winners, have been arranged for every Wednesday afternoon during the season.
The Annual Meeting and Dinner will be held Saturday, February 11.
A musical is announced for February 16. Dinner will be served at seven and the concert will begin immediately thereafter.
A Washington's birthday dinner dance is announced for Wednesday, February 22.

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, first Monday in each month. Open to the ladies of the Los Angeles Country Club, Wilshire Country Club, Midwick Country Club, and Annandale Country Club.
A musical has been arranged for February 11.
A bridge tea is announced for February 16.
The Annual Meeting and Stag Dinner will be held February 28.
Tea and informal bridge as desired.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during dinner twice a month.
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WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
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Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
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NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
Announces a series of dinner dances throughout the winter season, to be held in the club house twice a month on Saturday evenings.
The officers elected to serve in 1922 are: Commodore, Frank Smith, Los Angeles; Vice-Commodore, Shirley E. Meserve; Rear-Commodore, W. Starbuck Fenton, Los Angeles; Fleet Captain, William C. Warmington, Los Angeles; Port Captain, Joseph Beck, Balboa.

Art

THE Exhibition by the Sculptor's Guild in the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, opened January 27 and will continue through February 20. The work of twenty-six sculptors is included, and forms the first exhibition of sculpture exclusively, in the west.

Among the exhibitors are Ella Buchanan, David Edstrom, Carlo Romanelli, Frank L. Ingels, Kathleen B. Ingels, Katherine Beecher Stetson, Lora Woodhouse Steere, H. C. Swartz, Andrew Bjurman, Fin Froelich, Harry Winebrenner, Casper Gruenfeld, Frank Wamsley, May Mott-Smith, Umberto Pedretti, M. Maslenikoc, Frederick Thorne, Julia Bracken Wendt and Margaret Tew. Maud Daggett, not at present a member of the Guild, has an exhibit, as has Claire Sheridan.

THE Society of Decorative Arts is being organized under the direction of the California Art Club.

THE Laguna Beach Art Association is composing a special traveling exhibition of paintings which will tour the cities of the Middle West, and of the East, covering a period of several months.

AT the next meeting of the California Art Club, Saturday, February 4, the guests of honor are to be Howard Russell Butler, Edward A. Dickson, and Fred S. Hogue.

MISS Blanche Marie d'Harcourt, state representative of the American Federation of Arts, is in Los Angeles for a stay of several months.

UNDER the auspices of The Friends of Art in San Diego, Cannell and Chaffin held their Second Annual Exhibition of old masters and modern paintings, antique Spanish, Italian and French furniture, brocades and porcelains, in the San Diego Museum, Balboa Park, during the month of January. A private view was given, Sunday, January first.

Music

THE Pasadena Music and Art Association announces the appearance of Sophie Braslau, contralto, in concert, Thursday, March 9.

THROUGH the Pasadena Music and Art Association the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles will give the third of a series of concerts in Pasadena on February 24. Cecil Fanning, baritone, will be the soloist.

THE Pasadena Community Orchestra will be heard in concert the first Friday in each month, December to May, inclusive.

HELEN Stanley, an American soprano, will give a concert in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, February 2.

REINALD Werrenrath, a popular baritone, will give two concerts in Los Angeles in the Philharmonic Auditorium, presenting two different programs, February 16, and a Saturday matinee, February 18.

VASA Prihoda, the violinist, will be heard in concert at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, February 28.

TUESDAY evening, January 31, Marvine Maazell, pianist, will appear at the Gamut Club Auditorium, Los Angeles.

THE Wednesday-noon musicales, given at the Y. W. C. A. for the pleasure of Pasadena business women during their lunch hour, have proved a great success under the management of Mrs. M. S. Whidden of the Crown Hotel. Mrs. Whidden is to be congratulated on her pleasantly contrasting programs which feature instrumental and vocal music by prominent musicians of Pasadena kind enough to play or sing for an hour every Wednesday noon.

Lectures

MRS. BAUMELL SAWYER will give two lectures on "Old Italian Masters" during February, under the auspices of the Pasadena Browning Club. February 2, "Leonardo da Vinci," and February 16, "Michael Angelo."

ALINE BARRETT GREENWOOD, lecturer, will give a morning talk at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, February 21, and at the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena, February 22.

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1921-1922

The Pasadena Lecture Course on Current Topics given for the past two seasons is being continued during 1922. The lectures are held in the new auditorium annex of the California Institute of Technology, corner of Wilson Avenue and California Street, on Tuesdays at 4:30 p. m. The object of the lectures is to encourage the intelligent discussion of public affairs.

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There will be three additional lectures, the engagements for which are dependent on the termination of the Disarmament Conference.

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No. 26 FEBRUARY, 1922



CONTENTS

PAGE

THE CLOUD, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.....*Cover Design*
From a Painting by Benjamin Chambers Brown
THE PERGOLA.....*Contents Design*
In the home of Elmer Grey, Architect
FROM WYOMING TO THE GULF.....*E. C. LaRue* 5
PASADENA, A SCIENTIFIC CENTER.....*M. Urmy Seares* 7
ART IN THE FAR WEST—ALSON CLARK, ARTIST..... 8
ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT.....*Alexander St. John* 10
THE GIANT RAIN BARREL.....*A. L. Sonderegger* 12
CITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION.....*Alvin West* 13
SOUTHLAND OPINION.....14 and 15
SOUTHLAND PROBLEMS.....*Charles F. Stern* 14
REPORT OF A WOMAN'S CLUB.....*Eleanor F. Martin* 15
THE DRAMA IN CALIFORNIA.....*Ellen Leech* 16
THE LIONS CLUB AND THE MISSION PLAY.....*E. K. Hoak* 18
BOOK REVIEWS—CALIFORNIA HISTORY.....*E. Taylor Houghton* 19
REPORT OF THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE.....*Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Jr.* 20
CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENS..... 21
BIRDS.....*Theresa Homet Patterson* 21
PLANTING MANUAL FOR FEBRUARY.....*Ralph D. Cornell* 25
A BOTANICAL TRAGEDY.....*G. O'Hara Sutton* 25
BRIDGE NOTES.....*Mrs. James Burton* 26
PASADENA'S HOME PRODUCTS.....*H. H. Peck* 26

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

THE COLORADO FROM WYOMING TO THE GULF

By E. C. LA RUE, *Hydraulic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey*

THE Colorado River, with its drainage basin, comprising 244,000 square miles. affects the States of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, California, New Mexico and the Republic of Mexico.

Last year I said that the Colorado River was formed by the junction of Green and Grand Rivers in Southeastern Utah. This statement is no longer correct. The Congress has changed the name Grand River to Colorado River. Therefore, we should say that the Colorado River has its source on the western slope of the Continental Divide in the State of Colorado. It flows in a southwesterly direction, passing into Utah, where it receives an important tributary, Green River. The area of the Colorado River basin above the Green is 26,000 square miles, while that of Green River is 44,000 square miles. In volume of flow, the Grand, now Colorado River, is the larger stream, having an average annual run-off of about 7,000,000 acre-feet, as compared with 6,000,000 acre-feet from Green River. Is it not possible that some map makers may call the Grand and Green rivers the East and West Forks of the Colorado, and thus divide the honor between the States of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado?



MILLCRAG BEND FROM SOUTH END VIEW POINT EIGHT HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE RIVER ON LEFT BANK. WALL ON OPPOSITE SIDE TWELVE HUNDRED FEET LOWER END OF CATARACT CANYON IN UTAH.

In 1914 I made a boat trip to the junction of Green and Grand rivers, followed by another trip in 1915 through 150 miles of the canyons of the Colorado to Lee Ferry, Arizona. About six weeks ago I completed a third trip through 350 miles of the canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers. This region is almost ineccessible, except by boat. I had an opportunity to observe any changes that might have taken place in the canyon since 1915. It is true the name Grand River has been changed to Colorado River, but I can positively swear that our pathway was not obstructed by dams completed or dams under construction. The proposed dam sites offered no obstruction to the boats, except at one site where bedrock appears at the surface in the river channel. So it is apparent that the great engineering problems of the Colorado River are not yet solved. Complete development of this great river basin will place under irrigation nearly 6,000,000 acres of land, 2,000,000 acres of which are now irrigated.

Many important undeveloped irrigation, storage and water power projects are located in the upper basin in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. The development of these projects will have an important bearing on the plan of development for the lower river, but the magnitude of the projects on the lower river would not be seriously affected. For 700 miles, the Green and Colorado rivers flow through canyons in a region where irrigation development is not possible.

At present, more than 500,000 acres of land below Boulder Canyon are being irrigated with the waters of the Colorado. With ultimate irrigation development, this area may be increased to more than 2,000,000 acres. Along the lower river, the demand for water for irrigation is increasing each year, and if a shortage is to be prevented, the low water flow must be increased by means of storage. The Colorado annually discharges into the Gulf of California more than 13,000,000 acre-feet of water, which is not only a waste, but a serious menace to irrigation interests on the lower river during the annual spring floods. The estimated value of the irrigation development and allied industries below Boulder Canyon is approximately $100,000,000. This property needs protection from the ravaging floods, and the low water flow of the river should be increased to make possible the irrigation of an additional area of more than 1,000,000 acres of barren desert land. It is thus apparent that the matter which is most urgent is the building of storage works to provide protection from floods and the regulation of the flow to conform to the demand for water for irrigation. Fortunately, the storage works may serve a third purpose in making possible the development of a large amount of hydro-electric power.

During recent years, there has been a rapid growth in the water power market in the southwestern part of the United States. For example, in California alone, the available power from hydro-electric and steam plants is about 1,000,000 horsepower. Applications filed with the Federal Power Commission affecting the State of California, call for the development of more than 3,800,000 horsepower. It has been estimated that the utilization of these undeveloped power sites will take care of the demands of the State of California until about 1935. There is at present a demand for cheap power in the mining districts of Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado. In Northern Arizona and Southern Utah there are many mining projects which cannot be operated successfully until cheap power is made available.

While the matter of flood control and the regulation of the flow to conform to the demand for water for irrigation is most urgent, there is also a demand for power. These three important phases of the project should be given serious consideration by those who are entrusted with the responsibility of determining the most feasible plan of development for the lower river. A study should be made of the whole Colorado River basin. Any contemplated development on the lower river should fit in as a part of a comprehensive plan for the development of the water resources of the Colorado basin from

Wyoming to the Gulf of California. Such a plan, at least in tentative form, should be available before a decision is reached regarding the development of large storage projects on the Colorado below the mouth of the Green River.

Attention has been called to the amount of water annually wasted into the Gulf of California. I will suggest a plan, which, if carried out, would make possible practically full utilization of the waters of the Colorado from the mouth of Green River to the Gulf. Making due allowance for complete development in the upper basin, some such plan as the one [condensed] below, must be carried out if the enormous waste of water in the lower Colorado is to be prevented.

It is suggested that a dam may be built on the Colorado River immediately below the mouth of Green River, to raise the water 170 feet, or to an elevation of 4050 feet above sea level. The storage capacity of such a reservoir would be 3,000,000 acre-feet. If this project were developed in this manner, it would not interfere with the proposed irrigation development at Green River, Utah. The town of Moab, Utah, would be submerged, but it would not be difficult to re-locate this town at a higher and better site on Mill Creek. The development of this project would have an important effect on the flood flow of the lower Colorado.

We may now drop down the Colorado 210 miles. There are a number of dam sites on this section of the river which should receive careful study. The final analysis of the projects in this region, however, may show that the most economical development may be had by building a high storage dam on the Colorado at Lee Ferry. If this plan were followed, 210 miles of the Colorado and about 90 miles of the San Juan River would be utilized as a storage reservoir. A topographic survey of this great reservoir site is now being completed by the United States Geological Survey. The results of these surveys are not yet available. Complete development of the Lee Ferry project calls for a dam to raise the water 700 feet, or to an elevation of 3820 feet above sea level. The estimated capacity of the reservoir is 50,000,000 acre-feet. The power capacity of the project is 1,000,000 horsepower, with the flood flow of the river reduced to a maximum of 20,000 second-feet. About 90 per cent of the flow of the Colorado at Yuma passes the Lee Ferry dam site. The Little Colorado and Virgin Rivers join the Colorado below Lee Ferry. These tributaries are subject to occasional floods. There is a reservoir site at Tolchaco in the lower basin of the Little Colorado, where a dam to raise the water 50 feet would control the entire flood flow of this stream, making possible the regulation of the flow to 600 second-feet or less.

Irrigation and power development in the basin of Virgin River will take care of such floods as may occur on this stream.

Between Lee Ferry and the west boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park, the Colorado falls about 1300 feet. Surveys have not been made to determine the most feasible plan to develop power on this section of the river; but it may be feasible at some future time to build dams at selected sites below that point for the purpose of regulating the flow for irrigation and provide for the development of power.

Attention has been called to the urgent need for storage in order that the irrigation interests on the lower river may be afforded protection from floods, and that the flow of the river may be regulated to conform to the demand for water for irrigation. The desired regulation of the flood flow for irrigation and flood protection may be had by building a high storage dam at either Boulder Canyon or Lee Ferry. The conditions at Boulder Canyon have been pretty thoroughly investigated. The engineering investigation of the Lee Ferry project has not been completed. The data now available indicate that the Lee Ferry project located above the Grand Canyon with its large storage capacity and favorable conditions at the dam site, may be the key to the plan for complete development of the lower river. It would seem that a report on the flood control, irrigation and power problems of the lower Colorado would not be complete if it did not include an engineering report on this project.



PART OF THE CANYON OF GREEN RIVER THAT WOULD BE SUBMERGED IF A HIGH DAM WERE BUILT ON COLORADO RIVER IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE MOUTH OF GREEN RIVER.



DOWNSTREAM VIEW OF LEE FERRY DAMSITE. CANYON WALLS RISE TWELVE HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. IN ARIZONA NEAR THE UTAH-ARIZONA BOUNDARY.

A SCIENTIFIC CENTER OF AMERICA

By M. URMY SEARES

WHEN Father Throop founded a school in Pasadena where boys and girls could learn to work with their hands he planted seed which today bears fruit in California more beautiful than her pomgranates and oranges, more valuable than her gold and oil. The dedication of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, where men shall work and experiment to learn the secrets of the forces of nature, is the occasion for a summary of what Father Throop accomplished.

In his presentation speech which formally gave the Physical Laboratory to the Institute and thus to all California, Dr. Norman Bridge reviewed the development of the Institute, which he has seen, and toward which he, himself, has given so much.

Referring to the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington as a great coworker with the Institute here in Pasadena, Dr. Bridge said that the founder of Throop had given more than Carnegie, more than Rockefeller has given, for Father Throop gave all he had.



GEORGE ELLERY HALE, DIRECTOR OF THE MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY AND ONE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CAL. TECH.

From the trade school on the corner of Fair Oaks and Lincoln avenues, Throop College, organized to teach youth to use its hands in individual effort, has now been equipped to solve the great problems of engineering which confront us in this land of floods and wasted forces, and to search the heavens and the very structure of matter to give man control of the powers he has often cause to fear.

Meanwhile, the parent tree of Throop College, transplanted to the new Campus and now become the California Institute of Technology, left a sapling in the Stickney school of architecture and craftsmanship and opened up in the new High School, which Pasadena then built as a substitute, opportunity for every boy and girl to learn to use the hands as well as the brain. Trained leaders, expert engineers, capable and effective in the solving of tremendous problems of transportation, water conservation, flood control, high tension power lines, gas and fuel, irrigation and the production of food to supply the population which has grown too fast to be convenient, these are the results of Father Throop's idea come to fruition now when the great work of the West is crying to be done.

"Opportunity," said Robert A. Millikan, Director of the Physical Laboratory, "is the great irresistible offering of the Pacific Coast. It is not the climate, the comfort, the fruit and flowers that draw a man to this Coast. It is the opportunity to accomplish something new in his chosen line of work."

But climate had much to do with the opportunity to study the stars and the sun more days in the year; and it brought the greatest observatory in the world to Mount Wilson and held here the man who has been chiefly instrumental in bringing out to this scientific center the other eminent scientific men which make this center a notable one.

"When Dr. Hale, Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, was asked to be one of the trustees of Throop College," said Dr. Bridge, "He accepted on the condition that it be made a technical school equal in quality to The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he is a graduate." To do this it was necessary to bring to Pasadena men of the calibre of the teachers at Boston Tech. This was done at first by asking these very men from Massachusetts to divide their time between Cambridge and Pasadena. As a result Dr. Arthur Noyes, Director of the Gates Chemical Laboratory, was here to take his part in the exercises of a day which marks the change of Pasadena from a stopping-place for tourists into a college town.

In that polished speech which makes an American love his mother tongue as the French love theirs, Dr. Noyes set high the standard of the Institute, defining it as consisting of two things, concentration on the fields of mathematics and the physical sciences, and selection of the best men obtainable to direct the work in these fields. This has been Dr. Hale's plan from the start. It brought to Pasadena Alfred Noyes, the English poet, to give these lucky engineers some extra course in English Literature, and to fill the hungry souls of homesick banished ones with the lovely cadence of his own melodious verse.

It was Dr. Hale who found James A. B. Scherer, first president of the new Throop College, and sturdy builder of the foundation which makes the Institute a possibility. They met, one hears, on a trip to visit Andrew Carnegie at Skiboo Castle and found themselves in agreement on the knotty problem of making expert engineers of men who would yet speak good English and appreciate the fine arts, music and the spiritual side of life. Thus the Throop idea was started and from henceforth the highest compliment a Californian can give one is to say, "He is a gentleman and an engineer."

In the afternoon of this red-letter day in Pasadena the guests of the Institute were shown the equipment of the physical laboratory, its large lecture room without a window, which delighted so the architect, Bertram Goodhue, who proceeded to play with his decorations on the exterior walls; the movable screen which can be tilted above the pool of water and thus reflect, before the eyes of students, floating magnets made to illustrate movements of electrons within an atom; and, among many other appliances, the efficient vacuum pump which makes possible new studies of the electric current. Notable among the interesting series of experiments was the last one, which made visible to the eyes of an amazed audience of amateurs the "magnetic deviation of the pure electron stream." What language Pasadent will soon be speaking! Little she suspects at present what a center of American science she is. To her halls of learning have already come the great of the earth in science; and men grown gray in the service of teaching and experimenting sit at their feet.

Professor Lorentz is here now from Holland, giving in finished and consummate lectures answers to scientific questions not to be found in any published book. Professor Epstein is lecturing to eager students and mature teachers. Professor Kapteyn, one of the greatest living astronomers, is a research associate at the Mount Wilson Observatory and comes, when he is able to leave his work in Holland, to use the facilities found in the instruments and the laboratory here.

During the war, as Chairman of the National Research Council, Dr. Hale organized the scientific skill of the country so that every laboratory, college or commercial, was brought into line and placed behind the force enabling America to speak to Germany in those commanding terms which made the bully of the world lay down his arms. In peace, here at home, he has founded an association of men and women which is incorporated to foster music, receive gifts such as the paintings and sculptures now housed in Throop Hall, and buildings like Stickney Hall, where the school of architecture is starting; and as Mr. Henry M. Robinson, a trustee of both, told us, from this movement has been formed a group of men to administer the public use of the great Huntington library when it is placed in their hands.

"Prvate initiative," said Director Millikan, "I believe to be the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race." It is the saving grace of democracy that out of the matrix of common school education which would reduce all to the dead level of mediocrity if carried too far, there should come the trained expert capable of taking on a little more learning than the others, able to carry the torch of human knowledge a little farther into the dark.

If we are to go forward we must have leaders, even as the tribes of old chose from among the most accomplished in battle, their chief. The public schools, the state university, must give the same to all without discrimination. But without discrimination there can be neither art or advancement in any line of human progress; and it is the duty of the small, privately endowed institution to choose the leaders and then train them by the best process and the best associations known to men and to the scientific development of our times.

PAINTING IN THE FAR WEST :: ALSON CLARK, ARTIST

By Elizabeth Whiting

THE art of the Far West awaits a painter with the historical sense and equipment adequate to express it. So different is California from the Atlantic seaboard, where most Americans have been taught to paint, so various are her moods and climates, that almost every man who has stayed here long enough to learn the romance of her history has been lured off into the fascinating landscape before he could become enamoured with romance.

Richard Miller is a great figure painter and painted here some notable pictures. The Princess of the Land of Sunshine, in the gallery of Mrs. Allan Balch; the Pool, bought by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Baker, and several fine canvasses painted in the garden of Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes and possessed by her. But Mr. Miller was content to paint a single figure posed on the porch of a studio on the edge of the Arroyo with a blue hill and a eucalyptus tree for background. Even this was denied him because he could not find the studio on the edge of the Arroyo. Maynard Dixon has the historical sense, and has composed some fine murals, giving the picturesque traditions of the native Indian against his native background of desert and mountain. But Mr. Dixon has gone to San Francisco, where great murals are more often wanted, and Richard Miller has gone to Paris, which is full of studios.

If we are to hold great painters for reasons other than our climate and our tourists, we must give them the food they need, and an appreciative atmosphere to live in. How else can we expect to cultivate the talents of our own young people growing up without the joy of knowing what is good in music, art, and literature? We have painters who live out of doors and paint the landscape. Benjamin Brown's sympathetic little painting of the Marshes of Carmel testifies to the fact that art can live in the heart of the artist if he be content to give eternally to others and is trained before he comes to southern California. But I doubt if anyone, no matter how talented he be, can master pigment and paint a great picture filled with human life against the background of our mountains unless he leave this lovely clime and learns to draw. Mr. Alson Clark, a glimpse of whose beautiful work is here given, comes to us already trained in all that modern painting has to give the artist. The great pictures of the world are his, for he has studied them; the mastery of all the new devices of technique are his, for he has lived with other artists in an atmosphere so full of knowledge of the things of art that they became the very breath he breathed. Thus the scenery of California becomes to him but background for life in its varied forms and he can people the old missions with figures of their history. Imagination is his stock in trade, and he has the trained skill to execute his vision.

Hard work, study of each stone in a building, study of construction whether in a leaf or in the human skeleton—these are the basic things which make a man able to paint what he alone can see as paintable.



IN THE PANAMA CANAL. BY ALSON CLARK.



A STREET IN PANAMA. HERE THE ARTIST HAS PEOPLED THE STREET SCENE WITH A PATTERN OF FIGURES THAT GIVES PLEASURE BECAUSE OF ITS CAREFUL ADJUSTMENT TO THE COMPOSITION. FROM A PAINTING BY ALSON CLARK, STICKNEY SCHOOL OF ART, PASADENA



HERE IS AN ARTIST WHO CAN PAINT THE MISSIONS WITH THE SYMPATHY OF AN ARCHITECT, MAKING A PORTRAIT OF EACH PILLAR. HIS FANCY AND HIS SKILL COULD GIVE US A VISION OF THE MISSION DAYS HISTORICALLY AND TECHNICALLY CORRECT. ALSON CLARK, PAINTER.

Mr. Clark has painted a series of the Panama canal showing the Wonder of Work as has been done in etching. Architecture appeals to him. He loves to make portraits of the fine old mission pillars in their ruins, pillars touched by long dead padres and still beautiful in their decay. Nothing that I can say of these varied examples of his work can add one whit to the fame of Alson Clark; but for the sake of the youth of California, growing up here in Pasadena, without a gallery of pictures, without adequate support of a fine school to which the Director, Lucile Lloyd and Mr. Clark have been giving their time, their fine draughtsmanship and their knowledge of art tradition unstintedly, I must plead for some recognition of the fact that at present we have good artists among us. Shall we let them go to other more appreciative centers of American art and craftsmanship?

The Pepper Tree

IN nothing else is the art of a master shown to greater advantage than in portrait painting. To be able to draw the figure out of doors, with all the sparkle of California sunshine upon it, and still hold its lovely flesh tones in a high key and draw them faithfully—this is the acme of modern graphic art. In this exquisite portrait of his wife, the artist has placed himself in the lead in painting on this Southland coast. Fortunate, indeed, is the Stickney School of Art in holding him in Pasadena, and fortunate the painters who are far enough advanced in technique to enter his classes or to work with him in his studio at etching press or easel.



AFTERNOON SIESTA. UNDER THE PEPPER TREE, PASADENA. BY ALSON CLARK.

The Cover Plates

BENJAMIN BROWN is well known all over the United States as a beloved and loving California painter. No one artist has interpreted her moods and features with greater versatility and sympathy. The little cover picture of the marshes of Monterey is as full of beauty and the joy of outdoors as though it filled an exposition canvass. It is in the possession of Mrs. Frederick H. Seares. In sharing it with our readers we are indebted to the care and expert work of the Sunset Engraving Company, which has thus opened a field of reproduction of California paintings which will introduce our local artists to a wider circle of admirers and friends.

A CALIFORNIA HOME—ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT

By ALEXANDER ST. JOHN

A BACKGROUND of nearby hills covered with California's gray-green chaparrel and opening here into Griffith Park the finest asset of the city of Los Angeles. A city street paved in a straight line from the mountains to the harbor and turning at this, its northern end, into a lovely country road among the hills. What shall the architect who loves his work place at this strategical point of beauty to exemplify our newly noted California architecture!



THE HOUSE CONFORMS IN LINE AND DETAIL WITH ITS SETTING AT THE ENTRANCE TO GRIFFITH PARK. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT.

Mr. Elmer Grey is well qualified to represent California's southland building in this typical southern setting. Unusually talented as an artist, he has worked and studied many years, seeing always the picturesque and bringing home from his travels much that California can use in the details and finest designs of the Mediterranean countries. These artistic bits from abroad he knows how to weave into the fabric of our building and does it in a way that is impossible of imitation. The amateur designer searching for inspiration in the work of an architect may copy here a detail and there a feature, but the house built by an architect who has arrived is as individually characteristic to the elect as is a painting by a great artist.

A city house then, for outside the picture are paved streets and fast approaching neighbors. Simple in mass, rectangular and conservative is the home we have to study, as befits the finer sort of American traditions; and yet beautiful in its recognition of the similarity of climate in Spain and in California.

A tiled roof, substantial, solid two-story walls to hold it up, and the delightful twisted pillars at loggia and window, serve to identify and adorn the type of building.

Spain was a good imitator of styles of other countries in her great building days; and Moorish or Saracenic, Dutch or Romanesque, she appropriated them all and so made for herself the most picturesque of inhabited landscapes. Fully as picturesque would our own building be if men who know could build among our hills such homes as this, fitted to the scene, and yet as dominant as the Declaration of Independence.

California may well adopt the Spanish style for her own, in so doing she gathers into her lap the best heritage of all the ages.

At the rear this handsome homey house opens its pillared porch into a natural garden and in the walled dooryard behind the kitchen is a unique incinerator in the form of a great outdoor fireplace built against the garage. Walls are the opportunity of the talented architect who is also an artist, and Mr. Grey has used here blank wall spaces, grilled windows and garden gates to express his own pleasure in beauty and to give joy to the observant passerby.

But it is of the interior of this house that the visitor would tell if there were space to sing its praises. So devoted are Californians to the out of doors that there are few good interiors presented to the writer on local architecture. It was with an exclaimation of real delight, therefore, that the dining room here pictured was entered. Here is a room as satisfying in its architectural lines as the old palace of Europe and yet as livable as any in an American home. Beauty does not rest in adornment, it abides in the proportions and spacings of a room. In such a room names and periods, styles and formulas for color harmonies are all forgotten. All the lessons in interior decoration given wholesale or retail in classes are as naught in the presence of a room where architect and mistress of the house have worked together to subdue every false note and hold firmly to the simple lines and proportions recognized only by those who know.



THE ENTRANCE OF A HOUSE MEANS SO MUCH TO CALIFORNIANS WELCOMING THE GUEST AND IDENTIFYING THE HOST. HERE THE FLAG STONES AND THE PLANTING OF SHRUBBERY LEAD UP TO THE EXQUISITELY ARCHED DOORWAY.

There is nothing feudal about the great hall and entrance, and yet it has a quality and distinction all its own. There is nothing awesome about the large living room, yet it has dignity and an air of being ready for the most formal of functions when the occasion may arise.

Upstairs the mistress has held to the same restrained expression of home life, and on the floors of the fine large rooms are circular braided rugs, and simple, appropriate fireplaces of Batchelder tile center each room.

A review of the work of Elmer Grey, Architect, would not be complete without mention of his public contribution to the beauty of our building.

A fine tower, reminiscent of Italy, surprises one by its isolated beauty in the residence portion of Los Angeles. We find

(Turn to page 23)



TWO DISTINCTIVE FEATURES MARK THIS FACADE AS SPANISH—THE AWNINGS AND THE TWISTED COLUMNS—WHICH MR. GREY WAS THE FIRST TO DESIGN IN POURED CONCRETE.



ON THE EAST THIS PLEASANT HOUSE HAS A DELIGHTFUL TERRACE WHICH MAY BE USED AS AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM.



DINING ROOM OF THE HOME OF STAFFORD BIXBY, LOS ANGELES. ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT ROOMS FOUND IN LOS ANGELES. ARCHITECTURALLY ITS LINES OF PANELING AND OPENINGS, ITS PROPORTION AND ITS SPACINGS ARE NOT ONLY SATISFYING BUT ARE AN ASSET OF PURE BEAUTY. MR. GREY'S CHOICE OF THE LARGER PIECES OF FURNITURE IS ALSO NOTICEABLE IN THEIR APPROPRIATENSS TO THE ROOM.

WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US. VIII THE GIANT RAIN BARREL

By A. L. Sonderegger *Consulting Engineer*



THE ROOF OF THE RAIN BARREL IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY. PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF POMONA COLLEGE.

THE newcomer who visits California's southland in mid-summer will always be surprised by the striking contrast between the marvelous green of the irrigated lands and the barren appearance of meadows and stubble fields which are watered only by the winter rains. He is likely to assume that the irrigation streams come from the canyons; yet, should he investigate, he would find that their summer flow is small, if they are not dry altogether . He will learn that by far the larger percentage of our irrigation water is pumped out of the ground. Now, wells have been known in arid countries for thousands of years, but it is only of late that their exploitation for irrigation purposes has been on such a large scale as in this country, possibly because the art of deep well drilling as well as the invention of efficient pumping machinery is entirely modern.

And so it comes about that we are able to draw a plentiful supply of irrigation water from apparently inexhaustible underground reservoirs, summer and winter, wet years and dry. How are these things possible? A kind Providence has created under our valleys, large basins, hundreds of feet in depth, filled with alternate strata of gravel and sand and clay. These basins are filled with the water which seeps into the ground from the many streams, both large and small, which cross the valleys during the winter storms.

The City of Pasadena is located on such a basin extending from the Arroyo Seco to Oak Knoll; the entire San Gabriel Valley, Pomona Valley and San Bernardino Valley and many other valleys are underlaid by such subterrancan reservoirs. We need not dwell on the fact that such basins are capable of storing much larger volumes of water than the surface reservoirs that have been built in our mountain canyons. The ground water stored in these basins percolates slowly downstream at rates of one to two or more miles per year so that any owner of overlying land has an opportunity to abstract his share. If, as a result of a series of wet years, these basins fill up, the stored supply is available for years to come and capable of tiding over the dry years which periodically seem to visit our section of the country.

Not all the flood waters seep into the ground; large volumes escape into the ocean and it is the conservaton of these flood waters that the country at large is interested in. These basins and their enormous capacity for the storage of water are the most important physical feature of our Southland and we may well state that they form the very foundation of our economic existence. Most of the basins are only partly filled; their water levels standing 100 feet or more below the surface, so that large additional volumes of water might be stored therein.

The people are unanimous in their opinion that these wasted flood waters should be saved. How shall we go about it? The construction of surface reservoirs in the mountains, undoubtedly the most simple solution, has its limitation on account of the steep gradient of the canyons and the comparatively small capacity of the reservoir sites which require dams of excessive height and at costs beyond economical limits. Yet it will be expedient to utilize every possible reservoir site even at a somewhat excessive cost, particularly if conservation is combined with flood control so that some of the expense can be charged to the latter. In fact, this cooperation would seem to present the only practical solution from an economical standpoint.

There is a widespread opinion that the planting of check dams in large numbers in the uppermost reaches of watersheds will solve the question of conservation, as well as that of flood control. In the large mountain watersheds the upper courses of canyons are frequently so steep and inaccessible that "checking" becomes almost a physical impossibility. Moreover, the streams run on bedrock, so that the dams, while breaking the force of the flood, and tending to equalize its flow, would not materially reduce its volume. In foothill canyons, particularly in an alluvial formation, check dams are effective to increase the dry weather flow, while during short and flashy floods the sum total of water absorbed, even by very large numbers of check dams, is comparatively small, and the usefulness of such dams is at its best during the moderate, though protracted streamflow which follows. Hampered as we are by the lack of surface storage, we are led to the utilization of the great ground-water basins, which we have described, and which were undoubtedly intended for this very purpose, although the somewhat shortsighted human mind had overlooked them for many years.

Much has been accomplished in feeding these basins by artificial methods, or the so-called "spreading of flood-waters." Streams of such size as can be handled in canals have been diverted from some of our most wild and flashy rivers and successfully spread over gravel beds and thus caused to sink into the ground, to be conserved for use not only in the dry summer season to follow, but available for years to come. Such conservation is practiced on a large scale on the Santa Ana river in the San Bernardino Valley by the Conservation Association; in the Pomona Valley by the Pomona Valley Protective Association; in Temescal Valley by the Temescal Water Company; in Coachella Valley by the Coachella Valley County Water District.

Yet with all that has been accomplished the flood flow which is conserved is but a small fraction of that escaping into the ocean. The reason for this is to be found in the restricted power of the organizations identified with this work. The most efficient and successful ones, such as the Water Conservation Association of San Bernardino and Riverside, the Tri-Counties Reforestation Committee, embracing the counties of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange; the Pomona Valley Protective Association, are all volunteer organizations, their scope of activity and financial resources being naturally limited.

What is needed is an effort to unite the interests within individual watersheds into permanent Conservation or Water Districts incorporated under the laws of the State with power to work out comprehensive plans, raise the necessary funds by taxation and bond issues and construct the works and maintain the same ever after. For districts located within one and the same county the Act of 1913 called the County Water District Act, will be found to fill the bill; while for watersheds covering portions of more than one county, certain amendments to this act will become necessary. Efforts to bring about more concerted action have not been wanting, but being undertaken by individuals were often misconstrued or misunderstood. The problems to be solved are in many instances complex, involving vested rights and seemingly conflicting interests which must be harmonized, and it may be desirable to invite the intervention of third parties.

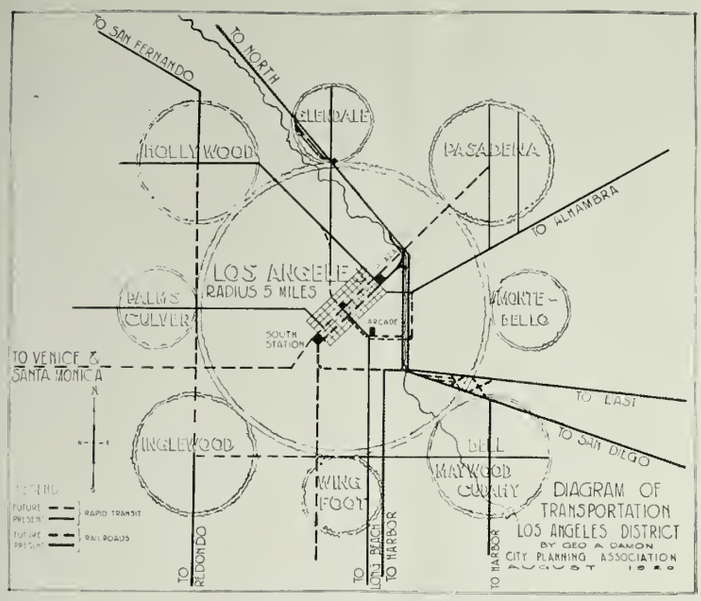
It was brought out at the meeting of the Consulting Board of the State Department of Public Works, which was held on January 16th at Pasadena, that the one great service that this board might render to the people would be a study of the organization and scope of activity of such Conservation Districts together with an offer of the good offices of the Commission to bring the various interests together for co-operation in the solution of one of the most important problems before the people of this state in general and before the inhabitants of southern California in particular; a problem which will more vitally affect the future growth of our Southland than any other single factor.

The personnel of the Commission is as follows: J. C. Forkner, Fresno, chairman; Jonathan S. Dodge, State Superintendent of Banks; U. S. Webb, State Attorney General; Peter Cook, Rio Vista; B. A. Etcheverry, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of California; H. B. Hawgood, Consulting Engineer, Los Angeles; Robt. B. Marshall, Civil Engineer, Patterson; H. D. McGlashan, Engineer Water Resources, Geological Survey; O. B. Trout, Editor, El Centro.

The fortunate selection for the State Consulting Board of business and professional men of exceptional high standing should at once inspire confidence in their ability and good judgment in handling the matters laid before them, whether of engineering, legal or financial character. It was gratifying to those attending the Pasadena meeting to feel that the Commission is considering its task from a board point of view, listening earnestly to the delegates from all sections.

EDUCATION IN CITY PLANNING

By ALVIN M. WEST
President of the Los Angeles City Planning Association



THE City Planning Association of Los Angeles, organized in 1913, was the first of its kind so far as was known by the group of men and women who formed it.

The organizers of the Los Angeles Association consisted of engineers, architects, and other professional and business men and women familiar by travel with European and American cities.

Like most organizations for civic improvement, it has had no financial support except nominal dues from its members, nor any authority by which to accomplish direct results.

Owing to the persistent labors of the originators of the Los Angeles Association, however, the columns of the newspapers and magazines have frequently set forth the aims and recommendations of its members; and these, with many lectures before other organizations, have finally prepared the public for practical results. Many petitions from this association have been presented to the City Council, and other organizations which have legal authority. Among these was a request that the Council provide for a City Planning Commission, the same to be provided with financial resources to make investigations and report findings and recommendations to the Council. A commission of nine members was advised, but for some reason fifty-one members were appointed; and while experience has taught, as usual, that numbers sometimes delay rather than facilitate, many of the most tireless workers of the Association have been among the most effective workers in th municipal commission. The chairman of this municipal commission is C. C. Pierce; secretary, G. Gordon Whitnall.

Our Association has adopted the following as a program for investigation and accomplishment; and all realize that there will never come a time while the city exists when some of these matters will not require attention to set the city abreast of the desires of its progressive citizens:

1. Portals to the city, including railroad terminals and the major highways.
2. Transportation problems and their many complications.
3. The location and width of streets and boulevards.
4. The location, design and ornamentation of parks and public buildings.
5. The grouping of buildings as to their use for industrial, commercial or housing purposes, always regarding the home environments as the major objective of all plans.
6. A domestic water supply and proper sanitation without which no city can long exist.

Of the one hundred and more persons who have borne a part in the Los Angeles City Planning Association for nearly ten years, the membership has been about equally divided between men and women, and the gentlemen concede that in planning for the harmonious beautification of the city many of the most persistent workers are ladies and that by them many of the best suggestions have been proposed for Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles City Planning Commission, authorized and organized about one year ago, has made numerous investigations and some valuable recommendations which the City Council has authorized and the coming year will doubtless record many practical results from these labors.

The stimulus given to City Planning by the thought of our times effects many other southern cities, and all the most important towns in Los Angeles county—Long Beach, Pasadena, Whittier, et al., now have active organizations for city planning.

The investigations made by city planners in Los Angeles city and these important towns, within the county and part of the metropolitan district, have demonstrated to all students of the subject within this district, that whether annexation to the large city is advisable or not, there are certain problems such as sewers, subdivisions and major highways that can only be properly solved by regional plans.

With this knowledge and at the suggestion of many public officials and progressive citizens, the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county called a meeting for January 21, in Pasadena, for the considering of the common problems of the metropolitan district. This meeting was designated a Regional Planning Conference. At this, the first duly authorized meeting in the county, no direct action was taken; but many valuable suggestions were made as to the necessity of co-operation by all towns and communities within the district. A permanent organization was effected and committees were appointed to make investigation of all the common problems in each locality. Four districts were formed, each consisting of Los Angeles and one other community. These are designated as the Pasadena district, Long Beach district, Santa Monica district, San Fernando district.

At the afternoon session, committees appointed to outline plans in different divisions of the work needing cooperation reported preliminary outlines. The Committee on Highways took up the subject from the standpoint of a main highway connecting all communities. Anaheim street, stretching clear across the county from San Pedro to the cities of Orange county, is an example of what is needed. A map of the region covered by the conference would look like one great city if rduced to the scale ordinarily used by directories. This may be the final outcome, but the cities of the coastal plain are very strong in their individuality and can work together better in units, independent in the same way that individual citizens are in any united community. A topographical map of this region is to be made.

The report of the Committee on Subdivisions was thorough and informing. The chairman is J. R. Prince, Engineer of Street Opening of the City of Los Angeles. All the experience that Los Angeles has had in this work of subdivisions is at the command of the conference in the office of the City Engineer. Treated as a composite unit the subdivision is a known quantity, but where the physical boundaries of contiguous cities expand by the process of subdividing the raw semi-desert land between them, the boundaries begin to encroach one upon the other and prove that no community can live unto itself alone. Neither will "the small western-town principles of planning and development" longer suffice for the regional territory now rapidly becoming one vast, metropolitan district.

The Parks and Pleasure Boulevards Committee, consisting of J. M. Paige of Pomona Chamber of Commerce; G. M. Flanders, City Planning Commission of Whittier; M. M. Carter of Santa Monica; Kingsley Pease, Universal City for the northwest, and Frank Shearer, Park Superintendent for Los Angeles, took up a program of linking the boulevards of Los Angeles County in such a way that mountain crests and river banks, beaches and the dry "wash" peculiar to this country, shall be open to the public in well planted driveways, with no grade crossings and so protected from the inconsiderate that all may enjoy the beauty of our California's natural landscape.

The accompanying circular plan partly indicates the tremendous weight placed upon the Transportation Committee—H. Z. Osborne, Jr., Chairman. It was made by George A. Damon, Consulting Engineer of Los Angeles and Pasadena, to whom much of the credit for these meetings for regional cooperation is due. Union terminals and rapid transit for all communities, and cooperation of all with the railroad companies form the basis of this committee's report.

Sanitation and Water Conservation, Zoning and Legislation are being studied by competent committees whose reports will be made public in these columns at a later date.

The next meeting will be held at Long Beach on April 1st and then, it is proposed, to make a few definite suggestions for which the data, collected during the next two months, may prove sufficiently fundamental and informing.



AS FINE AN OLD "ROND POINT" AS ANY IN EUROPE. THE OLD SPANISH PLAZA WHERE LOS ANGELES STREETS CONVERGE.

SOUTHLAND

Southwest Problems

THE year 1922 presents many problems that are local to the Southwest. The first of these is harbor development. We are reaching out, drawing the business of the southwest interior to this port. We are building a trade in and out of that port which shows a substantial increase during the year. We are demonstrating that a man-made harbor in the right place, built to order and arranged to a plan, can be built, equipped and operated economically. The business of the harbor, like the harbor itself, is still in its infancy. The development of that business can proceed no faster than the development of the harbor itself. It is our first and most essential business to see to it that the harbor development proceeds rapidly, intelligently, efficiently, economically—and that means that it proceed free from the influence of any brand of petty local politics. This city must bear in mind that it has grown up—that the time for "small town stuff" is past, that petty bickerings and debates and paltry feuds should have no part in the harbor program of this great city. To this end the influence of every good citizen in California should be directed—there is no more vital and immediate problem before us.

The other problems are, in reality, one—they have to do with the larger field of southern California and with the coherence and cooperation of its elements.

We must recognize that the field of southern California has been enlarged, that economic boundaries supercede arbitrary political boundaries, that Arizona and Utah are economically and financially articulated with California, that there is no economic distinction between the Imperial Valley and the Salt River Valley, that the development of this city as a great industrial and financial center is dependent, in part, upon this sort of enlargement of its sphere of influence. The financing of Arizona and Utah, for example, by California financial institutions must not be hampered by arbitrary boundaries or arbitrary laws.

The cooperation and loyalty of the people in this augmented territory to this, their logical port, industrially and financially, must be conserved and protected and augmented. There are too many opportunities for breaking down this spirit of cooperation unless we adopt it as an underlying fundamental in each situation rather than put it to trial with each specific problem which may arise. It must not be threatened by anybody's ambition or anybody's propaganda, private, municipal or state.

We face a reapportionment fight in California. It may be in a special session of the Legislature—it may be in the regular session a year hence. That fight will be for the recognition of the larger rights based on increased population of southern California. The old intrenched communities of the North that have not kept pace with us in recent growth will fight bitterly for what appeals to them as their vested rights. Inevitably that fight will develop sectional lines, and augment sectional prejudices. May I suggest as a New Year resolution for all of California this thought: that California is an idea, an ideal, a method of living, a standard of prosperity quite as much as a place; that there is room for two great cities in this state, 500 miles apart, each supplementing the other in preaching to the world the gospel of California and of Pacific Coast domination; that California is too fine and big a thing to be subdivided even in spirit; that our problems, our resources, our industries, and our California heritage belong to all of us as Californians, from San Diego to Yreka. Let us pledge to ourselves that we will meet this new problem as Californians, not as northern Californians or southern Californians, but as Californians.

CHARLES F. STERN,
Vice-President, the First National Bank of Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank.

The Study of Politics

THAT women are still in earnest in their effort to understand the law of the land and prepare themselves for each question and each election is patent in the work of the Woman's Civic League of Pasadena. Women are the leisure class of America. They have time to study the questions of the day. Oh, that the newspapers, our great educators, would give more space to helping them!

The following excerpts from the report of one meeting of the Civic League by its secretary shows how helpful, rather than merely entertaining, these monthly luncheon programs aim to be:

As the program of the day had been planned with the idea of observing American Education Week, the President read the proclamation issued by President Harding in which he set apart the week of December 4-10, 1921, as American Education Week, and in which he urged that special effort be made during this week for practical expressions on matters pertaining to public education, both local and national.

This was followed by Mrs. Robert Freeman, Vice-President of the College Women's Club of Pasadena, with the subject, "An Educational Adventure in International Friendship," in which she called attention to the need for better educational facilities in the seven small Union Christian Colleges for women in the Orient.

The next speaker was Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, member of the California State Board of Education, whose subject was, "Education—State and National Aspects." Mrs. Barnum spoke of the American Association of University Women and touched but briefly on the work of the National Department of Education and the Towner-Sterling Bill, as that subject had been presented to the league by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman of Woman's Organization National Committee for a United States Department of Education. Mrs. Barnum said, however, that educators had been working for a Federal Department of Education for fifty years and that there still remains much decisive work to be done on it. She dwelt mainly upon the Seven Fundamentals of American Education as outlined by the American Legion, the National Educational Association and the National Committee for a Department of Education: 1. Equality of Opportunity for Children. 2. Compulsory Education for Children. 3. Opportunity for Education for Men and Women. 4. Better Schools and Trained Teachers. 5. English, the Language of the Nation. 6. Training for Citizenship. 7. National as Well as State Responsibility for American Education. Mrs. Barnum spoke in detail on these questions and in each and every one proved that California provides for them all, and in many instances is greatly in the lead—the California law even providing for a migratory school, and home teachers for mothers in the home.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette was the last speaker, called upon by the President for impromptu remarks. Mrs. Burdette had just returned from Washington, where she had attended the Limitation of Armament Conference. She briefly told of the inspiring atmosphere in Washington at present; that history is being made so fast by a new method—members of a committee sitting around a square table discussing and planning for world-wide humanitarianism; and that for the first time in history the representatives of the different nations are dealing frankly and honestly with one another. She spoke of the accomplished work of women now being recognized in Washington, and of the activities of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the proposed building to be owned and conducted by women, which has been the great desire of their hearts and which is now so near accomplished as to be an answer to their prayers. Mrs. Burdette also

OPINION

spoke of her attendance on Armistice Day at the ceremonies in Arlington National Cemetery, when an American unknown soldier was buried, and when every man's head was uncovered to each woman in black as if she were the real mother of the unknown dead. She concluded her remarks by predicting success for the Peace Conference, stating that while it had been called for two purposes, one only may be accomplished, but that this will lay the foundation for the next—an economic conference for a world policy.

Mrs. Charles E. Ashcroft, President.

Eleanor F. Martin (Mrs. George H.), Secretary.

Two Essays, The Zoo, and Trifles

WE rush to the "movies" to get away from ourselves, but frequently we find there merely an elaboration of the theme of our own troubles, sometimes with annoying and hitherto unsensed over-tones. One afternoon I took to the "movies" a young woman whose hours are filled with tormenting doubts of her fiance, his differing religion, his gambling and even questions of his constancy; the whole plot of the film dealt exclusively, almost fatefully, with these three identical elements. Then again often the picture turns, for us, into melodrama, the protagonists become ridiculous or we out of sympathy with them. Our attention wanders, the complete absorption necessary for our condition dwindles and we take out our pet worry with grim satisfaction to finger fondly the same old points. Of "movie" versus zoo as an anodyne give me the latter, it reaches nearer the fundamentals.

Samuel Butler, verging on a nervous collapse, was advised by a renowned London physician to make frequent and lengthy visits to the zoo. This in all seriousness!

Several reasons come to mind which show the saneness of the doctor's advice. First of all, the zoo is a wonderful playground, where we, the essentially "play-built" animals, may relax through play, perhaps not sportive or even conscious play, but nevertheless play, by indulging our cardinal instinct-curiosity.

Then, at the zoo, beauty is no insignificant side-show. Refreshed in spite of ourselves by brilliant tropical plummage, we turn to the beauty of rhythm felt in the lithe, restless movement of the big felines, whose black "tracery" on tawny yellow and ever-changing unfathomable eyes make us mindful of Cleopatra's charms; or the utter abandon of elephant as he tosses bits of straw on his back; or the dignified, effortless passage down stream of a black swan, with mother-of-pearl beak held high.

And, as if by rubbing an Aladdin's lamp, we are borne from the North Pole to hot moist tropics, to fastnesses of mountain lairs, or among drowsy Oriental perfumes, to hectic scenes of youthful fiction, the Holy Land of the Crusades, Abyssinia, to the desert and the jungle among Musselmen, Arabs and Hindoos, all by the "dear names"—for there is witchery in the names of animals.

And how the "remembered" smell of sawdust and peanuts recalls our circus days! Thus doting on our childhood a pseudo-tranquillity of old age steals upon us. Because of these imaginative experiences which pass through our minds while we are among the animals at the zoo, we are able to snatch for the moment the blessed relaxation of living not only in our individual but even our racial past.

HENRY JAMES said of trifles, "On such careless threads do hang the destinies of men." Despite many such clever aphorisms they have somehow escaped triteness and continue to intrigue our imagination by their unfailingly changeful and revealing nature. Whether in literature or life, they are like old friends and we say, "Ah! There it is again, it's the little things of life!"

Of the two types of trifles, those the result of blind circumstances and those "the outward and visible" signs of character, the latter coming more within the radius of our personal experience and comprehension concern us more directly. With these our curiosity is not infrequently satisfied by glimpses behind the scenes.

In a play called "Trifles," a drama of the "small, smothered, intensely private things," Susan Glaspell deals with the menage of a cold, silent, though "good" man and his wife, a woman who had once sung much from the sheer joy of living. Years of a pitiful, cheerless union had finally stifled her singing. One meager joy only had come to take its place, a tiny pet canary who filled the silent house with his happy, carefree songs. One morning the neighbors found in that house a double tragedy—a little dead bird, strangled and tucked away in a work-box, and upstairs a man strangled to death in sleep. As H. G. Wells so truly says, "Though the larger things in life strain us, it is the smaller things that break us."

Not necessarily tragic or even serious, trifles often furnish an alluring interlinear not only to a person's individuality, but also to curious intimacies of his life en famille. I shall never forget the sight of an old-fashioned black soap-stone sink in which three golden egg-yolks, all beautifully intact, slipped around unconcernedly. The young housekeeper, in the act of beating the whites for frosting, explained that she never bothered to save yolks, as they became so hopelessly "caked up" and useless when put aside in the ice chest!

One time a charming bride, wordlessly apologetic, showed me her husband's first Christmas gift to her—a pair of hideous gray felt bedroom slippers, when she had hinted at a pair of dainty, bright silk boudoir slippers. It was perhaps her first marital disillusion!

A girl of fifteen asked a few days ago, quite confidentially, just what the meaning of Easter was and what it stood for anyhow! She is a member of an eminently respectable and educated family.

Then there are "the casualties of our speech," not just slips that indicate a lack of education or provincialism of character, environment and class, but something that lies deeper. Trifling errors of speech betray for us the essential mechanism of our thought. An error in thought shows up as an error in language, and vice versa.

We judge of a man's integrity as an artist by the use he makes of his knowledge and perception of lines. Vital as color and planes are, they are secondary to linework. Ingre it was who said that drawing is the probity of art. So with words, by the selection and the use he makes of them a man shows his thinking to be right or wrong.

Words and thoughts have a strangely intimate, constructive interaction, the one on the other.

In considering the apparently insignificant things of our minute-by-minute life it is not the trifling words or trifling acts themselves which matter so much as the larger something for which they stand and of which they are the tell-tale indices.

Eleanor Taylor Houghton.

A Daily Prayer

for the Mercer-Hadley Preaching Mission, to be held at St. James' Church, February 19-26, 1922.

O LORD Jesus Christ, the Great Shepherd of the sheep, who seekest those that are gone astray, bindest up those that are broken, and healest those that are sick; Bless we beseech Thee, the effort about to be made in our parish of St. James' to bring souls nearer to Thee. Quicken by Thy Holy Spirit the hearts of Thy faithful ones. Open the deaf ears of the wanderers that they may hear the words that belong to their salvation. Lead to repentance those that are living in sin. Arouse to action for Thee those who are indifferent to Thy Kingdom. And grant that those whom Thou dost raise to newness of life may through Thy grace persevere unto the end; of Thy mercy, who livest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God world without end. AMEN.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



MISS VIRGINIA CALHOUN, AUTHOR AND SOLE OWNER OF DRAMATIC RIGHTS TO CALIFORNIA'S HISTORICAL PLAY, "RAMONA."
Mabel Watson



MRS. R. D. SHEPHARD, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE HARLEQUIN PLAYERS, LOS ANGELES, IN ONE OF HER ROLES AS ODETTE TYLER.



MISS SYBIL ELIZA JONES, PLAY DIRECTOR OF THE JUVENILE PLAYERS, PASADENA, AUTHOR OF PLAYS AND THE PAGEANT, "CRUSADERS."
Mabel Watson

PLAYS AND PLAY WRITERS IN THE SOUTHLAND

By ELLEN LEECH

When Virginia Calhoun wrote, produced, and played "Ramona", her play based on Helen Hunt Jackson's novel of that name, she put upon the American stage the first drama out of California's history and romance. The creation of such a production was pioneer work and more than two years was spent in its preparation. Only a native daughter of California would have had the courage, and the love of California to have undertaken, and successfully executed so formidable a task.

The mere undertaking of the task took both courage and enthusiasm as, for more than a quarter of a century, the fact seemed established that a successful play could not be made out of the book.

The fact that Miss Calhoun did produce a play that was a success as art, as spectacle, and as history was all the more remarkable because there was not at that time, 1905, any archealogical deposite to which she could go for accurate data. Charles F. Lummis was then the only outstanding and reliable witness that there was such a deposite for the American stage to draw upon, and it was he who directed Miss Calhoun to all the reliable and adequate sources of supply.

An important phase of California Mission history is the art production it has inspired, and "Ramona" deals with this phase, both as music and drama. It presents the characteristic and unique features of early California history through the charm of its romance and the glamour of its witchery without in any way detracting from the truth. The facts of its fiction seem more effective than statistical data could be. In its highest and best formulation this play resolves itself into somewhat of a miniature exhibition of early California arts and crafts as well as romance, including the original music, American-Indian-Hispanic music. Much of the music was written for the play. Arthur Farwell was in California while Miss Calhoun was dramatizing "Ramona", finishing some of his original American Indian music, and drew up the music scheme for the play. His "Dawn" was used for the first time to illuminate the life from which it sprang. In the presentation of the play the California Spanish-Colonial Sunrise hymn was sung for the first time upon any stage, and this rancho devotional was presented as it occurred at the ranchos, being one of the purely California customs, originating with the Spanish-Colonial life here.

The play presents our famous Mission ruins, giving the interior of San Carlos as it appeared in 1850, according to Sandham's painting. This is popularly known as Carmel Mission. The Franciscan Padres appear as they were, the Empire builders of the West, robed in the Franciscan grey—which is not brown. The costumes for the play were all designed by Manuela Garcia, who taught the company the Spanish-California songs and dances. In the first presentation there was seen for the first time on an American stage, the field hands' dance, "El Sombrero Blanco", and also the stately "Contradanza" of official and grandee life in California at that time.

Its scenes are masterpieces of California landscape, as accurately described in the book, and produced in actual color and line in the play, including historic adobes, rancho and Missions. It also contains scenes from the emigrant trains westward going, "in those faraway days along the Pacific, where sets the sun."

Ramona presents one of the most picturesque moments of California Mission life, both architecturally and as human story, for it presents the profound drama involved in the coming of a new order of things. In this case it was given a distinctive personality, intensified, beautified, solemnized by the passing glory of the gay, brilliant Hispano-California life, together with the old Mission regime.

With each day bringing an increasing interest in the history of the early days in California, this seems a propitious time for staging a revival of this California production, giving to Californians and the visiting world this living history of the days as they were. For this opportunity native Californians and tourists alike would be grateful to Miss Calhoun, who holds the exclusive dramatic rights to this unique California play.

THE CHILDREN PLAYERS

As president of the Pasadena Center of th Drama League in 1917, Miss Sybil E. Jones was interested in the struggle for existence of the small stock company then playing at the Savoy theatre on North Fair Oaks avenue, and through her influence the whole Drama League responded to the need of keeping alive this nucleus of the spoken drama.

Miss Jones investigated the methods adopted by other communities, and out of the knowledge thus obtained evolved the scheme which was developed by the Drama League. This proposed the formation of a community play house



THE PATIO GARDEN, RAMONA'S HOUSE, SAN DIEGO.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

through a co-operative organization consisting of four departments: "The Community Players," "The Children Players" then handled by the Children's Educational theatre, a Musical department, both instrumental and choral, and an Artists' unit.

An advisory committee of five were chosen to direct the affairs of the play house and Miss Jones was appointed secretary, a position held until her resignation last year, when she became professionally the "Play Director" of the "Children's department", now the "Junior Players."

Realizing that the juvenile department is the foundation on which every community play house must be built, Miss Jones decided to turn her attention to the children and give her efforts in behalf of them. This has resulted in an unusually high standard of accomplishment in that department.

Perhaps Miss Jones has accomplished so much because she has had a definite aim, that being to help develop a higher citizenship through the influence of the spoken word, and has in varied ways promulgated that doctrine. She has written several one and two-act plays, produced by both professionals and amateurs, and which have been secured by eastern producers this season. Among the plays are "Just Mammy", "Opening Doors", "His Sister's Friends" and "The Master of Shadows."

In 1919, by request, Miss Jones wrote the Victory Pageant, which was produced in Tournament Park under the auspices of the city commission, clubs and civic organizations.

At the request of the Pasadena Commandery of Knights Templar, "The Crusaders", a pageant of knighthood, was written and directed by Miss Jones, depicting the wonderful spirit of the Crusade period.

HARLEQUIN PLAYERS

WHEN the program of a theater reads, "Mrs. R. D. Shepherd presents R. D. MacLean and the Harlequin Players," we realize the woman of today is interested in the spoken drama, and when she offers a repertoire of Shakespeare, Sheridan, and other playwrights of tested value, it is evident the women have decided it is time we were making an effort to avoid being branded as a nation of jazz.

The interest of Mrs. Shepherd in theatricals dates from her many successes on the professional stage as Odette Tyler, but her ability as a manager was developed by the work she did in Washington during the war, and through her success in financing the open-air theater near The Monument, the income from which was used for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Guild of Washington.

A twofold purpose was accomplished in taking over the theater at the Ambassador. First, to give us a chance to see again the best the stage has to offer, and to give opportunity to the men and women of the cast to do the work they love and for which they are so well fitted.

Progress in the history of the theater might best be summarized by mentioning the evolutions in playwriting, but by so doing we are apt to conclude development has reached a standstill as, fortunately, we are returning to Shakespeare and Sheridan in our efforts to present the best.

Realizing that in many cases stage settings have been allowed to dominate, creating the sole interest in a production, Mrs. Shepherd has adopted a rule of no unnecessary scenery or stage furniture, or, at most, a mere suggestion of the period. The curtains and drops relieve the plainness, and give a bit of color when needed.

Mrs. Shepherd partially financed the venture, and secured subscribers for the Monday night performances. The company is maintained on a commonwealth or co-operative basis, dividing the proceeds each week among the members.

Mrs. Shepherd explains with enthusiasm that while the actors and actresses, all Eastern people, are versed in their art, they are also gifted in back stage lore and able to assist in all kinds of "chores" that develop in the course of an engagement when stage hands prove disappointing.



THE INTERESTING CORRIDOR, RAMONA'S MARRIAGE PLACE- OLD TOWN, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

THE EVOLUTION OF A PROPERTY ROOM

WHEN Dickens, filled with a comfortable sense of well being induced by the ministrations of some well kept Inn, paid a tribute to them all in "No, sir, there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced, as by a good tavern or inn," he was thinking entirely of creature comforts, and it would be rather interesting to know how he would embellish the statement were he a guest at a "feature" evening in one of the larger hotels of this country at the present day.

We have grown so accustomed to finding our stay at any large resort hotel enlivened by all manner of entertainment that we fail to notice to what lengths this side of the industry has grown. A modern hotel includes, of course, electricians, painters, carpenters and gardeners, but when the carpenter must add to his training a knowledge of the building of other lands, the painter be able not only to paint signs but scenes, the electrician understand all about spot lights and the cloud-making machine; the gardener become at a moment's notice a decorator, with every knowledge of how to place his flowers as well as grow them, it becomes a more involved service and of greater interest to an onlooker.

It would probably arouse considerable speculation among the members of the audience of a play in the days of Shakespeare, when people were willing to let their imagination supply all kinds of indoor and outdoor scenery, to find that we of this century want our very dinners and dances properly set and staged. We must be supplied with all the atmosphere that may be achieved by clever device when we are invited to partake of food or enjoy an entertainment which is scheduled to whisk us away to foreign lands by the aid of a magic carpet, or by the modern "open sesame," an admission card.

Nobody thinks of the preparation necessary to produce the effects attained, or realizes the wealth of material necesasry to achieve the varied results. It is one thing for the management of a hotel to decide it might be of interest to give, say, "The Greenwich Village Follies." and quite another to work out details that will make the evening reminiscent of that once interesting but rather hackneyed spot, and incidentally keep in mind the properties on hand which might be doubled from their first usage and again furnish flavor to a gay evening.

When a hotel offers a distinctly different entertainment each week to its patrons, an evening during which the entertainment is correctly and carefully planned to carry out some idea, and when this is done for a year the staff becomes highly efficient in staging and removing the "sets" and the Property Room becomes a part of the organization, an innovation to be accredited to only the most modern of inns.

The property room at the Ambassador furnishes an instance of what goes on behind the scenes in preparation of a feature evening, and the notebook of Mrs. Charles Jeffras, who plans and carries out so successfully these charming affairs, holds the details down to the placing of the smallest decoration.

While there is no duplication of entertainment or of decoration, yet it is possible to utilize very much of the material again and again. For economic reasons, therefore, everything is stored away, packed in boxes or on shelves and definitely labeled, available as the necessity arrives.

In the property room of the Ambassador are bales of bandanas, that lent a colorful touch to the decorations which accompanied a "Dark Town Ramble." The huge dice, through which the lights glimmered faintly but clearly enough to reveal the roulette wheel to rolling eyes, furnished more atmosphere for that occasion. This last may next appear in a "Glimpse of Monte Carlo," but why not, so far as atmosphere is concerned, the need is the same.

A cleverly painted old Spanish wall with a few strokes of the brush may become the entrance to the home of a Chinese merchant, from which in unlife-like manner would flit the dainty Chinese maidens to contribute their dances to the amusement offered by a "Night in Chinatown." Packed away are myriads of Chinese lanterns, offering every variety of color, and which may be worked into many occasions and with unbelievable effect.

A gondola, which floated so charmingly through a "Venetian Evening," is now a gray, forbidding battleship, and may, at some later date, ride the waves as a carrier to those in search of Treasure Island.

A smouldering Vesuvius has become, by clever touches of the brush, and great daubs of red paint, a very much alive volcano of Hawaii, which forms a sufficiently somber background to emphasize the light, life and color of a "Visit to Honolulu." The thatched huts seem more native and the Hula dancers more at home within the shadow of Kilauea.

A most interesting section of the room holds accessories to "Jungle Land," where it is well to walk carefully lest you rouse the sleeping beasties or fall a prey to the gliding cobra. As a matter of fact the monkeys and the macaws were the principal actors in the scenes staged in "Jungle Land," and many of the animals grew in Kipling's stories, though the food was not such as served the Pobbles who lost his toes by his Aunt Jobiska, who "made him a feast at his earnest wish of eggs and buttercups fried with fish."

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

LIONS ROAR AT THE MISSION PLAY

FOUR HUNDRED Lions and Lionesses of Southern California and one lone member of the African tribe were guests of the Los Angeles Lions Club at their annual high jinks held at the Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena.

Angeleno and Pasadena business kings are said to pride themselves on their ability as judges of feminine pulchritude, but surrendered the palm to "Omar," Col. W. N. Selig's African jungle king.

Julita Ruiz, a petite Spanish dancer of the Mission play, executed her most daring high kick in dancing the famous "Estudantina" for the benefit of the assembled guests, when Omar roused himself from his pleasant nap in the great banquet hall and began to take notice. Frederick Warde, the noted star of the Mission Play, vouches for the fact that a happy grin overspread Omar's bearded countenance and a naughty twinkle appeared in his eyes as Julita kicked her saucy little red slipper higher than his head. But the golden notes of Margaret Caraher, prima donna of the Mission Play, and Myranna Richards, the Welsh contralto, soon tamed the savage beast and Omar returned docilly to his siesta while the California Lions roared their applause.

A decided shock was registered by Dale Farke, the new president of the Los Angeles Lions Club, when F. M. Couch presented him with the gavel of office—two six-weeks-old lion cubs.

M. L. Godfrey, presiding as toastmaster over the banquet table, introduced Frederick Warde, the chief speaker of the evening.

"There is no human power that can stop the prosperity and progress of this nation," said Frederick Warde. "There are vast opportunities still open for everyone in all parts of the country. The depression which exists at the present time is but natural—the healthy reaction of a healthy nation, and only temporary."

Mr. Warde paid high tribute to Humanity in present day commercialism. "Commercialism in art and literature is absolutely necessary," said Mr. Warde. "The more commercialism takes hold of and encourages the art and literature of this country, the greater they will become. Commercialism is often unjustly maligned. There is more humanity in the commercialism of America today than at any other time in the history of the world. It is commercialism, its high standard of integrity and humanity, on which the future success of this country depends. A large commercial organization of this city provides free luncheons in a well-lighted, pleasant banquet hall for its six hundred employees, frequent recreation programs, at the company's own expense and time, and comfortable rest rooms. That is applying commercialism in its highest sense.

Seated at the speakers' table with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Warde were Messrs. and Mesdames John Steven McGroarty, E. K. Hoak, Jas. A. MacDonald, R. A. Warren, F. M. Brock, Clem S. Glass, Edgar L. Ide, M. L. Godfrey, O. W. Thomas, G. A. Brock, Cy DeVry, Dale Parke, F. M. Couch, H. S. Kiggins, F. C. Farmer, T. Nelson Lord, Clark Dunnington; Mesdames Miles Overholt and Agnes Higgins.

M. L. Godfrey and E. K. Hoak, Program Committee.

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MR. F. M. COUCH, PAST PRESIDENT, AND DALE PARKE, NEWLY INSTALLED PRESIDENT OF LION'S CLUB.



SEATED AT THE SPEAKER'S TABLE OF THE LION'S CLUB BANQUET WITH MR. AND MRS. FREDERICKE WARDE WERE MESSRS. AND MESDAMES E. K. HOAK, JAS. A. MAC DONALD, R. A. WARREN, F. M. BROCK, CLEM S. GLASS, EDGAR L. IDE, M. L. GODFREY, O. W. THOMAS, G. A. BROCK, CY DE VRY, DALE PARKE, F. M. COUCH, H. S. KIGGINS, F. C. FARMER, T. NELSON LORD, CLARK DUNNINGTON. MESDAMES JOHN STEVEN M'GROARTY, MILES OVERHOLT, AGNES HIGGINS AND MR. W. P. MUSOUS.

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

The Outline of History, by H. G. Wells (The Macmillan Company)

Those who have not read The Outline of History, by H. G. Wells, have yet a treat in store for them. The Macmillan Company published very recently a third edition of The Outline, revised and re-arranged, in one volume form. This one volume edition, because of its popular price and compactness, will be accessible and interesting to an even larger reading public than the already extensive one which has been so enthusiastic about the original two volume edition, published last year. It is not as if we were surveying the history of the world completely colored by one man's personality, for Mr. Wells, while he is always interpretative and never merely photographic, has submerged his individuality as far as possible in facts. His book represents a "consensus of sane opinion" on all points of history. The list of specialists who have supervised and approved of his work is most impressive. The treatment is vigorous and suggestive. Without belittling our intelligence, Mr. Wells puts everything in such a simple, concise and arresting way that a child could grasp it. By constant brief summaries he keeps us in touch with the significant conclusions of preceding chapters so that we never lose sight of the continuity and oneness of all existence. The Outline of History is the story of mankind. "It deals with ages and races and nations, where the ordinary history deals with reigns and pedigrees and campaigns."

Messer Marco Polo, by Donn Byrne (The Century Company)

Much has been written about Marco Polo, the great Venetian traveler, whose discoveries had such marked influence on the voyages which Christopher Columbus made just two centuries later, but "Messer Marco Polo," by Donn Byrne, is something quite different. It is a love story and not a book of travel. It shows us the more human, emotional side of Marco Polo. Told in the words of an Ulsterman, it is full of the "Scots-Irish mysticism" and wistful, plaintive humor common to the Gaelic nature. It has the epic manner and rhythmical, intimate simplicity of Marco Polo's own style; a brilliant meagreness of words and unstudied originality. With its lyric beauty, philosophy and truth, it reads like a minstrel's tale of Venice of old in all her glittering splendor, of the religious fervor that stirred the Christian world in the days of the Crusaders, and of the stoical, child-like Chinese "who never show surprise." Marco Polo was well loved by the Chinamen who made him a deity, the only bearded god in the Temple of the Five Hundred Gods at Canton. Spiriting us away to the far corners of the earth and giving us curiously unhurried glimpses of strange peoples in strange lands, this rare tale serves the witching purpose of a magic carpet.

And Even Now, by Max Beerbohm (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The eccentricities of people and things have an immense appeal for Max Beerbohm, the eminent humorist. His latest book of essays, best described as "imaginative burlesque," bears witness to it. Toying with some comic oddity of art or life, he conjures up a similar but delightfully nonsensical situation. Although he is never "plungingly intimate," as he calls it, he is always personal—and always entertaining. According to what George Meredith wrote in regard to the capacity for the comic, Mr. Beerbohm is a true humorist because he is able to see the ludicrous and frail side of those he esteems most without esteeming them less—this is very evident in the account of his meetings with Swinburne—and more especially because he is able to "awaken thoughtful laughter."

The Heel of Achilles, by E. M. Delafield (The Macmillan Company)

The Heel of Achilles is the life story of an ingenuous woman who coveted and successfully snatched for herself the leading role in every imaginable situation. Apparently a model of virtuous self-abnegation, she was in reality only actuated by ruthless motives of ambitious selfishness. Clad in the almost impenetrable armor of efficient self-reliance and adaptability, this clever poseuse was steeled to meet and overcome all contingencies except one. For in the armament of the individual there is the proverbial weak spot; with Achilles it was the vulnerable heel. Her armor was proof against all hurts except those of love, in her case mother love. The author is very sure-handed in her search and exposure of the "motive behind the given motive" in human conduct, and her novel is distinctly out of the ordinary. There is a true pathos in the climax when the first defeat in a life of consistent and successful hypocrisy comes as a tragic awakening. The motif of the novel is that there can be no real love without suffering.

The Wasted Generation, by Owen Johnson (Little, Brown & Co.)

Three phases of The Wasted Generation stand out clearly. Mr. Johnson has illustrated the four attitudes of mind possible between the sexes; he has thrown side-lights on the intensely independent manner of living so characteristic of members of the American family; and he has interpreted in a sane perspective many impressions of life at the front and among the French people. He can be at times very convincing, chiefly in his more abstract discussion and introspective analysis, and again he can be most unconvincing and melodramatic. While the idea of a generation which knows no responsibility and "lives a life of crowded inconsequences" is interesting, it never seems to form an integral part of his subject matter. But we can afford to overlook much that is comparatively weak in this novel because of the "underthrob" of real sincerity.

Sight Unseen and The Confession by Mary Roberts Rinehart (George H. Doran Co.)

Sight Unseen and The Confession are both good detective stories, with plenty of "thrills" and "creeps." They are well constructed and the element of suspense is used guardedly to advantage. The characters are not the usual lay figures found in detective stories, for they have a real existence individual to themselves. The Confession is the better. Sight Unseen savors too much of spiritualistic propaganda. We are expected to accept not only mental telepathy but also a tentative, modified spiritualism. Spooks and table-rapping are all diverting enough, but they must be kept in their place—the realm of comedy. The worst of it is to have Mrs. Rinehart, whom we all like, assume on our part such a willing credulity in the incredible.

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EUCALYPTUS TREES AT TWILIGHT. *By Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel*

A History of California, The Spanish Period, by Charles E. Chapman (The Macmillan Company)

Everyone will enjoy the new, popular and authentic history of California by Charles Edward Chapman of the University of California. For two years Mr. Chapman did research work in the archives of Spain, hoping to find material which would throw new light on the Spanish period, and he found much. Especially interesting is the connection which the striking figure of Middle Age romance, Califia, Queen of the Amazons, who with her fighting griffins lived on an island called California, had to do with the naming of this state. The succeeding events, careers and personalities of California history form quite naturally an absorbing drama which followed in the wake of some of the greatest movements in European history. Mr. Chapman emphasizes the courage, endurance and initiative shown by the Spanish pioneers in putting the early frontier provinces on a permanent basis, which was absolutely necessary if they were to hold what they already had and as a protection against foreign invasion. This was the famous policy of the "'aggressive defensive'." He shows that the attitude of the Spanish government towards the maintenance of the Missions was not so much humane as political, "'benevolent despotism—imperialism under a religious cloak'." There is a clear account of Junipero Serra and the equally great Franciscan, Fermin Francisco de Lasuen, for whom Point Fermin was named. With Mr. Chapman human nature suffers no distortions; he adds no veneer of sentimentality. He is conspicuously fair in his presentation of the facts, and his manner of writing is conversational and easy. Because of his careful emphasis we are able to remember without difficulty facts linked with the important outstanding names of Rodriguez, Cabrillo, Garces, Neve, Bucareli and Anza.

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A LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANCE LEAGUE TO ITS BENEFICIARIES

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Assistance League on December 15th last, the following resolution was adopted:

"That it be the future policy and rule of the Assistance League that the general funds be distributed at the discretion of the Executive Committee and not to specified beneficiaries as heretofore."

This resolution was made necessary for two reasons: First, that there has been a great slump in the film production industry and second, that we have seven beneficiaries on our list. Consequently we feel that the earnest and untiring efforts of the women of our Association have not been of as great benefit to the charities as was desired. Therefore, we have decided to revise our methods of distribution.

For the Location Bureau the following method of operation will still be effective. Any person desiring to let his house to a motion picture company can state to what charity he desires the rental fee to go. The League will then send two-thirds of this amount to such charity, and as formerly retain the one-third in its general fund. This gives each charity an opportunity to secure for its own benefit as many locations as possible, and as will be seen from our financial statement enclosed, some of the charities not listed as our beneficiaries have greatly profited by this method.

Enclosed you will find our check for ....., this being your proportion of the General Fund of the Assistance League's distribution at this time. This sum, together with funds sent you during the year, totals .....

Since its beginning the Assistance League's total distribution to your charity, including last year's amount, is $.....

The accompanying itemized statement of disbursements to charities for the year 1921, and for the period of 22 months, will no doubt be of interest to you, as showing the result of the efforts of the women of the League on behalf of the various charities.

Hoping that you will be able to arrange some method of closer cooperation whereby we can be of greater assistance to your worthy charity than we have been in the past, I am

Very sincerely,

MRS. HANCOCK BANNING, President, Assistance League of Southern California.
MRS. HOMER LAUGHLIN, JR., Executive Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS TO CHARITIES
YEAR 1921

	General Fund	Designated Funds*	Total
Santa Barbara Branch	.....	$ 350.00	$ 350.00
San Francisco Branch	.....	525.00	525.00
George Junior Republic	.....	665.00	665.00
Maison Claire	.....	889.00	889.00
Children's Hospital, L. A.	$1,500.00	93.00	1,593.00
Castelar Creche, L. A.	1,500.00	352.65	1,852.65
Orphans' Home, L. A.	1,500.00	100.00	1,600.00
Crippled Children's Guild, L. A.	1,500.00	61.00	1,561.00
Pasadena Day Nursery	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Pasadena Children's Train. Soc.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Pasadena Dispensary	1,000.00	300.00	300.00
American Comm. for Dev. France	.....	300.00	300.00
Neighborhood Settlement, L. A.	.....	124.00	124.00
Boys and Girls Aid Soc., Pasadena	.....	631.00	631.00
McKinley Ind. School for Boys	.....	182.00	182.00
Maternity Cottage, L. A.	.....	139.00	139.00
Childs' Welfare League, L. A.	.....	240.00	240.00
St. Vincent's Hospital, L. A.	.....	30.00	30.00
St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery, L. A.	.....	350.00	350.00
Austrian Children, George Birkel	.....	100.00	100.00
Disabled Veterans Assn., L. A.	.....	750.07	750.07
Golden State Hospital Mrs. Remington	.....	100.00	100.00
Crippled Child (brace)	25.00	.....	25.00
Ambassador location	.....	262.50	262.50
Hollywood Studio Club	.....	265.00	265.00
Blind Soldiers and Soldiers Allies	.....	500.00	500.00
American Red Cross, L. A. Chapter	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Pasadena Hospital Bldg. Fund	.....	16.00	16.00
Foreign Relief Committee	.....	837.41	837.41
Community Chest, Pasadena	.....	200.00	200.00
San Diego H. S. Athletic Fund	.....	745.75	745.75
Good Samaritan Fund	100.00	.....	100.00
Santa Ana H. S. Athletic Fund	.....	883.25	883.25
Cal. Interscolastic Federation	.....	441.63	441.63
Actors' Fund Festival	.....	3,637.25	3,637.25
Totals	$9,125.00	$16,487.51	$25,612.51

*Designated Funds represent disbursements made in accordance with request of owners of properties from which location fees are derived and by persons making donations; also funds from special entertainments given for the benefit of specified charities. Under the rule, two-thirds of the designated funds are paid to the specified charities, while one-third is retained in the general fund of the Bureau for disbursement under directions of the Executive Committee.

DISBURSEMENTS TO CHARITIES
SINCE ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUE, MARCH, 1920, ONE YEAR AND TEN MONTHS

	General Fund	Designated Funds	Total
10 months of 1920	$ 7,527.16	$ 1,167.00	$ 8,695.16
Year 1921	9,125.00	16,487.51	25,612.51
Total for 22 months	$16,653.16	$17,654.51	$34,307.67

Respectfully submitted,
D. C. MacWATTERS, Treasurer.

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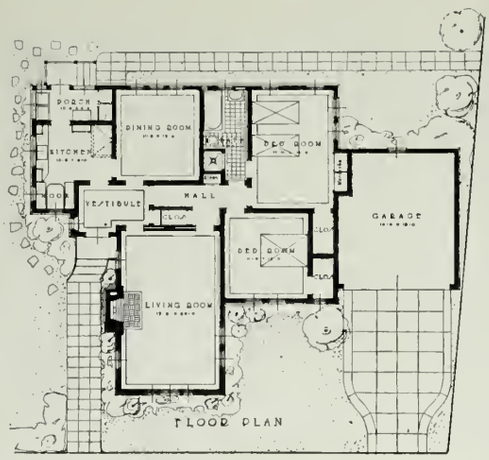
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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND

THE plaster house here illustrated is the work of Witmer and Watson, young architects who have occupied offices in the Wright and Callender Bldg. since their return from the service two years ago.

The firm consists of David J. Witmer, formerly of Boston, who is a graduate of Harvard University as well as of the Harvard Architectural School, and of Loyal F. Watson, the son of Admiral Watson, trained as an engineer in the Rensselaer Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y. They are members of the American Institute of Architects.





GARDENING MANUAL

BIRDS

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

"Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose, and left it on its stalk?
—Emerson.

ON a recent morning's bird walk, the following birds were seen: Mourning Dove, Turkey Vulture, the Sharp-shinned, Cooper and Sparrow Hawks, Owl, Red-shafted Flicker, Anna Humming Bird, Say Phoebe, Black Phoebe, Blue Fronted and California Jays, Meadow Lark, Brewer Black Bird, House Finch, Willow and Green-backed Gold Finches, Gamble and Song Sparrow, Thurber Junco, San Diego and Anthony Towhee Shrike, Audubon Warbler, Mocking Bird, Thrusher, Chickadee, Wren-tit and Ruby-crown Kinglet.

The Red breasted Sapsucker and Lark Sparrow are among the prominent winter visitors. Lark Sparrows, Mourning Doves and Kildeer are about in flocks, which thrill and delight one as much as the Robins and Blue birds.

The weather forecast for Sunday, Jan. 29th (that day of driving sleet that will go down in history) was "clear and colder," Robins and Kildeers must have laughed, as they have that instinct of all wild creatures that foretells storms.

The Audubon Society of Pasadena has fifty new slides in color, of one hundred and fifteen birds upon which Prof. Roland Ross, who speaks in bird language, is lecturing the last Saturday in each month.

Those interested in the Laughing Blue Thrush from India, which made its escape by way of the tunnel burrowed by Br'er Rabbit (mentioned in November Southland) will be glad to know of his return—not trapped, but of his own accord. He is the hero of the aviary now, and does not have to submit to the humiliation of having his tail feathers pulled out by the other birds.

The Minneapolis press gave publicity for a week to a robin with a broken wing. All his kind had migrated, except his mate, who would not leave him. Minneapolis snow and cold meant starvation for them. Every one seemed concerned over the fate of those robins, and finally some one offered to send them to Tennessee, and presto; they were off, by express. This may stay the stone in many a small boy's hand.

ART CONCRETE WORKS

Everything classical in design for garden furniture may be seen at the Art Concrete Studios.

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Furniture for every garden use is here—Benches, Fountains, Vases, Sun Dials, Tables, Concrete Wood Fence Posts, Rubbish Incinerators.

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THE very feasible plan of converting a residence into a studio, and furnishing the rooms in period, has been charmingly adopted by O'Hara and Livermore in their new place on South Euclid Avenue.

It would not have been possible otherwise to have provided so perfect a setting for the beautiful Sheraton pieces which furnish the dining room. The side board, the corner cupboard and the table are equally beautiful. The graceful curves of the side board and cupboard, the slender legs of the three pieces, and the wonderful polish of the wood place them among the beautiful pieces in this country. Like everything conceived in the mind of an artist and made by the hand of a master they breathe the life with which they are endowed, and the room is filled with the grace of other days, not only with the spirit of the maker but of the men and women who lived among them. Then there is a serving table, a tilt-top tea table with the coveted spider legs, and a fire screen—a pedestal with a movable screen in old English embroidery, all of which are in perfect accord with the larger pieces, though they were all collected from different parts of America. Above the fire place hangs a looking-glass of a hundred years ago or more; one with the convex glass, the frame heavy, gilt, and of carved wood, with the spread eagle on the top, another mirror in three panels, with a plain, chaste frame, hangs above the side board, reflecting the beauty of the exquisite Wedgewood pieces, which are a part of the famous signed set in the cupboard.

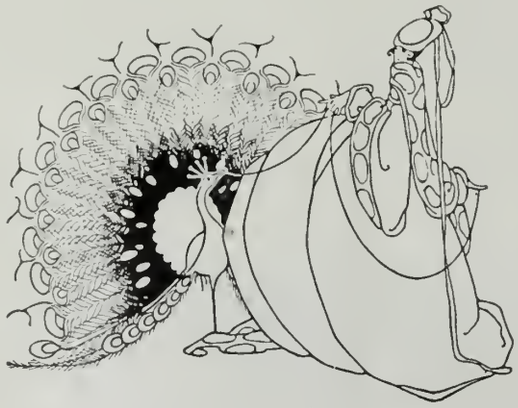
Just beneath the window, which is hung with hand tied fillet curtains, as are all the windows in the front of the house, stands an old Dutch chest of 1776 in perfect condition, even to the original lock and key.

In other rooms in this interesting house are to be found high-boys, low-boys and "chests of drawers," so much used in early American homes. One high-boy is especially high and fairly lights up its corner with its wonderful polish and the gleaming brasses of its locks and handles.

The doors of one delightful corner cupboard, just the right size to hold a few treasures, are formed of the thirteen panes, so often used in furniture of that type made in the days of the thirteen original states.

Among the tables there is a genuine Molly Pitcher, and a Duncan Phye, besides beautiful tables without such individual titles but of remarkable ancestry. An upstairs room discloses a full size bed and a day bed of exquisite workmanship.

Entirely different in line, finish and effect, and equaling in interest the Colonial pieces, is a great Italian cupboard of the 16th century, which dominates the downstairs study. It is of walnut, massive but not heavy, and carved with infinite care. The original Tuscan mountings, the knobs, hinges and locks are in perfect condition



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HOUSE AND GARDEN MEET IN THE PERGOLA LIVING ROOM, HOME OF ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT, OAK KNOLL, PASADENA.

it to be a church by Elmer Grey. Another church in an eastern city is reported to be as beautiful, and Throop Hall, C. I. T., acknowledges his hand.

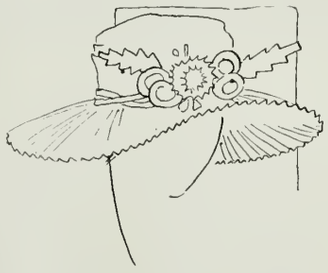
Here in the southland, where outdoor living rooms are a unique feature of our homes, the pergola room of Mr. Grey's own residence is most interesting and suggestive of what can be done in patio and court. It is a half-way house between the garden and the interior, it is usable most of the year in California if the sunshine is allowed to percolate through the roof. Awnings can be drawn across portions of such a pergola room when the sun is too insistent.

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THE BEACHES AND SHORE ACRES OF CALIFORNIA'S SOUTHLAND

THE study of our parks and boulevards in a Regional Conference held by Los Angeles County last month, brings out the fact that the beaches should be made a part of our Regional Park system. Too long the beauty of Santa Monica's palisades, shown in the picture above, has been isolated. The development of the Canyon by Clarence P. Day for the Methodist Camp Ground, and of the shore farther north by the Southern Pacific Company means that all the county must unite to make a great parkway of our mountain tops, our canyons and long and interesting stretch of ocean shore. The Committee on Regional Parks and Boulevards is studying this subject.

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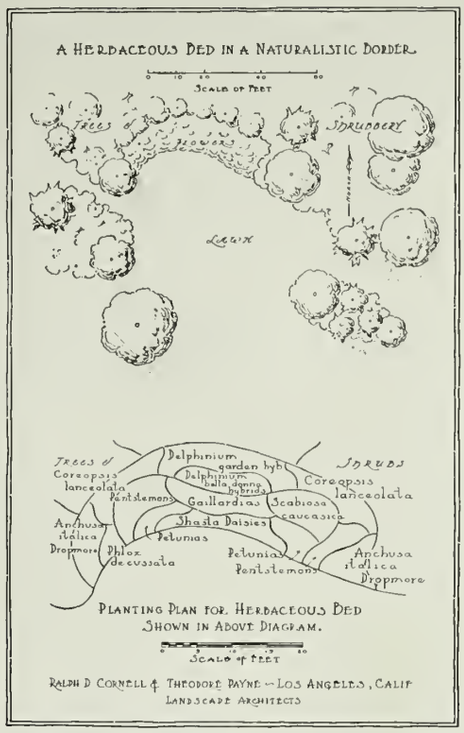
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GARDEN MANUAL FOR FEBRUARY PLANTING

By RALPH D. CORNELL *Master in Landscape Architecture*

IN landscape design, whether of formal or informal composition, herbaceous plants are always planted for their one most striking characteristic,—their flowers, which may be striking because of their color, their texture, their form, or because of all three. Herbaceous flowering plants are usually of loose texture and more or less indefinite form so that they cannot serve as individual specimens or accents in a planting design; they are most effective when planted in masses which tell, in composition, as a wave of color rather than as individual plants. Because of their delicate form and their comparatively loose texture these flowering annuals or perennials appear at their best when backed and supported, as it were, by foliage masses or by a masonry wall against which they stand out in pleasant contrast. Most readers of these lines can recall pleasant memories of hollyhock and larkspur in an old-fashioned garden, silhouetted against a wall of stone or brick. Thus seen how much more pleasing they are than when alone and freestanding! A background of shrubbery foliage may serve the same purpose and, for certain types of garden, is to be preferred. The amateur should bear these thoughts in mind and, when planting his next flower bed, try to make it a unit of composition in the general garden design rather than a museum for the display of flower specimens.

February, in Southern California, is a good month to plant roses. Although they will grow in almost any California soil or exposure, they readily respond to thoughtful care, which becomes essential to their best development. Most of the hybrid perpetuals do best in fairly heavy loam, while many growers prefer sandy soil for the culture of tea roses. As a general rule, roses demand deep, fertile soil, well drained from below, with protection from winds and a fair amount of sunshine. Artificial drainage may be insured, if the soil is heavy and poorly drained, by excavating to a depth of about four feet and filling back with a foot of old stone, brickbats or other coarse material, over which is placed good garden loam. The ground should be trenched and fertilized with well-rotted manure before planting the roses.



THE SCALE OF THE ABOVE PLANTING PLAN MIGHT BE REDUCED, USING THE SAME PLANT VARIETIES AND PLANTING PROPORTIONS FOR HALF THE AREA, WITH EQUALLY GOOD RESULTS.

All deciduous fruits and ornamental trees and shrubs may be planted in February. Flower seeds, suitable for sowing in the open ground are: acroclinium, alyssum, antirrhinum, calendula, calliopsis, cosmos, eschscholtzia, gaillardia, larkspur, linum, lupinus, mignonette, nemophilla, nigella, poppies and sweet peas. The following may be sown in seed boxes or pans for planting in the open at a later time: aster, balsam, begonia, celosia, gloxinia, lobelia, petunia, pyrethrum, salvia, scabiosa and verbena. Bedding plants which may be set in the open ground, from seed flats, include campanula, carnation, cineraria, pansies, pentstemon, petunia, primula, shasta daisies, stocks, verbenas and violas in variety. Continue to plant agapanthus, amaryllis, anemones, begonia, caladium, gladiolus, gloxinia, German and Japanese Iris, Lillium auratum and L. speciosum and tuberoses.

NATURE'S ENFORCED PRUNING

ALTHOUGH the recent freeze was very severe in localities, doing much damage, the injury to gardens will prove to be far less extensive and permanent, in many cases, than might appear at first inspection. In the injured gardens one will find that some shrubs will lose part or all of their leaves, tender tips and new growth may be killed, certain herbaceous things will die back to the ground, while an occasional tropical plant may be killed altogether. In the majority of cases it is best to defer the pruning of injured parts until nature has partially restored the physiological equilibrium of the plant and the extent of injury can be definitely judged, and then to remove only parts actually damaged. The majority of shrubby plants will react with vigor to nature's severe treatment and the enforced pruning, sending out active, new growth this Spring; most of the herbaceous plants will send forth shoots from the roots, and the entire damage resulting from the freeze will soon be lost in the luxuriance of new, spring foliage.

A BOTANICAL TRAGEDY

By G. O'HARA SUTTON

"LOVER'S POINT," Linda Vista, Santa Monica, where a romance of nature has thrived for years, is the scene of a tragedy.

Twenty years ago two small century plants were set out at a noted romantic spot overlooking the Pacific. They basked in the sunshine, quaffed together the ocean zephyrs, were two lovers at a spot where many lovers of nature and of each other came. Hundreds have taken their pictures, and each season they have welcomed thousands of tourists to southern California.

But, alas, parting time has come. One of the lovers is passing away. Stately in its maturity, it has perfected its wonderful flower stalk, for after fulfilling its mission of blooming, the century plant dies. Soon the city gardener with tender care will lay it to rest. A child has sprung up to cherish the one lone plant left in old age.



THE CENTURY PLANT AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA.

BROTHERS ALL

By R. A. BARRETT

Is man becoming more kind to animals, more considerate of the beast of burden or domestic pet? As the horse has largely disappeared from the highways, one sees less of the cruelty formerly very evident in overloading, etc., of this great servant of man. The year-round use of the automobile in California makes less work for the S. P. C. A., and we hope that this organization finds that the Californian is prone to mercy where dumb animals are concerned.

This line of thought is suggested by a visit to a dog and cat hospital located on San Fernando Road. Not only the dog and the cat, but the lion and the lamb, the fox and other animals out of the ordinary run have entered its portals. It appears that the owner of a mongrel dog is as solicitous for its proper care and comfort as the owner of a blue ribbon winner, according to information from the management. There are canines and felines known to fame and others of less distinguished lineage and then others just cats and dogs in the roster of patients, but they all command and get the care and skill of the surgeon without favor.

The cat and dog hospital was built two years ago by Dr. Wakelin, who was engaged in similar work in Illinois. One of his unusual cases required a delicate operation on an ostrich.

The hospital has accommodations for seventy-five small animals. There are inside and outside kennels, operating room, office and waiting room, and garage for the ambulance. A young woman attendant assists Dr. Wakelin in the conduct of this well-organized institution, where the contagious cases are isolated from the others and where the other features have been well considered for the comfort of patients.

BRIDGE NOTES

By MRS. JAMES BURTON

DOUBLING is one of the interesting features of the game, and we have two kinds of doubles—what is known as a "business" double and the other kind as a "conventional" double.

A "business" double is what its name implies—it means business and is used when you think that your hand is better than your opponents, and you stand a good chance of defeating him. Sometimes most unexpected things arise during the play of a hand, so it is well to count the tricks which you can surely take rather than double on hopes. Therefore, do not double until the bid has reached three. Doubling doubles the value of each trick, so beware of giving your adversary the chance for game on hearts valued at sixteen rather than eight points for a trick. If you find that you are mistaken and his hand is better than yours and he makes good on his contract, he gets a bonus of fifty points, with an additional fifty for each extra trick.

A "conventional" double is used over a bid of one or two, and it does NOT mean what it says. Supposing the dealer bids "one heart" and you sit in a position to bid next: you hold a hand which would be fine for no trump in the other suits, but you lack hearts enough to control the suit. It is the height of folly to bid no trump without having the adversaries' declared suit stopped, so you "double one heart," that says to your partner, "I have everything else, and if you can stop that heart suit, bid no trump—but if you cannot you must bid the best suit you have." And the partner is obliged to bid to take you out of the double, as you are doubling on what you have NOT instead of on what you have, as in a business double, but the results would be the same if you were left to play it.

There is another "conventional" double and we will discuss that next month.

CLASSES in Bookbinding, Illuminating and Lettering to be organized at the Pasadena School of Art, 303 N. Fair Oaks Avenue. For information regarding Courses apply to The Director of the School daily between 11 A.M. and 12.

For information regarding Hand-Bound Books and Illuminated Manuscripts, apply to Lillie H. Hart, P. O. Box 175, Pasadena.

IN organizing classes in bookbinding, lettering and illuminating at Stickney Memorial School of Art, the aim is not alone to give students an opportunity to study it as a profession, but to train others to restore their own books and give them the same care as given their pictures and other treasures.

The course of study at Stickney Memorial School of Art will be founded principally on the advantages gained by study under Theophile Jiresko of Lamanne, Switzerland, as well as other European master binders, for to Mr. Jiresko's patient teaching, untiring efforts and hard work to train another to fit herself for a useful life the instructor owes her knowledge of bookbinding. And she opens the course with the hope that her future pupils will co-operate with her to build up a branch of this art in the school which will grow and live and will be a fitting memorial to Mr. Jiresko.

Mr. Jiresko's ideas and methods were indeed broad. He did not confine himself, his work or his teaching to any one school as did many of the European master binders; but gave his students the opportunity to work out the problems and theories of the English, French and Italian schools. Always encouraging the practice of the best to be found in each. He included in his course a branch devoted entirely to the restoring of old books. This alone is a valuable training, as it enables one to keep the home library restored regardless of whether its volumes are simply or elaborately bound. It comprises tearing apart the book, resewing where soiled, torn or loose sections demand same, washing sections to remove spots and stains, resizing paper left flabby by age o washing, dyeing leather and coloring end papers.

While Miss Hart realizes she owes the best part of her training to Mr. Jiresko, she appreciates her indebtedness to two other teachers: viz., Prof. Fules Domont, President of the National Syndicate of Apprentice Student Binders of Paris, and to Rene Kieffer, also of Paris. The latter is perhaps best known for his wonderful skill in inlay leather work or Mosaic binding.

The knowledge of the Art of Illuminating and Lettering and the most appropriate type of binding for same was obtained solely from observation study of Old Manuscript books found in the monasteries, museums and libraries of Italy, France and England. She traveled in these countries for the purpose of studying this art under some modern master illuminator, but always so strong was the hold and the influence of the beauty of color and form found in the Old Missals of the Benedictine and Dominican Monks from the 13th to the 17th centuries, that the daily visits to the homes of these old treasures for studying, memorizing and copying many of them ran into time covering months in each country, and time elapsed without leaving opportunity to study under an instructor. Therefore, in combining the illuminating course with the bookbinding, the instructor frankly admits her lack of technique and foundation for illuminating, but in endeavoring to teach illuminating as a companion course the aim is as follows: To grasp the understanding of the work of the Monks of the 12th and 13th centuries; that the book is the outgrowth of the scroll and how this originated for use in medieval church. We start the study of forming a book as the early scribes formed and bound their own illuminated work. Then working down to the Medieval periods on to the finished hand tooled bindings of the present time, we cover the work of the finished art of the modern printers.

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PASADENA PRODUCTS

By H. H. PECK

THE greatest impetus to the patronage of Home Industries was given to the people of this community during the third week of January, when our "Home Products" were on display at the Chamber of Commerce. It was the first opportunity that the manufacturers of Pasadena had ever had to bring before the people in a united exhibit their various commodities.

From the morning of the first day through the evening of the last, the rooms were crowded with interested spectators, who evidenced surprise and delight at the beauty and variety of display.

Among the exhibits which attracted most attention was Beaudry's. One case filled with delicious cakes in every variety, most wonderfully frosted and decorated; another with the celebrated Beaudry candies, including those wonderful chocolates—that just melt in one's mouth—

Turning to the right, one next comes upon an unusually fine display of concrete garden furniture—benches, vases, tables, sun dials, rubbish incinerators—many reproductions of Roman and Grecian pieces, combining the beautiful proportions of ancient art with features appropriate to our California gardens, all of which are created in the studios of the Art Concrete Works on South Fair Oaks Avenue.

An artistic and goodly display of our Braden's preserves bring to mind their spiced grapefruit—an original creation—simply delicious—one who has once tasted it would never be without it.

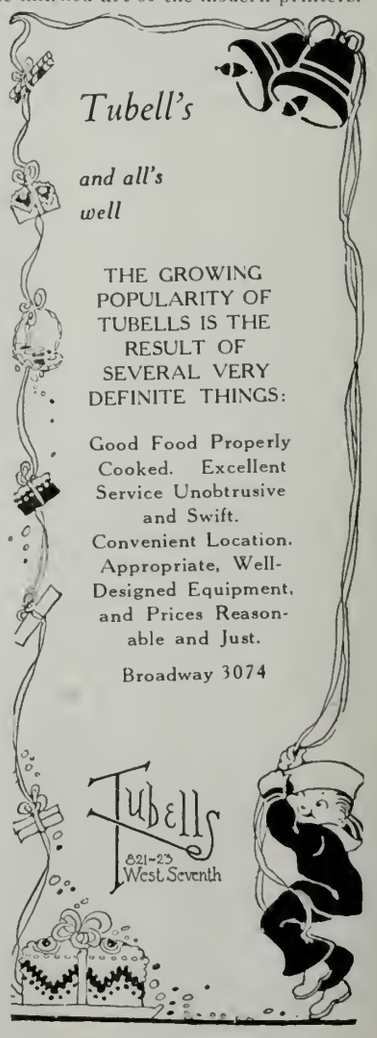
From food to garden and from food to dress—we come upon the charming little Amy Hughes frocks for children—dainty, exquisite in design and construction, created by Amy Hughes in her studio in the Casa Grande Building, Colorado St. and Euclid Avenue. One wonders at the talent that conceives of such varied and artistic creations.

And now from the artistic to the practical and absolute necessity for every home from the spacious mansion to the smallest bungalow. Our Pasadena Gas Appliance Company, 722 East Colorado St., has a perfect system of heating—electrically controlled—in their "Unit System of Heating," which is ideal for furnishing heat to more than one room.

Many lingered long at the Louise A. Muller display of crystalized fruit, luscious and irresistibly tempting. It was hard to leave without some. And, of course, there were many other exhibits too numerous to describe.

A vote of thanks is certainly due Mr. Dunckerly, primarily for his persistance in securing these commodious quarters for the Chamber of Commerce, thus making it possible to have this exhibit, and his untiring efforts to make the event the success it was, which he carried through without expense to the chamber.

This event will undoubtedly stimulate a desire for the establishment of added industries.



PASADENA MUSIC AND ART ASSOCIATION

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Prices: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00

PERCY GRAINGER, Pianist.....April 29
Prices: $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c

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"THE TRIO INTIME," Flute, 'Cello, Harp.....January 13
CECIL FANNING, Baritone.....February 24
SYLVAIN NOACK, Violinist.....April 3
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Write to Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association for specific information.



Santa Monica

Noted for its schools and handsome homes on highland palisades, Santa Monica, the seaside hill town of Southern California promises many pleasures to prospective residents.

The Chamber of Commerce will answer all questions.

VENICE
of America

Proclaimed abroad as the most popular of the Southland watering places, Venice has also its quiet homes strung along the shore, and its substantial schools. Apply to the Chamber of Commerce of Venice for information on these points.



The City of Los Angeles

In Los Angeles, the City of Homes, there's a home waiting for You. Infinite variety of setting and beauty of architecture have lured thousands to the Land of Summer. Why not You?

There are landed estates with rose gardens and eucalyptus groves, if such be your desire. And then there's the tiny lot for the "simple bungalow without any upper story," and its garden plot —the most characteristic homelette found nestling in the shadow of the Sierras. Now the size of your purse matters but little. In the City of the Angels there's a home whose key-hole fits Your key.

And there's everything to make living worth while; great churches, whose ministers and choirs have a national reputation; theatres in which are put on the best plays. Local stock companies, symphonies and operas give performances throughout the year.

But in the end it is the friends and family that make your city delightful to You. What person in this country hasn't friends and relatives in Los Angeles? Old friends welcome you on your arrival, and new friends are waiting for you. The art of Europe, music and dancing of the Orient, all arts flourish and thrive in this land of their adoption, so you will find all those things—for which others seek in wide travel—at your very door in Los Angeles.

For information regarding living quarters in Los Angeles, address the Chamber of Commerce, 130 South Broadway.

Pomona

All that its name implies in fruit and flowers, Pomona takes its place as a conservative city, the garden and orchard center of the San Gabriel Valley.

Schools and churches, colleges and crafts make this an ideal home city.

An independent living, delightful from every point of view, may be made in the country orchard districts near this city. Arrangements are made to take children to the Union district schools which are of high character.

Apply to the Pomona Chamber of Commerce for information on orchard lands —and city lots, housing and business opportunities.

LONG BEACH

Situated at the harbor front of a whole county, Long Beach has room for shipping yards, factories, and many industries at one side, and a great bathing beach in the center. Above are hoarding houses, tiers of tiny apartments, and comfortable hotels. Along the shore still farther east are parks and residences galore; and circling round the well-built and prosperous business center are the many homes and schools



A Residential City

of the citizens. Populous and popular is Long Beach. Its situation, added to its enterprise, have made it noted as the most substantial city on the actual shore line of the Southland Coast.

Apply to the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce for information as to rents and reasonable homesites, for weather statistics, industrial opportunities and business developments. Harbor Bonds will make land prices soar. Be quick.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND



Sketch for Interior of a Theatre — *From a Crayon Drawing by William Lee Woollett, Architect*

No. 27 **MARCH, 1922** **20 Cents**

CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Clubs

THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB announcements for February were:

Sunday, the fifth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Miss Marjorie Sinclair, the guest of honor. Subject of talk, "The Islands of the South Seas."

Monday, the eighth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins at two-thirty.

Tuesday, the seventh:
Auction bridge tournament. Play begins at eight o'clock.

Sunday, tweifth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Nelson, guests of honor. Mrs. Nelson will sing and Mr. Nelson, of the Southwest Museum, will speak on "What the Southwest Museum Means to This Community."

Monday, the thirteenth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes.
Valentine dinner dance.

Tuesday, the fourteenth:
Auction bridge tournament.

Sunday, the nineteenth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Mr. Frederick Scares, the guest of honor. Subject of talk, "Something About the Stars."

Monday, the twentieth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes.

Tuesday, the twenty-first:
Auction bridge tournament.

Sunday, the twenty-sixth:
Supper served at seven o'clock. Mr. Harvey Hewitt and Mr. W. B. Tourtellotte, guests of honor. Mrs. Hewitt, assisted by Mr. Tourtellotte, will give a short piano recital.

Monday, the twenty-seventh:
Bridge luncheon at one o'clock. Auction bridge for club prizes.

Tuesday, the twenty-eighth:
Auction bridge tournament.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties, with prizes for the winners, have been arranged for every Wednesday afternoon during the season.
A dinner dance is announced for Friday, March 17th, St. Patrick's Day.
A concert has been arranged for Thursday evening, March 23.
A stag dinner is announced for Saturday, March 25.
Officers for the year, elected at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, are: Robert M. Modisette, president; R. H. Finkbine, first vice-president, and C. G. Lathrop, second vice-president; Lloyd W. Brooke, secretary, and H. P. Thayer, treasurer.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, first Monday in each month. Open to the ladies of the Los Angeles Country Club, Wilshire Country Club, Midwick Country Club, and Annandale Country Club.
The Annual Horse Show is announced for April 7-8-9.
Tea and informal bridge as desired.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during dinner twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.



Spring Suits

EVERYTHING has its day. Suits are having theirs this Spring. Bloused jackets, one button jackets with side flare, and boxed jackets; mandarin sleeves faced in high shades, up-outstanding collars, swagger waistcoats, hand embroidery, are little indicators showing that smart Suits know how to make the best of their opportunity.

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BID for fashion's favor and with bright blue, orchid and rose grounds overplaided in colors that contrast boldly, are daring enough to make their way in any company, especially that of smartly-dressed women. Their crisp tailored silhouette, dashing shoulder capes, and rugged fabrics make them gadabout costumes de luxe.

Suits *Frocks* *Wraps*

Boadway's

PASADENA

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Plunge open to the ladies on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
Announces a series of dinner dances throughout the winter season, to be held in the club house twice a month on Saturday evenings.
In the government of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club six appointed committees function for the general welfare of the club. Of these, the most important, from the yachting point of view, is the Regatta Committee, composed of the following members: George E. Vibert, Pasadena, chairman; W. Starbuck Fenton, Ontario, Earle Jardine, Pasadena; Dr. Gordon, East Newport; J. M. Robinson, Los Angeles.
All yachtsmen visiting Southern California are invited to visit the club, which is open throughout the year.

Art

ELMER WACHTEL and Marion Kavanagh Wachtel announce the opening of their new studio, at 1155 Lida Street, one block east of Linda Vista Avenue, Pasadena. Open to visitors Sunday afternoons.

GUY ROSE has built a new studio at 664 La Loma Road, Pasadena, where his canvasses are shown to the best advantage.

ORRIN WHITE will hold an exhibition of landscapes in the Battey gallery, 294 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, throughout the month of March.

DURING the 107th Annual Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Maud Daggett's "Merbaby" was shown, as well as the work of F. Tolles Chamberlain, a reproduction in bronze of the "Child with the Shell."

DANA BARTLETT is showing a number of oils and water colors in one of the galleries of Cannell and Chaffin, Los Angeles.

JOHN W. COTTON is exhibiting a small collection of water colors at the Mac Dowell Club, Tajo Bldg., Los Angeles, through the month of March.

PAUL LAURITZ is holding a one-man show at the Kanst galleries, Los Angeles.

THE Stendahl galleries announce the first exhibition in America of paintings of the Orient by Miss Helena Dunlap. Painting exhibited in the Paris Salon will be shown.

THE California Society of Miniature Painters will hold its Fifth Annual Exhibition in the galleries of Cannell and Chaffin, Los Angeles.

BENJAMIN C. BROWN announces the twenty-fifth exhibit of his paintings of California, Wednesday, March 1st, to Friday, March 31st, at Leroy D. Ely's Art Shop, Pasadena.

MRS. HERMAN J. HALL, head of the department of instruction at the Art Institute, Chicago, is giving a series of lectures in the Kanst galleries, Los Angeles. Mrs. Hall's subject is the appreciation of sculpture and painting.

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art announces an exhibition of the selected work of Western painters, February 22 to March 19, inclusive. The exhibition comprises 78 paintings by artists from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, San Diego, Portland, Seattle and Kansas City.
This exhibition was formed and is to be circulated under the auspices of the Western Association of Art Museum Directors. The initial exhibition opens in Los Angeles. From here the exhibition will go to all of the centers named above and will be on circuit for approximately one year. An opportunity is given the public to study the best work being produced by artists of the Pacific Coast and the Middle West.

JACK WILKINSON SMITH will exhibit at the Ambassador Hotel, March 12th to March 30th.

DANA BARTLETT is exhibiting at the Woman's Club, Pomona.

ARTHUR D. ROZAIRE, one of the best known painters of the California Art Club, died at his home in Los Angeles, Sunday, February 26th. Mr. Rozaire was a member of the Canadian Academy. His work was very poetic and his style very individual.

JOHN COLTON and Helne De Kruif are painting at Palm Springs.

THE Commercial Artists Association of California announce the Fourth Annual Artists' Ball, at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Friday, March 24.

Music

THE concerts scheduled for the month of March in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, are as follows:

March 4, Cecil Fanning, baritone, in a matinee concert.

March 4, Philharmonic Orchestra, evening concert.

March 10, Richard Buhlig, Beethoven program, Gamut Club, Los Angeles.

March 12, Philharmonic Orchestra, popular concert.

March 14, Amelita Galli-Curci.

March 16, Amelita Galli-Curci.

March 17—Philharmonic Orchestra, matinee, Yolanda Mero, soloist.

March 18, Philharmonic Orchestra, evening.

Mrach 26, Philharmonic Orchestra, popular concert.

March 31, Philharmonic Orchestra, matinee, Florence Macheth, soloist.

March 31, Lyric Club, evening concert.

THE Woman's Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles, Henry Schoenefeld, conductor, announces the second of two evening concerts at the Philharmonic Auditorium for Thursday evening, March 30.

THE Pasadena Community Orchestra will present an unusual program, March 3, in the Auditorium of the High School. Violet Romer, dance creator, will be the assisting artist, presenting pantomimic picturization of various compositions which the orchestra will play.

CHARLES WAKEFIELD CADMAN, who is giving a series of concerts throughout the East, will return to California to fulfill his concert engagements on this Coast, beginning April 1st.

THE Pasadena Music and Art Association will present the fourth of a series of concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles on Monday evening, April 3. Sylvain Noack, violinist, will be the soloist.

ESTELLE HEARTT DREYFUS will give her annual concert in the Gamut Club theatre, Los Angeles, Thursday evening, March 9.

THE program of the Wednesday-noon or lunch hour recitals at the Y. W. C. A. are to be especially interesting for March. Mrs. Whidden, who is in charge of the programs, has been able to secure a large part of the Pasadena Woman's Choral Club for March first; later in the month, Mr. Robert Clark, baritone soloist and choir director of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Frank Moore, tenor soloist of St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles. As there is considerable talent among the girls of the Y. W. C. A., one program is to be given by the girls themselves. Mrs. Whidden and the girls feel particularly grateful to the Methodist Orchestra, which is considered the best church orchestra on the Coast, for the programs which they have been kind enough to give during the winter at the Y. W. C. A. noon recitals.

Entertainments

ON March 18th, Saturday, at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, there will be a benefit performance for children—morning matinee at 10:30, afternoon matinee at 2:30—of "The Wizard of Oz" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Marguerite Clark, by the Smith College Endowment Fund. New buildings are already being built on the Smith College campus with some of the money from their famous Million Dollar Fund.

CHILDREN'S Exposition, under the auspices of the Los Angeles Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and the Assistance League of Southern California, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California, April 8-16, 1922.

University and College

UNIVERSITY of California Extension Division announces an Art in America Educational Tour, May 15 to July 15. It is planned to include within the scope of this educational tour the great masterpieces of painting, sculpture and other fine and applied arts found in the museums and galleries of the United States. For general information and for membership apply to Extension Division, 628 Metropolitan Building, Los Angeles.

THE Royal University of Florence, Italy, announces Summer Holiday Conrses for Students, August 16 to September 30, 1922.

First section—Theoretical and practical courses of Italian language.

Second section—Lectures on Modern Italian Literatnre, the Works of Dante, History of Italian Art, History of Italy, especially of Florence.

Visits to museums and galleries in Florence, and to the principal towns of Tuscany and Umbria.

For enrollment and information apply to Segretario Corsi Estivi, R. Instituto Stndi Superiori, 2, Piazza S. Marco, Florence, Italy.

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Churches

ONE of the new enterprises of the Episcopal Church is the "Home for the Aged" to be built on the Valley Boulevard, near the Ramona Convent. Money is at hand for the first unit, on which work will soon begin. Reginald Johnson is the architect.

THE sale of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Los Angeles, means the disappearance of one of the older landmarks of the business district. When erected it was a creditable example of the frame construction of the period, but of late years its inadequacy has been apparent. The new buildings on Figueroa Street will be of great beauty and dignity. The recent diocesan convention was the last great gathering to be held in the old buildings. It was a notable meeting, perhaps the largest ever held in the old Pro-Cathedral. One of the noteworthy features was a special meeting of young people's organizations with representatives from all Southern California.

Leagues

THE Woman's Civic League of Pasadena will hold the next regular meeting and luncheon Monday, March 6, twelve o'clock, Hotel Maryland Palm Room. Speaker, Dr. Horace Porter, ex-Mayor of Riverside. Subject, "A New Day for California."

RECENTLY the scientific, artistic and academic organizations that have struggled valiantly for many years to investigate the Indian's relation to the United States Government have found fruition in a distinctive movement which the current year should note as a definite progress towards retribution for the Indian.

Chief among these aids is the "Indian Welfare League," which is made up of earnest, notable people for the express purpose of putting into motion every possible means of fostering and encouraging the welfare of the American Indian. The headquarters are located at the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, and the membership is open to any individual showing earnest interest in the purposes of the organization.

Sunday afternoon addresses, Southwest Museum:

Dr. Dain L. Tasker, March 5th. Subject, "California Missions." (Lecture illustrated.)

Dr. Hervey L. Hadlock, March 12th. Subject, "Oberammergau Passion Play." (Lecture illustrated.)

Miss Gertrude E. Darlow, March 19th. Subject, "A Discussion of the Drama." (Lecture illustrated.)

Dr. Mars Baumgardt, March 26th. Subject, "Mount Wilson Observatory." (Lecture illustrated.)

Architects

REGINALD D. JOHNSON announces that Gordon B. Kauffmann and Roland E. Coate have joined him in a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Johnson, Kaufmann & Coate, with offices at 100 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, and 607 Union Bank Building, Eighth and Hill, Los Angeles.

Authors' Gossip

JOSEPH CONRAD'S youngster once made the remark, in the days when Mr. Conrad had not as yet achieved renown: "Why doesn't Father write a popular book, one that sells? Why doesn't he write another Bible?"

SIR GILBERT PARKER has returned to England after his stay in Hollywood. It is said that his new novel is to appear serially in "Heart's."

RUPERT HUGHES is still enjoying the Coast and the "movies." He is setting to music poems of Sandburg, Braley and Whittier.

FRANK SWINNERTON has had a very pleasant vacation on Arnold Bennett's yacht.

OWEN JOHNSON is writing a sequel to "The Wasted Generation" in Bermuda, where he has a house next door to Frances Hodgeson Burnett.

THE Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has secured the motion picture rights of A. S. M. Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes." The picture will be made in England, in the actual locale used by Hutchinson.

PALMER COX, the creator of the famous Brownies, whom all children adore, is living now at East Quogue, Long Island. This "kindly, delightful, stalwart old gentleman" writes verse and makes Brownie cards for his friends.

RAFAEL SABATINI, author of "Scaramouche," has had a success in America. He is an Italian by birth, but has an unusual knowledge of English as well as other languages.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM visited New York in February, his first visit there in ten years.

THE Poetry Society of America announces that the prize of $500 offered in the William Lindsey contest for poetic drama has been awarded to Harry Lee for his four-act play, "Il Poverello." One hundred and forty-five plays were submitted in the contest. The judges were George P. Baker, George Arliss, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Jane Dransfield and Stuart Walker. Mr. Lee is known as the author of "High Company, a book of soldier sketches in verse.

The Valley Hunt Club announcements for March are:

Sunday, the fifth:
Supper served at 7 o'clock. $1.00 per person. Mrs. Daniel M. Clemson, formerly Christine Miller, well-known mezzo-contralto, will be the guest of honor. After supper Mrs. Clemson will give a number of songs.

Monday, the sixth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for Club prizes. Play begins promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday, the seventh:
Last evening of the Auction Bridge Tournament.

Sunday, the twelfth:
Supper served at 7 o'clock. Miss Ruby Edgecomb, pianist and composer, and Miss Gretchen Altpeter, soprano, will be the guests of honor. The program for the evening will be given by Miss Edgecomb and Miss Altpeter, who will sing Miss Edgecomb's songs.

Monday, the thirteenth:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for Club prizes. Play begins promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday, the fourteenth:
Evening bridge party. Auction bridge for Club prizes. Members may bring guests and will arrange their own tables. Prizes for the Auction Bridge Tournament will be awarded. Play begins promptly at 8:15 p. m.

Thursday, the sixteenth:
Dinner dance. Special announcement will be sent out later.

Sunday, the nineteenth:
Supper served at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Arthur Farwell and Mrs. Henry Cornwallis Wood, soprano, will be the guests of honor. After supper Mrs. Farwell will give readings, assisted by Mrs. Wood.

Monday, the Twentieth:
Bridge luncheon at 1 o'clock. Auction bridge for Club prizes. Play begins promptly at 2:30.

Sunday, the twenty-sixth:
Supper served at 7 o'clock. Mr. George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, will be the guest of honor. After supper Mr. Reynolds will talk on "Current Topics."

Monday, the twenty-seventh:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for Club prizes. Play begins promptly at 2:30.

California Southland

M. URMY SEARES - - - - - *Editor and Publisher*
ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 27 MARCH, 1922

CONTENTS

PAGE

PRELIMINARY SKETCH FOR A THEATER ..... *Cover Design*
William Lee Woollett, Architect.
A SANCTUARY FOR DESERT FLORA ..... *Ralph D. Cornell* 5
THE HIGH TENSION LABORATORY ..... *Robert A. Millikan* 7
THE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY ..... *John B. Miller* 7
THE SAN DIEGO EXHIBITION ..... *Cuthbert Homan* 8
THE WORK OF WM. LEE WOOLLETT ..... *M. Urmy Seares* 9
GARDENS OF THE RIVIERA ..... *The Garden Club* 11
THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC ..... *Ellen Leech* 12
THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ..... *Capt. Paul Perigord* 14
AMERICAN RELIGION ..... *Dean Rousmaniere* 15
TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS 16-17
BRIDGE WHIST NOTES ..... *Mrs. James Burton* 18
MATERIALS FOR SPRING ..... *Sarah Barrick* 18
BOOK REVIEWS ..... *E. Taylor Houghton* 19
A HOUSE BY FREDERICK KENNEDY ..... *Rose Connor* 21
THE GUEST ROOM ..... *Kathrine Van Dyke* 22
BIRDS ..... *Theresa Homet Patterson* 21
PROMENADE TILE ..... *Eugene Parker* 22

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

OUR NATIVE PARKS AS A SANCTUARY FOR NATIVE FLORA AND FOR POSTERITY

By RALPH D. CORNELL, *Landscape Architect*

THE city park has long been recognized and accepted as a necessary adjunct to healthful and sane community existence. The greater the city congestion the greater is the need for such breathing spaces of outdoor greenery. Their place in every city plan is understood and highly valued alike, by the business man, the specialized economist and the social worker. In the more congested districts of a city such public lands, held for park purposes, assume the functions of a public utility in that they perform a very actual and recognized public service in the furnishing of civic beautification, breathing space, area for play, relaxation, outdoor concerts and public gatherings. The small city park may run the gamut from the highly used and purely utilitarian area to that which is frankly but a decorative spot of beauty in the city plan. In Los Angeles the Plaza and many small, playground areas illustrate small, city parks devoted to intense, utilitarian purposes; while St. James Park, a small spot of greenery in the heart of a residential district, illustrates the more purely decorative treatment of similar space.



J. M. Garrison
IS THIS NOT WORTHY TO BE A SANCTUARY IN NATURE'S GARDEN WHERE WILD FLOWERS MAY GROW UNMOLESTED? (THE FLOWER: SPANISH BAYONET, "HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI")

Regardless of the specific use to which such parks are put they are always of artificial construction and rarely represent any attempt to resemble the natural scenery which they have replaced. One writer has aptly likened the city park to a stage, with artificial scenery which has taken the place of the natural settings. To carry this similitude still farther the small park, like the theatre, supplies a community need in affording relief from the relentless turmoil of downtown traffic, from the monotonous rigidity of street lines, and serves as an inspiration to those who seek temporary pause from the everyday rush of city life.

In sharp contrast to this type of park is that type which encompasses vast acres of undefiled, natural country, of which our national parks reach the climax in scope and grandeur. In all cases these natural parks have been set aside because of their unusual and striking qualities of scenery, having been made into preserves of this scenery and of the wild, animal life of the district. Utilitarian motives have been given no consideration, commercial exploitation has been discouraged and the parks have been held solely for the sight-seeing pleasure of our travelling public. Such exploitations for gain as has been made of these preserves was not within the original intent and is lamentable in so far as it in any way curtails the pleasures and conveniences of the travelers to whom these areas were dedicated.

Still another type of pubic preserve, which should in no way be confused with our national parks, is the national forest, or forest reserve, of which our own Angeles National Forest is a close-by example. These reserves are primarily made for economic reasons of protection to water-shed and conservation of timber. Incidentally they serve the public well in scenic beauty and in the recreative pleasures of mountain "hiking" and camping. The public appreciation and use of our national forests is well exemplified by the statement that "in 1919 more than one million visitors came to the Forests of the single state of Colorado."* There being one hundred and fifty-two national forests in twenty-four of our states, it is conceivable that their annual attendance and public value is enormous, while the relaxation which they give is a real asset.

In addition to the park types already enumerated, most districts have more or less extensive public holdings in the nature of state and county parks, a fact which might cause some enemies of public ownership and community betterment to feel that this good work is already over-emphasized; but there is need for even greater preservation of natural scenery. Often these lesser state and county parks comprise waste lands which are not typical of the local scenery and which are, in themselves, much neglected and abused. Like our wild animal

* *Landscape Architecture and the 152 National Forests, by Arthur H. Carhart, published in "Landscape Architecture," January, 1921.*

life, representative scenery of pioneer America must be preserved, else it is doomed to extinction.

In the majority of cases private ownership of scenic property spells its economic exploitation and the complete loss of the natural landscape which has varied so little for centuries past. An open forest of live oaks can never recall the unmarred beauty of its primitive state after it has been subdivided into residential blocks, regardless of its adaptability to such use and the artistry with which the subdividing may be done. The naturalness disappears with the advent of streets and curbs and homes, and the landscape becomes at once artificial. Anyone familiar with our mountain trails and the views therefrom feels the difference between a panorama of untouched hills or open desert and that of a settled community of homes or farm lands. There is always a change and generally a loss in beauty when economic reasons cause the "development" of property endowed with special or representative scenic beauty. The limited capital generally suggested by private ownership is usually reason sufficient why available lands cannot be held for their beauty alone, when under individual control. The only way in which guarantee of such preservation can be approximated is through public ownership, such as is now proposed in Monterey County, along the beautiful shoreline of the seventeen mile drive from Del Monte to Carmel through the Presidio of Monterey.

No brief should be necessary in support of the idea that every community should have its public lands, held in trust to posterity as a preservation of scenery that is typical of the entire locality in its original, primitive state. Without such preservation our natural, primitive landscape will cease to exist and will soon become the



THE WHITE SAND DUNES OF MONTEREY ALONG THE DRIVE. FROM A PAINTING BY BREUER IN THE POSSESSION OF OSCAR MAURER, LOS ANGELES.

highly modified, man-made landscape that follows all processes of "subduing" nature. It has been generations since the now rural, farming districts of Europe have known purely natural environment. Truly, such man-influenced areas may be beautiful and fascinating in themselves, may even surpass in beauty that which they have replaced, but has not posterity its right to demand that at least samples be preserved to illustrate to, and educate the coming generations in the primeval appearance of their native land?

Museums are benevolently bestowed, zealously fostered and eagerly visited as places where the arts and industries of antiquity are preserved. It is equally fitting that museums of the great outdoors be established and maintained that the arts and beauties of nature may also be held in sacred trust. Modern transportation methods, chiefly the automobile, make such natural parks quickly and easily accessible to hordes of people, and in so doing threaten the very existence of the beauties which make them attractive. In the first place easy access gives these lands value as resources to be exploited for individual gain, which is often short-sighted in its management; in the second place intensive and unrestricted use of such lands tends to mar and destroy much of that which gives them scenic interest and value, unless such use is wisely controlled. With accessibility the need for preservation is multiplied many fold. The outdoor museum should be a place where all things extraneous to the natural and representative type of landscape are subdued as much as possible; where wild flowers may grow unmolested; where native trees and shrubs are not torn and mutilated by vandals. Los Angeles has a Southwest Museum. An outdoor museum of the southwest landscape and flora would be equally fitting, of no less value and of consuming interest.

To be specific in suggestion of local land which is representative



SYCAMORES GAUNT AND GHOSTLY, BUT EVER PICTURESQUE, WHETHER IN FULL FOLIAGE OR WIERD BARENESS. *Photograph by the Author*

of a highly beautiful type of California landscape and which is fast being encroached upon and altered by the advancing progress of residential building, there is one spot which now gives joy to hundreds of enthusiastic motorists. Along the boulevard known as Altadena Drive, which passes the Mount Wilson toll gate and runs into Lamanda Park by way of Santa Anita Road, still remains a delightful stretch of native, open live oak and sycamore groves, backed by wondrous foothills, studded with chaparral, carpeted with wildflowers and seamed by ravines and sandy washes that extend down from the mountains. During the winter seasons a clear, mountain stream tumbles down one deep arroyo which time has cut into the sandy soil. It is a revelation of beauty and a source of ecstatic pleasure to drop down from the high elevations of Altadena through this wonder spot of untarnished, California landscape. Many, many people will testify to this fact. But the boundaries of this natural garden are gradually closing in, its area diminishing. Private ownership does not permit valuable land to lie idle, even though that which largely creates its value be marred by its use. Remember the proposed exploitation of the Redwood Forests of California, now preserved in a strip along the northern highways by the efforts of the lovers of California?

Were a nearby city, or the county, to obtain this property, withdraw it from exploitation and declare it a public preserve of natural landscape to be held inviolate for all time to come, the community value of such an act could not be measured in monetary terms. Because of its easy accessibility and its unusually picturesque and



A WINDING ROAD THROUGH NATURE'S PARADISE, WORTHY OF A RECORDED PLACE IN OUR PRESERVATION OF TYPES OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST LANDSCAPE *Photograph by the Author*

beautiful charm, the present generations would profit much by its use and enjoyment, while posterity would appreciatively praise the far-sightedness of the community government which had immortalized itself by the preservation of such locally representative landscape.



J. M. Garrison

OPEN LIVE OAK GROVES, STUDDED WITH CHAPARRAL, CARPETED WITH WILD FLOWERS IN THE SPRINGTIME, AND BEHIND THEM THE SNOWS.

AS California Southland goes to press, word comes that the site of the Stadium to be built at the University at Berkeley has been changed from the position for which money has been given, to Strawberry Canyon! This beautiful, wooded background for the fine University group of buildings lives in the heart of every graduate or special student as the most delightful memory of college days. Protests come from those who care, and are accompanied by authorized statements from engineers, architects, and other experts, showing the folly of destroying a canyon so necessary for the natural sciences—and so inaccessible from a standpoint of transportation of large crowds by trolley or the parking of many automobiles.

Write your friends in Berkeley for information as to how much time we have to prevent this—or to The Campus Protective Association, 519 California St., San Francisco (Room 617). *M. U. S.*

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE POWER COMPANY

LORENTZ, SCIENTIST AND INTERPRETER

ELECTRICITY, Positive and Negative, was the subject of Professor Lorentz's lecture before the Current Events Club of Pasadena at the close of his technical course at The Institute last month. That the scientific man, after adding largely to present-day knowledge on the subject, can turn from his laboratory for the moment to an audience of laymen and with charm and distinction tell them what science has accomplished is in itself a modern miracle, promising much for the co-operation of science and industry.

For the audience must be well enough informed to be interested or the speaker cannot continue. Was it not that he might see his audience following him that Professor Lorentz shook his head when the lights were lowered at the beginning of his lecture? And that audience did follow him. For, although most of those present had studied no more than "Fourteen Weeks in Physics," every one had at least a neighbor's son with a wireless antennae draped on a tree or a housetop nearby, and had perforce an electrical vocabulary.

Beginning with a few simple statements which covered what his audience already knew, the lecturer took us into the inner sanctuary of the laboratory, and in his clear, carefully-chosen words told us simply, and without any kindergarten accompaniment, just what scientific study has unearthed, and, best of all, how it has worked out its investigations.

We saw, through his scientific imagination, the atom of common salt divide under the influence of the electric current. We learned with him in the laboratory that atoms are made up of positive and negative electrons, free to move as are the planets, and copies of planetary systems in miniature. And we followed him through a series of experiments, simply indicated there on the stage, to the conclusion that it is the negative electricity which makes the current to carry our messages and bring us power.

Very vivid and vital was the description of Dr. Millikan's epoch-making experiment with a tiny globule of oil. Suspended in the electric field, floating on air and subject still to the law of gravitation, this subtle bit of matter was commanded by the physicist to collect the free electrons and to show by its motion up to the one plate or down to the other, what kind of electron it had picked up and how much electrons weigh.

With what patience, with what incredible accuracy must men work when they wrest from nature her secrets; and yet, what satisfaction rests in accomplishment!

Life was once more than merely witty, when, voicing some years ago its appreciation of what Simon Newcomb had done for Science, it summed up this great astronomer's life in the words "He had a good time." Glimpses like those which Professor Lorentz gave us when he opened the doors of his laboratory to the public for an hour show us trained men and women working hard at something they want to do. Few lives are more worth while.

THE HIGH TENSION LABORATORY

By R. A. MILLIKAN *California Institute of Technology*

BOTH from the standpoint of science and from the standpoint of industry high-potential problems are just now of commanding importance.

The extraordinary development in physics during the past decade has given us glimpses of the structure of matter which suggest alluring possibilities as to its artificial transformation which the physicist is now eager to push further. The only very hopeful means of attacking these problems is through high-potential electrical discharges. On the other hand, one of the biggest and most immediate industrial problems which confronts the world today is the problem of the economical transmission of power from waterfalls and coal fields to the great centers of population and of industry. Enormous strides have been made during the past ten years in the field of high tension transmission, and yet it is exceedingly probable that the art is still in its infancy. There is a large liklihood that essentially new methods of transmission may be devised through the application of results now being worked out by physicists in their laboratories. Even if expectations of this kind be not realized, it is certain that the development and perfection of existing methods of transmission present both engineering and scientific problems calling for a vast amount of insulator testing and the like, which can only be attacked in a high-potential testing laboratory.

It is in California that the focus for this type of development is practically certain to be found during the decade or two which lie ahead, and that for two reasons. The first is that the lead is already here — the only 220,000-volt line now operating anywhere in the world being the property of the Southern California Edison Company. The second is that the availability of water and the absence of coal in California create an exceptionally acute demand for such

development in this region. "Necessity is the mother of invention."

Now, the most economical and effective way of meeting all of these pressing demands, scientific and industrial, is clearly through the co-operation of the scientists of the California Institute and the engineers, both of the Institute and of the Edison Company; and the directors of the company have had the vision and the wisdom to see and to grasp this opportunity. Their million-volt laboratory, erected on the grounds of the Institute and under the general charge of the staff of the Institute, can now be kept running at an overhead expense to the company, very small in comparison with that which would be required if they were obliged to man it wholly with their own experts. On the other hand, though the scientific problems alone would perhaps justify the large expenditures needed to build such a testing laboratory, it is doubtful whether such an undertaking could have been financed by any educational institution alone.

It is expected that the joint enterprise will work to the great advantage of both the scientific and the industrial groups which are thus testing out in a new and a most interesting way the possibilities of co-operation in research between the devotees of pure and applied science. The new laboratory is to be the companion building to the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, being of like dimensions with it and constructed in the same general style, according to plans which the architect, Mr. Bertram Goodhue, has just completed. It is to stand a hundred feet to the east of the Bridge laboratory. The high-tension transformer, which is to have a capacity of a thousand kilowatts and to be capable of creating a potential difference between line and ground of a million volts, is being built by the Westinghouse Company according to a design for which Professor R. W. Sorenson is largely responsible.

THE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY

By John B. Miller, President Southern California Edison Co.

THE Southern California Edison Company has appropriated something over $100,000 toward the cost of a laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, especially for research in connection with the transmission of power at high voltage and other kindred subjects.

The modern practice of high voltage transmission has made it possible to develop water power in far places and bring it over long distances to places where it can be put to beneficial use. The limit of transmission is controlled by the investment in the transmission lines. The higher the voltage the cheaper the transmission, and, consequently, the greater the distance that can be obtained. The longest commercial transmission lines at present are 250 to 350 miles. It is with the expectation that in the laboratory at the California Institute of Technology will be discovered not only ways and means of employing higher voltages, of increasing efficiencies, and of lowering costs, that the Edison Company was induced to make this appropriation, but also with the deep conviction that the research work of such a laboratory would bring many other discoveries calculated to increase the efficiency in electrical apparatus and as a consequence improve the service and lower the cost to the consumers.

The company was also influenced in its decision by its desire to see the Institute established on such a broad basis as would attract to its staff the leading investigators in the different rounds of research, thereby affording a staff and plant unexcelled by any other for the training and development of engineers.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS AT SAN DIEGO

By CUTHBERT HOMAN

THE Exhibition of Old Masters and Modern Paintings shown by Cannell and Chaffin, Inc., in the San Diego Museum, San Diego, during the month of January, was an unprecedented success in the art world. Comprising as it did, one hundred and forty paintings, six of which were old masters, it goes into history as a mile-stone of what is being done in southern California.

As surely as this far-west group of communities is settling down to permanency, just so surely is a vital interest in art making itself manifest. In fact, we may expect a more universal appreciation of art here than elsewhere.

When one takes into consideration that in one room alone, twenty-six National Academicians and ten associates were exhibited, it gives some idea of the magnitude of this collection. Side by side our own California painters, with their play of color in glorious sunshine and shadow of the Southland—proved that art is art the world over, making this verily a salon of the East and West which is the dream of the conscientious collector and dealer. Down upon it all smiled the inscrutable Lady Hamilton of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Young Child by Cuyp of the 17th century Dutch School, and just beyond the dignified portraits by Van Veen of the 16th century. The meeting of the ages, as it were, and all happily ensconced in the refrectory room of the museum, with its Spanish tiled floor, its vaulted ceiling and general air of old world



PORTRAIT OF MILDRED STUART BY ROMNEY

stateliness which had been enhanced by wonderful old brocades and furniture brought from Spain and Italy.

Being shown under the auspices of the San Diego Friends of Art, the exhibition opened with a private view for members and their guests. The beautiful room, with its colorful walls, its rich hangings, palms and flowers banked, the brilliant gowns of the hostesses and the guests made a picture long to be remembered, while from the minstrel gallery floated the strains of violin and cello of the San Diego Chamber Music Trio. Certainly a showing of the best American art under happy and proper conditions.

The following day the galleries were opened to the public and, notwithstanding practically a fortnight of inclement weather, fully twelve thousand people eagerly came. This simply proves what art dealers and art lovers in general have predicted; that a greater love for art in all branches is being developed in the people, exhibitions are being more largely attended, and the layman is planning to own pictures, not simply to look at them in a public gallery. All this means an incentive for the artist to put forth his best efforts and none too strongly can the plea be made that the artist put before the public that which he feels is a real message. Very sad is that too often heard remark by way of excuse that a certain picture is an "early effort." Too often is it said to cover what the painter knows is bad work. Far better to destroy than to regret.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE WORK OF WM. LEE WOOLLETT

By M. URMY SEARES

THE ideals of American architects have essentially differed in regard to public buildings suitable in a republic. Heirs of all ages, they have been free to draw what they considered the best, from Europe or the Orient, from South America or Hindustan. Limited in practical matters by the restrictions placed before them in problems purely American, they have developed an entirely new phase of architecture in the reinforced concrete skyscraper and the great railroad stations given them to build. As a basis for all our large public and semi-public buildings this form of engineering construction bids fair to hold its own; but having mastered its necessary technical difficulties from an engineering standpoint our architects must still give us beauty if they would create an American architecture as notable as the French gave to the world in the Gothic, or the Greeks and Romans, in pillared temple or Parthenon.

Two ideas of what architecture is confront us. Ruskin taught the populace that it is something exterior to construction, little more than decoration on a large scale. More modern teachers insist that architecture is inherent in the construction and must be expressed as well in the proportions of the mass as in the detail and ornament. Verily, American architecture is democratic; for no one man or one branch of the work dominates its interesting and varied career. Out of the mass of trained men and women now working in America under European tutelage, we must select broad-minded leaders who, knowing architecture from the stone doorway to the Taj Mahal, historically, structurally and aesthetically, can so express America and its needs in our public buildings that their very efforts to do this will develop our own unique American architecture.



IN THE BEAUTIFUL SKYSCRAPER OF THE "BORAX KING" IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. WM. LEE WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT.

Signs that this development is now in progress are visible. No longer do we copy a Greek temple and call it a courthouse. Our city halls, good or bad, mixed as they may be, are essentially our own. Our great caravansaries, frankly tiers of rooms full of sunshine, are grown simple under master hands and shape themselves into dominant silhouettes against the sky.

Here is a notable contribution to California architecture in the field of the house of entertainment or theater. William Lee Woollett is fundamentally a Greek in training



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORATE IN THE FINANCE BUILDING, OAKLAND, BUILT BY THE ARCHITECT, WM. LEE WOOLLETT, FOR F. M. SMITH



Oscar Maurer

HAVING SEEN TO IT THAT THE MAIN PARTS OF A BUILDING REMAIN CLASSIC AND RESTRAINED, THE ARCHITECT IS FREE TO EXPRESS IN THE DETAILS THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME AND PLACE. FOLLY ON HORSE-BACK WILL BE A DETAIL IN THE NEW THEATER.

and tendency. Definitely does he insist on a grounding in Greek forms and elements for the young men working with him in draughting room and studio. That inheritance which the Greeks left to us is priceless and without it we should be upon a sea adrift.

Yet, having incorporated classical proportion and orders into ones mind and vocabularly so that one's speech is to the manor born, the architect may feel his way into new forms and combinations and eventually express himself or his client in terms appropriate as well as beautiful and individual.

To the layman the conception of a great audience room answering the demands of a theater acoustically, practically and safely, is in itself a colossal task; how to make that room a thing of beauty and a joy to successive nightly audiences is entirely outside his comprehension. Yet, if we begin as the architect himself began we may follow him through to the finished edifice.

Studying the colored reproduction of Mr. Woollett's preliminary sketch on our cover, we first get the scale by imagining ourselves seated among the audience, whose little faces are but light dots in the foreground. As the eye crosses the orchestra we pause a moment to examine the scene on the curtain and then glancing quickly to the ceiling and the great columns of the galleries, and down again slowly through proscenium arch and stately ornamnet, we gain a full realization of the immensity of the conception and the grandeur of the room as a whole.

Leaving the sketch hanging on the walls of the down-town office as inspiration for the draughting room, we motor out to Hollywood to find "the studio." At the corner of two streets to which we were directed are four private houses, no one announcing its vocation in front. But in the back yard of one we catch glimpses of brilliant color and follow as though led by a pillar of light. No words can describe the beauty and joy of these pure tones combined on softly shimmering fabric that falls in heavy folds, or airs itself on the lifting wind. Each change of light on the peacock blue brings out new beauties in the marigold, and every ripple of peach-tinted velvet sends a thrill of gladness through one, gladness for life and lifting wind and sunny California day.

Illumined textiles, Mr. McKeever calls these lovely curtains that will grace our theater; and in the great scheme that calls for a colorist and trained dyer, he receives credit for his contribution as do all the rest.

Up the hill, through the trees, past the old adobe, we follow the architect to the barnlike rooms where are models and forms for the gigantic details that will fit into their places in the plan. Every figure, every motif must be drawn first in miniature by the architect, then to be carried out by others on the proper scale. For a united whole cannot be executed by many people unless it, too, follow the conception in the artist's mind. To him, the details come, out of the original effort of conception. Forms appear that embody his main idea and all adapt themselves to the central thought of the people in search of pleasure or forgetfulness. Quaint forms, grotesques, and exquisitely fashioned figures intrigue the imagination of the seated audiences. Folly on horseback, the plaintive curve of the mountain goat's head—aspiration ending in the golden circle of a snail.

Gigantic candelabra formed of the relics of the desert are designed to startle and fascinate the docile. Not one form but has its hidden meaning, all subdued to architectural beauty; all to take their places in a chorus which will lift the unconscious minds of the observers out of self, if but for a moment, into the realm of fancy where aspiration spurns the grosser forms of earth.

Mr. Woollett is a Boston Tech man, and received his practical experience first in the offices of Boston architects.

Coming to California just after the San Francisco fire, he worked there some years, restoring the city's heavy types of construction in more beautiful form. The group of business buildings at Fremont and Mission streets was built by Mr. Woollett for the Crocker Estate, under the direction of H. T. Scott and William Crocker. The Yokahama Specie Bank in San Francisco is also his. In Oakland, the



Oscar Maurer

EXQUISITE IN CONCEPTION, LOVELY IN FORM AND SPIRIT. THE PLAINTIVE MOUNTAIN DEER WITH THE SNAIL'S RESTRICTED SPEED. A GROTESQUE IDEA IN A BEAUTIFUL AND LASTING FORM.

beautiful office block built for F. M. Smith is illustrated on a previous page, its classic beauty and delightful formality mark Mr. Woollett as a Greek among architects. A beautiful example of his purest work is the Cooper tomb at Monterey. On the back of the seat of the exedra is reproduced in miniature the Greek Theater at Berkeley during Margaret Anglin's rendition of Electra. No one who saw the lovely grouping of the girls in their flowing Greek costumes will ever forget its beauty. Here in imperishable material is fixed forever this transient scene. Refined is the aris and the endisis used in the way the Greeks used it. In the curved colonade of Miss Rich's school at Santa Barbara, Mr. Woollett has brought about a renaissance of this subtle architectural feature of Greek art.

Ruskin would have "allied the sculptor with the architect, rather than the engineer." Mr. Wollett combines the training of all three.

Our beautiful hills of California should become as famous for beautiful country estates as is the Riviera of the Mediterranean. Study of the gardens there, as described in the Garden Club's Journal, will inspire our architects and our builders of beautiful homes.

ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA

(From the January Bulletin of The Garden Club of America)

A COUNTRY of Palms and Cacti, of casinos and extraordinary villas, is what the Riviera seems to the hurried or even the leisurely but rather lazy tourist; for climate and tourists have been the undoing of a country born beautiful and then smothered in adornment. Even the name "Riviera" is an exotic, for all France speaks of Cannes or Nice or Monte Carlo as "The Midi."

The road that runs along the shore from the Italian frontier at Ventimiglia to Hyéres and beyond seems to the hurrying motorist the center of the region. Instead, it is the artificial edge of the beautiful hill country above it. Through this country the "Grande Corniche" or great upper road runs for fifteen or twenty kilometres; but distant views give it its frame, not trees and flowers and meadows.

Nowhere are there more beautiful growing things than on the slopes of those hills and in the valleys and gorges between them. Live Oaks and Acacias, Heather and Olives are the charming green and yellow, white and gray background for little terraced vegetable and flower gardens, for blossoming Peach and Almond, Cistus and Anemones. Above Cannes, for instance, you may walk every day through new groves and meadows, along the banks of little canals two or three feet wide, by stony narrow paths hollowed in the side of a ravine, up and down steep banks where out-cropping roots give the only foothold, or through groves of Aleppo and Stone Pines warmed up by the sun to aromatic sweetness.

But these are not the gardens of the Riviera, being beautiful and indigenous and wholly natural.

The gardens are betwen the sea and the road occasionally; usually on the side of the road away from the sea and so shut in as to get little view of the mountains. Their trees are Palms, their flowers bedded-out Cinerarias and Primroses and tender annuals grown in the green-house and replenished almost weekly.

I lived in the midst of one of the best of these gardens for two months last winter, at the Hotel du Parc at Cannes, and found it very engaging. The Palms are magnificent, the



Oscar Maurer

THE GREAT PROCENIUM ARCH OF THE NEW GRAUMAN THEATRE IN MODEL FORM, PHOTOGRAPHED BY OSCAR MAURER AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ARCHITECT, WM. LEE WOOLLETT. THIS IS ONE OF SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL THEATERS BUILT BY SID GRAUMAN, ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE PATRONS OF ART IN THE SOUTHLAND OF CALIFORNIA.

Camelias glossy and covered with fat flowers, the beds in every conceivable geometric pattern. The Jasmine and Roses are charming and the hotel, ornate and mannered as its garden, is surpassingly good and comfortable. It was formerly the Villa Vallombrosa, a private estate, and should be visited as an example of the exotic but well-designed Riviera garden. It is a little more than a mile west of Cannes along the Route de Fréjus. The proprietors are proud of their garden and you may see it at any time.

A little farther along the Route de Fréjus is the Villa Eleonore, built and planted by Lord Brougham about ninety years ago. You will remember that Lord Brougham was delayed at Cannes by government formalities in a time of plague and, liking it well, set up there his winter residence. The growth of the town dates from that day.

The Villa Eleonore is completely charming. In its gardens grow all the exotics and the natives, too, and the most magnificent roses ever seen. These grow out-doors on great spreading trellises perhaps two feet from the ground. Their stems, or rather trunks, are a foot thick and their spread thirty or forty feet. The flowers bloom in masses but are long-stemmed and large as the best of our commercially-grown hot-house roses. Almost all are seedlings originated at the Villa. No cuttings have ever been distributed, and one, the *Eleonore*, is held sacred and picked only by the owner. The present owner, alas, has not seen his roses for seven years. He is the third Lord Brougham of Villa Eleonore, and

a very old man. Like so many others, he cannot afford to keep his pleasure villa and its expensive garden, so they are for sale and he remains in England. One old gardener who came from England thirty years ago cares for it as best he can, but its former glories have departed. The roses and wistarias and magnolias are as beautiful as ever, and the bamboo thickets that border the drive have not suffered; *Jasminum primulinum*, Banksia Roses and *Rosa sinica* climb over everything, and every sort and kind of flower seem to bloom. But the roses are to be "put on the market," and unless a purchaser comes soon many treasures will be lost. This garden is easy to find and to visit. The fact that the villa is for sale affords a hospitable welcome, which in any event the old gardener accords to a fellow-gardener.

The Pines and Live Oaks on the Iles des Lerins, which are reached by public motor boat from the port at Cannes, are well worth seeing. There is a little hotel at Ste. Marguerita, the larger of the islands, or you can picnic on St. Honorat, the more beautiful of the two. Or if you have a little time you can hire a boat for yourself and go to both islands in a morning or an afternoon.

There are charming little gardens above Grasse, but so shut in by high walls that your only view of them is when the ascending road winds above them and you look down into them for a moment.

One that is at the top of the world, but not many actual kilometres from Grasse, is at the astonishing town of Mougins. An American lady has bought the medieval chateau and is remodeling it. Around the chateau is the garden, which on one side is a little meadow enclosed in magnificent box grown to the proportion of trees and on the other is a narrow terrace hundreds of feet and a sheer drop above the valley below. Concentrated essence of Lavender seems to be the sole product of the town, but where the plant from which the essence is produced grows is mysterious, since the town is on a pinnacle of rock pinned thereto by the very sharpness of the rocky points. This is another garden into which you peer through

(Continued on Page 25)

THE SINGER

Oh. the days are long, and the years are long,
It is many and many a day,
Since you stole my heart
With your singer's art
And fled to the hills away.

Away to the hills and the forest glens,
To the hills where the wild flowers grow;
But you left the refrain
That echoes again
From the chord of the broken bow.

It is many and many a day, my lass,
As the days of my youth go by,
And oft in my sleep
When the soft winds weep,
Comes the song that shall never die.

—Henry Sherry.



THE ITALIAN FARM HOUSE AT THE CALIFORNIA JUNIOR REPUBLIC. MYRON HUNT, ARCHITECT. HOME OF MRS. ELDEDGE M. FOWLER, WHO HAS BROUGHT INTO THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF BOYS THE LOVE OF A MOTHER AND THE RICH INFLUENCE OF BEAUTIFUL ARCHITECTURE.

THE CALIFORNIA JUNIOR REPUBLIC

By ELLEN LEECH

IN the midst of rolling hills, green with the first soft green of the spring, and stretching away to the distant mountains, the immediate surroundings punctuated with tall, slender eucalyptus trees, the buildings of stucco in broad, generous outline, lies the California



ONE OF THE JOYS OF THE BOYS OF THE CALIFORNIA JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

Junior Republic. Transplanted to land near Chino from its first location in San Fernando Valley, it has grown in acreage until the holdings are now two hundred and eighty acres and the width of its scope, encompassing many young souls, is one of the beautiful miracles of our modern days. Yet not a miracle except such as wrought by sunlight, fresh air, a close acquaintance with the soil, and a sense of responsibility.

Everybody knows something about the George Junior Republics throughout the country, and it seems rather a pity that everybody, in California at least, should'nt know everything about this Republic within a few miles of Los Angeles. As this Republic differs from the others in several respects, it has come to be known as the California Junior Republic rather than the George Junior. This school is not, and never was a reform school. It is a community founded through and by the sentiment of the tablet placed in the Government Building, "In Memory of Eldredge M. Fowler, a Lover of Youth and An Up-Holder of Justice," and because of that love and that desire for justice the school has become the vital, necessary thing that it is—a community which sends out real citizens into the world, young men and boys trained, not only to govern themselves, but to govern others.

In founding the school Mrs. Eldredge M. Fowler and her daughter, Miss Kate Fowler, now Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle Smith, were actuated by two desires: first, to take boys who were in trouble and give them a real opportunity, and second, so to perfect this organization that it might serve as a model for all organizations of this character. As the State schools have become more efficient and better equipped they have been able to take care of delinquents, so that the Republic during the last three years, has taken only a few carefully selected boys from the courts; the large proportion of the enrollment being from homes. The object is to give an opportunity to the unusual boy, the boy who does not reach his highest development within the confines of home or neighborhood. The training is not so much to "fit the square peg into the round hole," but to find a square aperture for the square peg to enter; as it is fits, and not misfits, that are needed today.



THE BOYS OF THE CALIFORNIA JUNIOR REPUBLIC NOT ONLY MAKE HAY, BUT MUSCLE, WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

As the farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres—two hundred and seventy in cultivation—agriculture is the leading industry, which includes the farm and garden, poultry, piggery, dairy, sheep raising and tractor work . But the boys are not confined to this work alone, they may choose from several industries. There is a well-equipped modern machine shop. where they are taught farm and auto mechanics. In the carpenter shop they make and repair furniture, and assist in work on the buildings. They are instructed in all work connected with the laundry, and have a course in kitchen work, including the bake shop. In the print shop the boys do all the work of the organization, job work from the neighboring towns, and publish a magazine each month. Classes in journalism are conducted in this connection and also in the solicitation of advertising.

With a desire to furnish a thorough training in the care and breeding of cattle, giving the boys, as in everything, only the best, the directors changed several years ago from the ordinary herd of cattle to thoroughbred Holstein, with the result that the fourteen entries from the Republic at the Stae Fair in Sacrameno in September won twenty ribbons, and captured 90 per cent of all the prizes.

On admittance to the Republic the boys are asked to choose their industry, and are given every opportunity to make good in this chosen field, but are not retained there if found unfitted for the work. Each is encouraged to try another industry until he finally and naturally gravitates to the line of work to which he is best adapted. Each boy has four hours of school work a day and four hours of industrial work, the school work is under the Smith-Hughes Junior High School curriculum.

Citizens are paid in the coin of the Republic for work done in the several industries and in the school, based upon accomplishment, as vouched for by the instructor. Out of the wages received the boys pay for their board, clothing and accessories from a Government store, kept by a citizen appointed by the faculty.

The most vital element of the work to the boys, and to all of us as a community, is the self-government. The Republic is a republic in form of government. The boys elect their own officers. The federal court, represented by the superintendent of the republic, is the high court of appeal. There are three parts to the government—legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative department consists of five commissioners: commissioner of public safety, health, property, athletics and welfare. The commissioners at their first meeting elect one of their number mayor. The safety commissioner appoints a police chief and a police officer for each cottage. The judicial department consists of a judge, district attorney and a defending attorney. A boy brought before the judge may plead guilty and be sentenced by the judge, or he may plead not guilty and ask for a trial by jury. Elections are held every four months, and the honors are as anxiously sought as any in the larger world. No boy can qualify for office until he has passed the civil service examination, and this he may take within sixty days after his admittance, provided his record is clear and good. Court is held every Monday night, before which are brought all offenders who, after a fair trial by the judge, are sentenced to such punishment as seems to him fair and just.

The public and private buildings which make up this small town are: the four dormitories, the government and administration buildings, the library and clubhouse, main dining hall, school house, gymnasium and swimming pool, hospital, instructors' cottages and the various shops of industry previously mentioned.

A house mother rules in each cottage and presides at the table of her family of boys, giving them the needed home atmosphere, and the assurance of the kindliness the world holds for them. An assurance which must be ratified later by the "elder brothers" with whom they come in contact and from whom they will need a word of encouragement now and then.

The project is such a big thing, such a worth-while thing, only the mere framework can be sketched in this way, the life-giving element doesn't glimpse through. A visit to the school is the only way to see it as it is, to be imbued with the real spirit. Ask one of the agricultural enthusiasts to show you the cattle and watch his smile of proprietory interest as he tells you of the ribbons won by Dichtor Spofford Korndyke, Lad the Fifth, and shows you Julianna Darrington of Rock, who won the three-day butter fat contest at the fair. Let a young horseman take you down to see the wonderful pair of greys recently added to the farm and listen carefully as he explains about the matched bays so much desired from the same source. Later on find the judge and ask him about the serious problems of his position, and see the gravity give place to a grin as he admits the job is sometimes a "great nuisance" when his best friend comes up before him and he must give him the full extent of the law or be accused of leniency. Then take a chance at being interviewed yourself and pay a visit to the editorial rooms; if the magazine is just off the press you will receive more or less attention, but if it is in the making don't interrupt editors or pressman, as all the citizenry anxiously await each edition. And finally after an evening's entertainment, listen to one of their rousing, wake-the-dead cheers, and you will echo the words of the old lama regarding Kim, "But to none among men has my heart so gone out as it has to thee—thoughtful, wise and courteous, but something of a small imp."



SOUTHLAND

To Admiral Kato and the Japanese People

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Captain Perigord was invited to deliver the closing address at a farewell banquet given by San Francisco to the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference. This address was so favorably received by both Japanese and Americans that we deem it a privilege to have it appear in our pages in its entirety, hoping it will be studied seriously.*

AS I rise to speak I cannot but feel that Great Britain, France, Italy—all the civilized nations—are here with us in spirit and applaud as heartily as we do the wise and comforting utterances of our honored guest, Admiral Kato.

We are living through days of great promise, ladies and gentlemen, but trying days none the less—days in which all the tact and daring, all the resourcefulness and sincerity, all the fervent optimism and sound judgment we can command, are needed to dress and heal the wounds of yesterday, to nurture and protect the new growth of institutions and ideals and launch upon the ever unfathomable and mystifying seas of international strife the love-plated ships of goodwill and co-operation that no statesman will ever be demented enough to scrap.

As a soldier whose grave should be upon the wooded slopes of the Argonne, and who, there and then, consecrated his life to the vigorous and relentless promotion of sympathetic and constructive understanding among nations and races, I prize the privilege of being, this evening, the interpreter of the millions whose silence in death, whose groans in toil and suffering, whose prayers in reverent expectation, whose deeds in untiring service, are more eloquent than the orations of a Demosthenes or the songs of a Dante.

And these millions, albeit in ignorance of the intricacy of the problems already solved and of the number and gravity of those that are still pressing for settlement—these millions are deeply grateful for what has been accomplished; and it will, no doubt, be a source of comfort to you, Excellency, in the storm of criticism that may assail your achievements, to know that the heart of humanity is made glad by the first glow of that new dawn which will dissipate the perplexing shadows which had already projected themselves afar upon the waters of the Pacific.

Much praise will be given you. More praise will history bestow. Nevertheless, at this juncture, permit me to recall an incident of the great war. In July, 1916, what little remained of the 121st Division was presented to General Mangin as those who had saved the fort of Souville, which stands guard at the very gates of Verdun. With his characteristic sternness, the General looked at us and said: "Well, what of it? Had they done less, I would have had them court-martialed." I do not believe that the sentiment of the masses of the people, or the judgment of history, would have been less severe had the Washington Conference accomplished less than it has. It was necessary that that much should be done, and it is necessary that even more should soon be attempted.

It has been said with a great deal of truth that we never learn anything from history. May we not hope that this saying will cease to be true in our generation? Enthusiasm for outgrown ideals, and the pursuance of reactionary methods have become such a costly experiment that we must capitalize the experience of mankind to save ourselves from material and moral bankruptcy. If the historical records of the nineteenth century teach us anything, for example, it is the relentless march of the peoples of the world toward nationalism and democracy—two aspects of the same great movement toward a fuller realization of individual life. This movement has crossed oceans, leaped over mountains, and people after people have made a successful or a thwarted attempt toward that cherished goal. Some nations were forcibly held back, like Russia, and this violence done to the legitimate extension of their rights and aspirations has resulted in a far more disastrous conflagration. The marvelous energies of others, as in the case of Germany, were diverted into the more primitive channels of autocracy.

The political and social development of Europe, partaking, as it were, of the inevitable character of the cosmic forces underlying natural evolution, was not to be permanently impeded. It finally swept away every obstacle. Imposing traditions such as those embodied in the names of the Bourbons, the Hapsburgs, the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns, or powerful wills, as those of Napoleon, Metternich and Bismarck, proved helpless in damming up the impetuous waters of those surging streams. Nations were clamoring to be born, and men were determined to have a voice in moulding their own destiny.

Much as they have progressed, these two ideals are still far from perfection, nay, they cannot reach that degree of perfection which calls for the harmonious development of the individual unless they are complemented by another movement which may be called internationalism. Never was definition more necessary than in using this term. By it, we do not mean the obliteration of frontiers, the destruction of national traditions, the surrender of that background of literature, philosophy, art, and religion, which is the precious subsoil wherefrom individual personalities derive nutriment, charm and stability. In a word, we wish to treasure the inheritance of our fathers, but not to the detriment of our brothers.

Modern prophets have predicted a new age. They even hear the rumblings of another mighty wave of thought and feeling, an internationalism of mutual respect, of fair play, of co-operation and of fellowship. The momentum of this new force will increase with the rapid awakening and organization of the masses of the people, and woe to those who shall not possess the vision to see the impending realization of that new ideal. Even as the military and political giants of old, they will fall and drag into the same abyss of discredit and failure the hypnotized peoples who blindly put their trust in their leadership.

Again, Excellency, we honor in you today one of the men endowed with such a vision, and we are glad to see that you found in Washington an atmosphere in which these noble aspirations could be embodied into concrete instruments of international co-operation.

There can never be unanimity in a nation which enjoys to the highest degree freedom of expression and in which the process of national integration is far from complete. Nevertheless, you leave us convinced that America has faith in such ideals; for no greater proof could be asked of her sincerity than her willingness to despoil herself of so much of her military and naval strength.

Indeed, considering that the world has, as yet, made but little progress toward the adoption of a more rational way of approaching, discussing, and settling international differences, not a few think that we have gone too far in deliberately weakening our strength. But these fears are groundless. For, particularly in the case of the United States, the guarantee of their independence, the security of their possessions, do not depend upon the number of their divisions and battleships, but upon the moral and physical development of their manhood and womanhood, upon the health of their agricultural, industrial and commercial organization, upon the cultural and technical advancement of their people. Such a nation—no matter how successful or sudden the first blows of a potential enemy—is in the long run invincible. Thus what we seem to have lost in naval strength we have all gained in manifold increase of moral and spiritual power. With fewer ships, we are more secure now than yesterday. The seed is sown, now we must look to the harvest. Agreements have been made. They will be kept. The conscience of the great nations must be so stirred that these agreements shall be enforced, not in the letter

OPINION

only, but in the spirit. The task is not easy, but it is well within our reach.

There is no such thing as an inevitable conflict in the Pacific, or anywhere. Conflicts are man-made. The worst can happen if we are indifferent, sceptical or pessimistic; but, as a student of history and economics, I wish to say, with the utmost emphasis, that there is no real cause for conflict between Japan and the United States if we keep our vision clear and our minds receptive. There is nothing that could be an injury or a loss to the one and remain a permanent benefit to the other. It is to the interest of America that Japan should be the home of a prosperous and contented people, ready to take further strides along the roads of human progress where they have already won such signal success. It is to the interests of Japan to collaborate with the United States so that the already perplexing complexity of her social and racial problems shall not be increased and so that each country may develop along the lines best adapted to their ancestral traditions and their ideals of culture.

We are not going to be pessimistic, we are not going to put out the light to see how dark it is, we are going to add oil to the flickering lamp of confidence until it lightens the utmost recesses where doubt, suspicion and calumny thrive and shows us the vision of a world regenerated and enriched by honest cooperation and fellowship. Through such men as you, Excellency, such men as President Harding and Secretary Hughes, Japan and America will learn how lasting and how fruitful their cooperation can be.

You leave the United States with our respect, our confidence and our gratitude. You have helped to remove causes of conflict. You have restored hope to the hearts of the great Chinese people. You have ushered in a new age in human relationships. You have well served humanity. In you we honor the Japanese nation, and we stand ready to build upon that foundation you have just laid of justice, confidence and fair play, a structure of international amity which will bring together the East and the West in wholesome competition and emulation, not for material conquest only but for those things that make nations immortal and endear them to the heart of mankind.

In bidding you farewell, allow me, Excellency, to make a confession. I was born in a foreign land. That land I loved enough to serve it during five years of war to the very portals of death. I remain proud of my French ancestry. Still I have learned so to know and appreciate this people that I have now cast my lot in their midst. Many have wondered why. To them I reply: "Because I look upon America as affording the highest opportunity to serve the noblest of causes in the most efficient way." That cause is no other than the cause of Humanity. You have just said that you were going to tell the Japanese people that the United States is a friend of Japan. Pray, Excellency, convince them also that the United States is the friend of Humanity.

CAPTAIN PAUL PERIGORD
Department of Economics, California Institute of Technology.

Personal Religion in America

A STATE without an authorized religion, "freedom to worship God" as individuals, how have these things stood the test of two hundred years of trial? The force of "the intangibles" has been brought home to us in wartime. Because Americans do not talk much about religion is no indication of its absence in the hearts of most of them. The following from the Class in Personal Religion at St. Paul's, Boston, speaks volumes:

The last petition in Dr. Orchard's prayer is that "we may rest upon Thy heart"—upon the heart of God. As we grow into mature life the place of rest has a much greater significance than it had when we were boys and girls. We see how natural it is that rest should be a part of life, for our sleep is, of course, only a regular rest period for us, a time in which our body and brain gather themselves together to do better work afterwards. Rest is not idleness, in other words, when one comes to think of it. It is always preparation for something bigger and greater and more important. There come times in the lives of a great many people when the habit of resting is forced upon them, and those are warnings to such people that they have been spending more than their treasury of nervous strength will afford and the time has come for them to lay up a greater store of strength with which to work.

But if we wait until we are forced to rest many of us know the consequences. For periods more or less prolonged of enforced rest are trying to the soul. Rest ought to be a regular part of a man's life, just as breathing the air, which is a means of taking in strength and vigor. Without it we do not live successfully or happily. So rest is not simply a means of recuperation, which is to be overlooked until a very distant need of it is apparent, a kind of medicine to be given when the symptoms are acute. But rest must be like sleep, a regular part of our human program. It ought to enter into the program of us all, we ought to make time for it.

But why this difficulty in making rest a part of our existence? I think the primary reason is that we are not conscious that we have anything to rest on. It is like telling a man or woman to lie down and rest when he has neither a bed nor a lounge. We are not sure, speaking spiritually, that we have anything that will support us. The Old Testament tells us that "underneath are the everlasting arms," that there is always God to rest on. The truth of that a man finds only from his experience. If we will determine that, even when we do not feel the immediate need, we will rest on God, we find after a while that the Old Testament was right, that there are always the everlasting arms bearing up the person who is willing to rest in them.

Dr. Orchard's prayer is a little more definite. He prays that we may rest upon the heart of God—"find rest on Thy heart." That means that we rest upon the love of God, for that is God's heart, and to rest daily for a while upon the heart or the love of God is the key to a life of vigor of the best sort and to the life of poise and power.

The source of power, as it is the source of poise, is in resting upon the love of God. The love of God has been interpreted to us in the life of Jesus Christ. I wish you would read your New Testaments with that simple question in your mind, asking yourself as you read a chapter of St. Matthew or Mark, or Luke, or John, what does this miracle of Jesus or parable of Jesus tell us about Himself, and how in Him is the love of God manifested, shown, made plain? That will show us the love of God very plainly in a figure, a human figure, who walked up and down the roads of Judea. The love of God is not a vague kind of principle but it is something which we can see in a person, which we can find, if we have eyes to find it.

Now that love of God which Jesus exhibited, that intense care for the individual life, that intense sympathy with all human experience, that consecration of all His powers to serve mankind, that love of God which He showed forth, we rest on. I rest upon the conviction that He cares for me, that I am not a lost individual in the great mass of mankind, that He is watching over my life with wisdom and with affection, that He is within my life, endeavoring to guide me and lead me to a richer life. So when we rest—and we may rest without any lounges or any beds—so when we call ourselves, as it were, together, summon ourselves in from the exciting activities in which we are engaged, for a moment or two of silence, we simply say to ourselves, *I rest upon the love of God.* And he who so rests and makes it the habit of his life so to rest, finds an amazing strength and power given him from God to do and to think, to see and feel such things as are worthy of God's children.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

THE recent Charity Ball at the Vista Del Arroyo for the benefit of the Pasadena Children's Training School was as beautiful in reality as the motive for which it was given. The hotel rooms were lovely in their varied decoration, each especially planned, and with great rivers of light pouring out through windows and doors, presaging the wave of comfortable living soon to inundate the home for the children.

The whole interior was a blur of many colors, as lovely as a swiftly vanishing rainbow. It was equally beautiful to watch the dancers, little groups of rose, blue, violet, flame, and all the yellows, from deepest orange to palest lemon, slashed with black as the men wove themselves into the pattern. The patterns working themselves into never-before-seen designs as the groups melted into twos and threes, reforming into another picture under the myriad lights. The jewels in red, blue and green, with the vicious blue-white spurt of a diamond here and there, glowed and glistened as a reminder of the sparkling eyes of the children whose comfort and welfare were the objects of the occasion. Such things carry remembrance and make the pleasure of one night a lasting joy throughout the year.

A ball has come to be recognized as the most popular form a benefit entertainment may take, and it seems peculiarly appropriate for such purpose in California because of the great number of well-known dancers who make their homes here. It has been contended that the people of the countries of out-of-door living have contributed most of the grace to the world, induced by the warmth of the sunlight or the depth of the moon glow, and arguing from this base, it is not surprising to find three of the best-known dancers of the world are natives of California, and all of the women, with the exception of Pavlowa, Karsavina and Genee, are Americans.

Isadora Duncan, Maude Allen and Violet Romer were all born by the Golden Gate, and to all of them the sunlight, the brisk breezes, the tang of the ocean, the glow of the poppies, and the lupin, rivaling the skies in blueness, gave inspiration. Several years ago Violet



RUTH ST. DENIS. FROM THE PAINTING BY MAX WIECZOREK.

Romer created a dance, the "California Sunbeam," which sparkled and scintillated with the joy of living, and in which she used a stage setting and lighting effects which splashed the foreground and all the surroundings with little diamond heads of gold, like sunbeams imprisoned in poppies. Miss Romer's appearance with the Pasadena Community Orchestra early in the month was another artistic triumph, her work is entirely interpretive and always symbolic. To her "The Watch of the Guardian Angel" typifies Motherhood, and this thought was expressed by every move of the beautiful body, and in all other creations it is the visualization of the music that she gives us.

A pretty story is told of the childhood of Isadora Duncan, in a home filled with many pieces of statuary, some excellent copies of the best Greek marbles. This small child found much interest and entertainment in assuming the poses of the Gods and Godesses, nymphs and fauns, so that in a later day, although she had not yet placed her work definitely, Ellen Terry recognized what she was doing and spoke of her attainments as "the renaissance of Greek dancing," appreciating that mysteriously transmitted Grecian touch.

Loie Fuller, whose fame dated from her introduction of the "Serpentine Dance"; Ruth St. Denis and Marian Morgan are Americans. Miss St. Denis is universally known for her beautiful work in Oriental dances, and through the success of the school she established with Ted Shawn in Los Angeles six or eight years ago. Miss St. Denis has just returned from Oakland, where she directed the huge pageant given by Mills College, March 4th, one of the most artistic and extensive things given in the West, and for the purpose of raisng money to keep the college on this Coast, instead of allowing it to be moved to New York.

Pageantry has held the attention of a number of the teachers. Hope Knapp has been particularly successful in her interpretations. into it she puts the sunshine she loves, the wind in the eucalyptus trees. the call of the sea and the sway of the palms under the breath of the summer noon. And besides her knowledge of the technique of dancing, she brings to the subject her individual ideas, colorings, stage settings and lightings. Miss Knapp has planned, directed and led the dance programs at the Hotel Huntington throughout the winter season.

With all this love of dancing, all this wealth of artistry in California no distinctly California school has arisen, and no dance to mark the various periods of her romantic history. We should have a dance reminiscent of the stately Contradanza, yet strong, virile, and bubbling with the ecstasy of youth.



HOPE KNAPP, BRINGING THE COLORS, THE PERFUME AND THE JOY OF SPRING TO US IN HER GARDEN DANCE



PAVLOWA IN THE POPPY DANCE, CREATED BY THE GREAT DANSEUSE IN HONOR OF THIS VIVID LAND, THE HOME OF THE POPPY.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



SAM H. HARRIS, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

THE artists of Los Angeles have announced their annual costume ball at the Alexandria Hotel, Friday, March 24th, and with oils, washes, crayons, batiking, and every known method of combining fabric and color to produce beauty the result is likely to become a combination of Alice in Wonderland and Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales, sprinkled with star dust.



CLAUD G. PUTNAM, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE C. A. A. S. C., AND ART DIRECTOR OF THE "THUMB TACK," AT WORK ON HIS LITTLE INDIAN "HOOT-A-KAI," THE SPIRIT OF ETERNAL GOOD.

The invitations command a flight, a skip or a hop, as you choose, through Bugland, and you may be as busy as a bee or as beautiful as a butterfly. No matter what the choice there will be no lack of beauty as, by some necromany, the snail may be as lovely, if not so swift, as the dragonfly. Artists are allowed all kinds of license, even surpassing the poet, and if Whistler can ask, "Why drag nature into it?" may we not confidently look forward to seeing the lowly angle worm reveal attractions at the ball heretofore undreamed—except by the fish.

One very attractive divertissement is a key to the scheme: four big, black, brawny Ethiopians enter bearing a huge cocoon, which gradually opens disclosing the chrysalis in silken coverings of yards and yards of varicolored ribbons. Responding to the light and heat this small body stirs, steps out into the world, is unwound from her trappings by a dance of attending fairies, and as the lights dim this gorgeous butterfly wings her flight into the unknown.



GUY P. GOODWIN, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE C. A. A. S. C., AND CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE ARTISTS' BALL.

THE POPPY DANCE OF PAVLOWA

By

ALCYON ROBINSON

PAVLOWA'S Poppy Dance was a beautiful tribute to the Land of Sunshine, Southern California. Those who saw her in this dance will bear away the memory of fleeting golden petals and the miraculous moving grace of the dancer, who seemed to embody the very movement of a poppy field, as it glints in the sun and sways in the soft breezes.

All of Mme. Pavlowa's dances are national or pantomime or ballets—with one exception—the Poppy Dance, originated in honor of this beauty spot of the land. The famous dancer has in her long repertoire dances imitative of the swan, the dragonfly, dances reminiscent of the days of the Louis of France, a list of ballets and semi-folk dances from her native land—the Cossak and Russian suites of dances—but California alone has been honored with an original interpretive dance from the brain of one of the greatest dancers the world has ever known.

"Why did I make a dance for your California?" Mme. Pavlowa repeated.

"Because the poppy is beautiful and full of sunshine, and makes me happy to see. Dancing is feeling, and I felt that I must dance too when I came out of the snows across high mountains and saw your early poppies in the fields. It was so easy. It just danced itself out—my Poppy Dance."



VIOLET ROMER IN HER EXQUISITE AND STRIKINGLY ORIGINAL DANCE OF THE WHITE PEACOCK.

In her words echoed the song of the great poet when he too beheld a field of yellow flowers.

"And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils."

That the great dancer loves this abundant southland full of beauty, which makes her happy and desirous of creating more beauty for the enjoyment of others, is generously expressed in a torrent of English. In the same swift manner that her lithe body expresses the joy in her Poppy Dance, her rapid tongue glances along over our queer English.

And there was a hint thrown out that some day, when those feet of magic are less fleet, and those strong arms less responsive—oh, may that day be long hence—Anna Pavlowa will come to Southern California and live among her beloved poppies.

CALIFORNIA'S SPRING CLOTHES AND MATERIALS—SARAH BARRICK

Here, in Southern California, with snow crowning our heights, frost malingering nightly in our gardens, the local gas shortage leaving our Spanish bungalows a bit chilly about the edges, one knows an embarrassed moment in the contemplation of Spring Fashions.

It is to remember that Spring does come to us early, and if our "winter garment" has of "repentance" been, the time is at hand to fling it off and to study to avoid the repentance clause in our new attire.

A sure sign of the imminence of Spring is the ocean of new materials rising to flood tide in all the smart shops. What textiles! What dyes! Silks and chiffons, interwoven with velvet, with gold and silver, in barbaric lavishness. Gorgeous floral Georgettes, and Georgettes marked with stripes, checks and crossbars. Organdies, embroidered, printed, stamped. Inexpensive cotton voiles printed in foulard designs. Even the humble servant of the modest bungalow, Japanese crepe, is out now in checkered and crossbarred patterns. Ginghams in entirely new designs. English prints, calicos and sateens, glorified.

And as for tweeds—they are like an old friend who appears one day, transformed by some inner experience—as much a friend as before, but now, somehow, a transcendental being. It is the very untweedishness of this year's tweeds that recommends them. Their softer texture, their pastel dyes, somehow assure their disposition to be kind as well as useful.

About the first question asked at this season is as to the actual skirt length. So far as observation can answer the question, Paris still harps upon the longish skirt. In this country, Chicago and the Middle West appear to take their daily hint from Paris more to heart than do Paris, New York and Los Angeles. Even when the New Yorker does subscribe to the lengthened skirt, it is with tongue in cheek. She has become an adept at withstanding burdensome draperies through the efforts of Lucile, almost continuous through a number of years, to fasten them on her. In New York, as in Paris, it is only the mannikins who go about today in the awkward, ankle-length frocks. There are, of course, mitigations of the extremely short length seen last year, introduced by actual extensions of the hem, and by panels and sashes which hang below it.

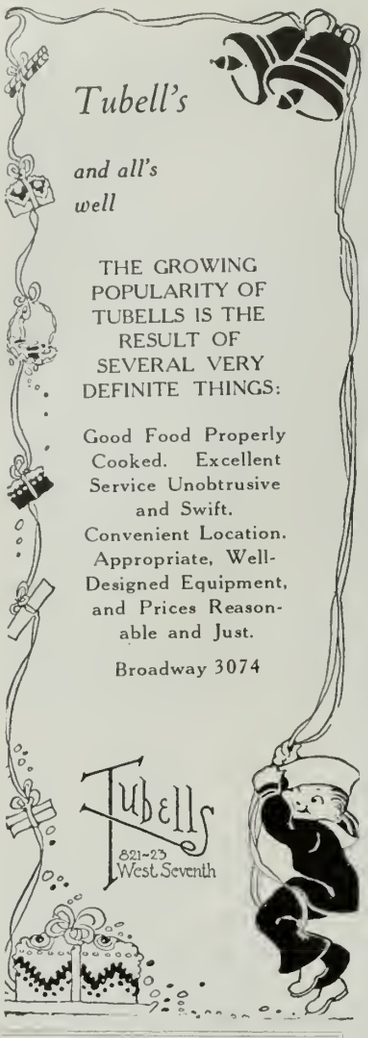
With every shop window bristling with capes, it is trite to mention them as having a vogue. Convenient as is this type of garment, it is only an addition to the wardrobe as it becomes an essential part of the picture—its proper background, so to speak.

Returned travelers from the Far East have repeatedly testified to the psychic phenomenon of crowd hypnotism. Of the Indian fakir who sows a seed which sprouts, attains full growth, blossoms and bears fruit before the incredulous eyes of even skeptical beholders, when the camera indicates only an empty pot.

So at this season we seem to behold many sartorial signs and wonders which will never come to any real growth. Those great houses that launch the authentic new styles are just now beating time, falling back, for the moment, on the never-failing classic draperies, in unbelievably rich and gorgeous fabrics and textiles woven with gold and silver.

Whatever the developments of the more mature season, women of beauty and taste will still be beautifully and tastefully gowned, and all the freakish indications in the offing will be carried out only by the freakish, who never shape destinies or fix fashions anyhow.

When we have worked with all of art which heaven has bestowed upon us to express ourselves in our surroundings, when our homes are beautiful as our countryside is beautiful, let us take thought that we are ourselves in the picture so far as is humanly possible. At least let our garments be suitable in texture, in color and in fashioning, so that we are a part of the harmony, and not extraneous—something sent on approval and marked *"Return."*



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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Privilege, by Michael Sadleir (G. P. Putnam's Sons)

Privilege is the story of an "eleventh hour revival of caste," of the passing of a family which represents the passing of a dynasty and an age. Mr. Sadleir particularly makes us feel all "the forces for good" in that age of privilege, the benevolence, gallantry, fineness, gesture and graciousness, all the qualities which were as characteristic of it as were the stigmata of sporadic fanaticism and degeneracy. We experience a keen sympathy with the author, for the romanticism of a tradition that had a cause—the honor of the family—which was served loyally and put above all personal interests. Stylistic it may be, but so beautifully has the author erased all signs of effort that the style, given the man who is telling the story and his characteristics, seems the most natural and unstudied. And what wonderful prose! Strangely enough, Privilege reminds us of "If Winter Comes." They are both of an autumnal nature; darkness and winter at hand, with a hint of spring on the horizon. Also, Privilege has as much "Englishry," only of a quite different type. Although in many ways superior to Mr. Hutchinson's novel, Privilege is not apt to have the same widespread popularity, because of its general and intentional sombreness, a sombreness slashed across now and then by the forked lightening of passion, and because of the delightfully sardonic twist given to ideas and situations. Mr. Hutchinson gave us the shrewdly worked out psychology of principally one individual, while Mr. Sadleir, although presenting a study of one particular person, gives us more especially the psychology of a group of individuals considered in their relation to each other and above all to the traditions of their past, showing them to be the 'involuntary heirs of yesterday."

The Hidden Force, by Louis Couperus (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Hidden Force with its blatently unhidden weaknesses reads like an excellent translation of a decadent French novel interpreting Java. However, to emphasize merely the decadence of the book is, considering its deeper significance as a whole, to malign it. Saturated with the poetry and mysticism of Java, it shows us how everything oriental corrodes everything occidental, how the *"laisser faire* in dress and mind and soul" of orientalism atrophies the physical and mental life of a European. The author dramatizes the action of the hostile power concealed in tropical nature and in native mind which is ever motivating beneath the surface and which eventually and triumphantly lays a fatal hand on any occidental civilization within its portals. He is infatuated with tropical mysticism, the exotic beauty of Java, and he gives us all this unforgettably. The novel has unity of idea, but from the point of view of structural unity it is weak.

Lovers and Friends, by E. F. Benson (George H. Doran & Co.)

Lovers and Friends is an oasis in the midst of much hectic fiction. It lets us relax without ever allowing us to sink into that deplorable state, mental passivity, for with apparently careless artistry it starts in motion many wheels of thought. The characters—and it is in character delineation and in dialogue that Mr. Benson does his best work—talk themselves into a very real reality. Three reach an unusually vivid individuality, and the rest are carefully worked out and interesting types. Mr. Benson is a master of sustained dialogue and repartee, a human as well as "clever" repartee, punctuated with unforced aphorisms. The greatest charm of the novel is the indulgent humor and gentle wit lurking in his treatment of the woman who was always trying, "with the chameleon-habit, to efface herself against protective coloring," and her father, who was the "archetype of the bounder."

If I May, by A. A. Milne (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

These essays are full of unflagging cheerfulness and sprightly humor. Making no claims on our reflective powers, they aim only to please, which they succeed very gracefully in doing. They may be said to bear the hallmark of domesticity, for, rightly or wrongly, we picture the author as a pater familias, surrounded by household duties, garden and nursery. Besides in his domesticity, he affords other contrasts to the two essayists whom we have been reading lately, Max Beerbohm and Leonard Merrick, as he lacks the irony and universality of the former and the essentially dramatic quality and cosmopolitanism of the latter. As a whole the essays are rather too fragmentary—carefully unified bits of very personal experience which sometimes lack a justifying amount of universal appeal. They are cleverly turned and refreshing, but melt away too quickly in one's mouth.

Scaramouche, by Rafael Sabatini (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Scaramouche is an historical novel of the dramatic happenings and seditions which culminated in the French Revolution. The chief interest of the novel is its plot, which gains by being thrown against the quaint background of Brittany during the days of gaily colored costumes, snuff-taking and duelling. A certain stiltedness and formality creep in now and again, in consequence of which the dialogue is often unnatural and weak. The author lingers too much over unessentials merely for their picturesqueness. Although he never achieves the merit which we keep expecting of him, and which would seem to have been possible considering the clear-sighted plan of his book and his competent grasp of historical facts, he has made Scaramouche an entertaining historical novel. Even shorn of its Revolutionary setting, Scaramouche is of such stuff as melodrama is made. in any day and age, a contest of Virtue versus Vice with Beauty as the stake.

Psychoanalysis and the Unconscious by D. H. Lawrence (Thomas Seltzer)

Mr. Lawrence has transcended even his confreres, the psychoanalysists, in vagueness. He has attained an extraordinary chaos of myth and metaphysics. What he has to say—brilliantly though it is said—bears no relation to the factual science of psychology. He is an iconoclast, whose amazing and grotesque doctrine could not be taken seriously by anyone of intelligence. He seems to diverge from the ordinary psychoanalysist in that he forges an "unconscious" all his own, after all the "unconscious" or 'sub-conscious,' which is the same thing, has always been anybody's and everybody's waste-basket. Scorning indefiniteness, he localizes the 'unconscious' in the solar plexus! Like all psychoanalysists, he fails to realize that there are no 'unconscious' phenomena which cannot be explained by the laws governing consciousness. It is to be remembered that psychologists of the highest repute do not accept the so-called theory of 'psychoanalysis,' rejecting it as too vague and speculative.

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Dangerous Ages, by Rose Macaulay (Boni & Liveright)

Rose Macaulay, the author of Potterism, exposes three fallacies in Dangerous Ages, her new success. She does this by showing, first, that no certain age is dangerous for a woman, as all ages are dangerous for all women; second, that the great danger for a woman lurks not in sex, as some perverted theorists would have us think, but in the "bitter emptiness" which comes from having no permanent contacts, having no "roots or anchored peace"; third, in her own mordant way she satirizes fatally the doctrine of Freud. She holds up to the light four generations all on the same slide under one powerful lens of analysis, by which we are able to recognize mental activity otherwise not apparent to the naked eye. Her novel gives us a tingling sensation like that of contact with a galvanic battery. It gives us all the fun of being toned up and rekindled. The plot, like the galvanic battery, is for the most part static, but then, as long as something stimulating is happening to us in a book, what does it matter whether it consists of a series of adventures or of ideas?

California Homes by California Architects. Compiled by Ellen Leech with the aid of So. Cal. Chapter, American Inst. of Architects (California Southland Press)

The urge crystallized in this bungalow book is unconsciously part of a similar movement which is being felt simultaneously all over the country, an urge to help bring about a general levelling up of the type of the average American home. This particularly well-balanced book of plans and illustrations, admirably compiled by Miss Ellen Leech with the aid of a great many of the leading architects of California, represents the finest type of architecture to be seen on the coast. Being something of a Three Bear book, it gives small, middle-sized and large houses, all of which are interesting from an informational, aesthetic and practical point of view. There is no part of the country where architects are so alive to their possibilities as here, for contemplating the vast stretches of still unbuilt countryside they realize that they are the guardians of the California homes of today and tomorrow.

The Pilgrim of a Smile, by Norman Davey (George H. Doran & Co.)

This is not, as it looks to be, a novel, but a group of short stories. It is a recapitulation of the sins of the world, a startling array in merciless daylight of a long, long row of family skeletons. Each story bears the mark of the cloven hoof and echoes with "evil laughter," depravity, seemingly, for depravity's sake. The technique is excellent, but in the subject matter the author, although he has noticeably "played the sedulous ape" to the unusual, has succeeded in trapping only a distressing and sordid usualness.


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REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHLAND SECRETARIES

THE Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has demonstrated its initiative in pioneering new fields of activity. It has recently established a new department known as "Organization Service Department." Charles B. Bayer, for years secretary of the Pomona Chamber of Commerce and president of the California Association of Commercial Secretaries, has been installed as manager of this new branch of community work.

It is believed that this department is the first of its kind ever to be established by any chamber of commerce. The particular function of this department will be the assisting of commercial organizations of California and other States of the great Southwest—giving aid in solving their community and organization problems.

In announcing the new department, officers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce declared it is their hope that all commercial organizations of this rapidly developing section will co-operate and co-ordinate. Frequently it has happened in the past that several commercial organizations were working earnestly toward a certain goal, each independent of the other and oft times in ignorance that co-operation was at hand. The new department of the Los Angeles Chamber is designed to be the point of contact for commercial organizations. All commercial bodies are urged to take advantage of this organization service. It is considered fitting that the Los Angeles Chamber should inaugurate this department, as its size and strategic position automatically make it a sort of parent organization of the civic and commercial bodies throughout the Southwest.

Plans for financing the new Chamber of Commerce Building in Los Angeles have just been announced by the New Building Committee, headed by W. T. Bishop.

According to the projected scheme every member of the organization will have an opportunity to share in erecting the twelve-story, class A building, which will be a credit to this section. Members of the Los Angeles Chamber are scattered throughout the southern counties, and these will receive letters detailing the financial plans.

The Chamber has taken an option on the site situated at Broadway, Twelfth and Hill Streets. The price set is considered particularly low and the agreement to accept the present site and building of the organization is of advantage to the Chamber.

To secure a clear title on the new property preliminary finaning will be launched by issuing gold notes. The Chamber will offer members $100 bonds, avoiding the donation idea. Interest will be paid for ten years at 5 per cent.

The new building will contain adequate exhibit rooms, large auditorium, dining rooms and banquet hall, besides office suites for the Chamber departments and offices to be rented.

HERMOSA BEACH The Forum Committee, of which Director A. B. Ebner is chairman, is happy to report that, for the February Forum, to be held Monday evening, February 20, at the School Auditorium, they have secured the promise of E. G. Lewis to be present and make the principal address. The Chamber is indebted to Professor H. T. Corey for this treat, who as a resident of Hermosa Beach, is eager to have all Hermosans know of the immense influence that the Palos Verdes project will have on our city, and he knew of no one better able to do this than the manager himself. The man who conceived and brought to a successful clumination the great Atascadero project comes well recommended as the one who can do the same for the Palos Verdes enterprise, and members of the Chamber will be well repaid by attending the next forum, and may invite their friends, suggesting that they come early, as the hall will undoubtedly be too small.

The musical program will be in charge of Florentine Shaw, manager of the local branch of the Sherwood Musical School, which is a guarantee that all will be pleased. The usual Question Box wil be held, and opportunity be given to all to speak for the good of the city.

WHITTIER The Whittier Chamber of Commerce has organized a Pageant Association, which in the spring will present a historical pageant of Whittier, covering such important episodes as the Spanish Occupation, the Coming of the Quakers, Discovery and Development of Oil and the Development of the Citrus Industry. The pageant will be directed and staged by Mr. Garnet Holme.

In carrying out its program of work, the Whittier Chamber of Commerce recently furnished a campaign manager for Whittier College in its successful drive to raise $133,000, thereby securing the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation in completing a $200,000 endowment fund for the Whittier institution.

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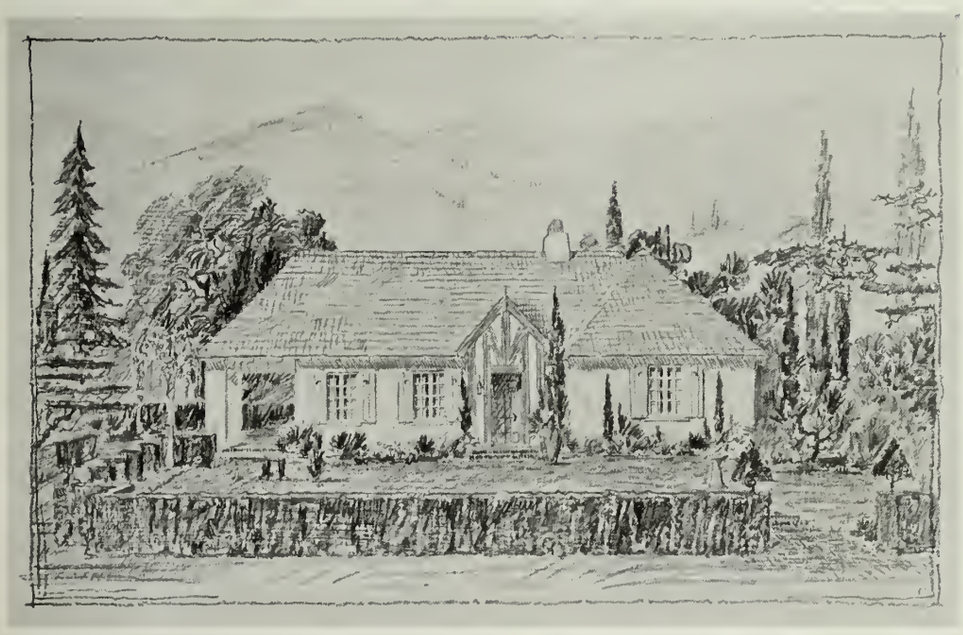
CALIFORNIA HOMES AND



Frederick Kennedy, Jr., Architect

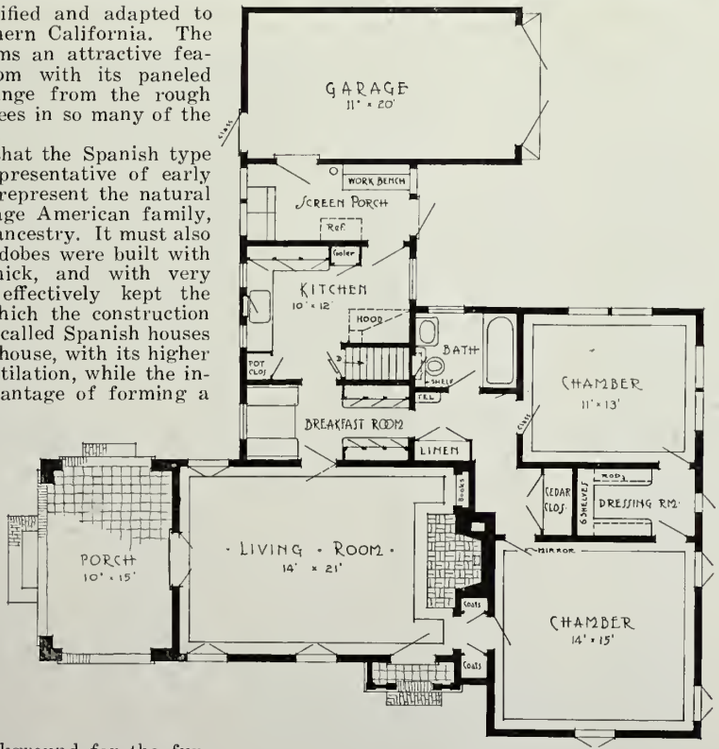
By ROSE CONNOR

MUCH can frequently be learned of the real interests and aims of an architect by studying the home which he has erected for himself. Such is the case with Frederick Kennedy, Jr., of Pasadena. His unusually interesting home in Altadena is in the English



style of archecture, modified and adapted to living conditions in southern California. The somewhat steep roof forms an attractive feature and the living room with its paneled walls, is a pleasant change from the rough plaster effect which one sees in so many of the present day small houses.

Mr. Kennedy believes that the Spanish type of architecture, while representative of early California life, does not represent the natural environment of the average American family, which is of Anglo-Saxon ancestry. It must also be realized that the old adobes were built with walls often two feet thick, and with very heavy tile roof. This effectively kept the house cool in summer, which the construction of many of the modern so called Spanish houses fails to do. The English house, with its higher roof, has much better ventilation, while the interior has the added advantage of forming a much more congenial background for the furnishings with which most Americans wish to surround themselves. There are as many styles and adaptations of English architecture as of English furniture, and it is certainly true that until the recent Italian and Spanish vogue was inaugurated, by far the greater part of our furniture was of English origin.



House and Plan Owned by Frederick Kennedy, Jr. Architect 431 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Although Mr. Kennedy has chosen this type of architecure for his own home, it does not mean that he is interested solely in the English style, but that he feels homes should be built which are in sympathy with the occupants rather than with the traditions of the country.

He has recently made some unusually attractive sketches for the new Universalist Church of Pasadena, which is to be in the simple Gothic style. Mr. Kennedy feels that this type can be used to great advantage in the small, or comparatively small church, but it is not as well adapted to the larger church, because of the difficulty in obtaining the proper acoustics. The Spanish style, however, avoids this difficulty to a great extent, and for many other reasons is especially suited to public buildings.

GARDENING MANUAL

Birds of the Springtime

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

"AND though we should be grateful for good houses, there is, after all, no house like God's out-of-doors."

How forlorn the gardens would be without the complement of birds: the brown, reddish breasted, Chewinks, scratching in the dead leaves; the thrush blinking her bright eyes and flecking her wings as she pauses before darting from one thicket to the next; the Gamble sparrows (white crowns) chattering after vespers in the bamboo; the humming bird flashing the colors of all the precious jewels; the Audobon warbler on his inspection tour; the Black Phoebe shooting out from his perch for flies, never missing a catch; that glimpse of Princeton colors of the Chewink in the shrubbery; the shadow of the passing bird; the visiting warblers; the home-loving song sparrow on the rose spray.

The song sparrow gave us a real spring thrill yesterday, she is building her nest. This is one season when no one would accuse spring of crowding winter out of her place. No, indeed, spring waited to be announced by the calendar and be ushered in by a March wind.

As I write the hedge is astir with Bush-tits, announced by a continuous silvery chatter. You know these gray mites with long tails and brown scull-caps. They hang bottom side up while they inspect the under side of the leaves, ridding them of scale and larvae. This little band which visits your garden every day comes without canvas and chemicals, but does its work almost as thoroughly as the fumigating outfit, and without cost, not taking so much as a sip of apricot juice or raspberry jam; like a whirl of autumn leaves they are gone as they came. God grant that we may not undervalue such altruistic service. Their pensile nest is so deep that with only one dormer window (really a dime-sized door), someone has suggested that they must use living firefly lamps on the wall. They belong to the cheerful chickadee family. "One swallow may not make a summer, but a single chickadee can draw the sting from any winter morning.

Just now the mocking bird has center stage, he is with us the year around, but his ardor cools a bit with the snow on Old Baldy; he should go away as the robin does in the East to be fully appreciated, and get into print, and have everyone telling everyone else, the mockers are back. With spring and love welling in his heart he becomes a feather-coated song, an aesthetic dancer, the opera's prima donna, the composer of moonlight sonatas. His delirium of joy litterally carries him off his feet. But when he has the responsibility of parentage let another mocker infringe upon his territory! or a cat or dog jog innocently down the street—presto! a lock of their hair takes him out of the angel class. After the miracle which makes a hungry bird out of a tiny egg, cabbage worms and garden bugs have not a ghost of a chance, and no labor union on earth would stand for the hours father works.

The Parkman Wren, Willow Goldfinches and Say-Phoebe are due this month, and the Warbling Virio may arrive the thirty-first.

FURNISHING THE CALIFORNIA HOME — BEDROOMS

A New Department Edited by Kathrine Van Dyke

THE first essential in a bedroom is comfort, but how few bedrooms are either truly comfortable or beautiful? This is strange when it takes comparatively little time or money to make a delightful room. The guest room is so often a very formal, ugly place and the owner rather apologizes for it. Guest rooms are so often rigid in character, so unhomelike. Can there be method in their madness? One far-seeing hostess asked an interior decorator if the guest rooms she designed were very charming. The decorator unblushingly admitted that they were most alluring. "Then you are not for me! Heaven, forbid! The last thing I want is an attractive guest room," said the much abused dispenser of hospitality. It must be disconcerting for the woman who has spent a large sum of her bedrooms to find a neighbor's more lovely, when the neighbor has had to count every penny.

One economical, but very lovely bedroom cost $950.00, including everything but the rug, which was an old one redyed. This included two beds, a chest of drawers, a desk, a desk chair, a bed table, one overstuffed chair and a reed chair, one cretonne draper dressing table, two floor lamps, one table lamp and one lamp hanging over the dressing table. You must remember that a set of bedroom furniture alone, if at all distinguished in appearance, usually costs as much. Of course, the woman who made this room, draped the dressing table herself, not at all a difficult thing to do.

The room I am speaking of was in a made-over house which houses are, after all, the most fun to do. The room was quite large, with three fine, long, narrow windows. I always wished the windows in California could take a course in Susan Crocroft or one potato a day or something. They are almost always too broad! The wall paper was much soiled, but not marred, so a coat of glue size was all it needed before the calsomine was applied. The wall tint was not taken from the color card, which is a very important point, but carefully mixed with a faint turquoise blue shade, so faint that it was just a suggestion. And the woodwork, which was white and a bit soiled, was glazed over with brown until it turned into a lovely old ivory of a deep shade. A second-hand chest of drawers was painted in white and a fine gold medallion was stenciled on it, and then glazed in the same way as the woodwork.

The bed, a dainty four-poster, stock pattern and quite inexpensive, was made to look decidedly distinguished with the same treatment. A day bed in soft old ivory and turquoise blue served as a sleeping bed, if necessary, and was less monotonous than twin beds.

There was a comfortable overstuffed chair and a small corner desk with perfect appointments.

The draperies, usually such an item of expense, were of pale yellow organdie with three ruffles at the bottom, about two inches each, with a picot edge in blue. Home-made, but nothing could be more perfect.

The light, which hung from the ceiling above the draped cretonne dressing tbale, was hung at just the right distance and shed a soft, bright light down on the amusing little Persian figures on the cretonne. These Persian designs are very fine and wear beautifully. There were two floor lamps in the room with simple shades and a lamp on the small bed table and no wall lights at all.

The rug was black, an old green velvet one dyed. The bed-spreads and all the small things in the room were carried out with the greatest care. The Persian ivory toilet set had gold medallions to match the furniture. After all, it is the little things which make the individuality of a room.

BURNED CLAY TILE FOR PAVING

By EUGENE PARKER

FROM the days of the old Mission Fathers, Californians have ben taught the beauty and durability of tile for roofing and paving. These old tiles are wonderful, both in color and texture, but, handicaped as the old monks were by their crude facilities for burning, they were unable to obtain the highe temperatures necessary to make the tile vitreous.

Many of the old tile roofs on the Missions are still in good condition today, whereas the paving tile has been worn away under the steady tread of passing feet.

The modern paving tile, while sacrificing nothing in appearance, has overcome this disadvantage, and is vastly superior to the old padre tile as far is wearing qualities are concerned.

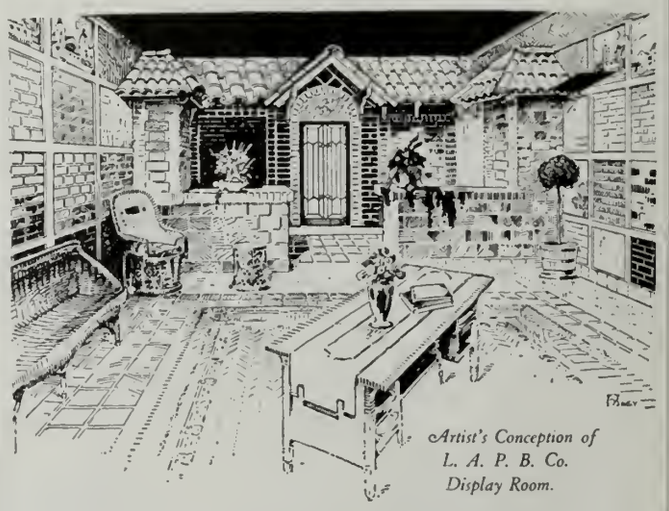
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GARDEN MANUAL FOR MARCH PLANTING

By RALPH D. CORNELL *Master in Landscape Architecture*

This improvement has been achieved by the continuous experimenting of ceramists in the employ of several of the leading clay manufacturers.

There are but few clay products manufacturers in the United States, making a successful paving tile, though many have attempted to produce them. This failure is due to the inability to obtain the proper clays. To make good paving tile one must have a clay that will vitrify when burned, be dense in texture, free from cracks, warps or other imperfections, as well as pleasing in color. The greatest demand is for a warm red, which reflects the true type of Spanish architecture.

The old padre tile were made both square and oblong in shape, seldom being smaller than ten or twelve inches long, and usually two or three inches thick. While the present day tile is made in all sizes and shapes, it differs from the old tiles in thickness, being generally not more than an inch or an inch and a quarter thick.

The architect finds many uses for paving tile for interior as well as exterior finish. In residence work this tile is generally used for porches, terraces, patios and also kitchens, breakfast rooms and sun rooms. Many of the typically Spanish houses that are being built today are floored throughout with paving tile.

The term "promenade tile" is often used in reference to six by nine inch tile. This expression owes its origin to the common use of this tile for promenade or deck roofs. The government is using variegated promenade tile in large quantities in many of the new buildings in San Diego. The new Mission Play House at San Gabriel is using thousands of these tiles, as are many residences in Los Angeles, Pasadena and Santa Barbara.

These tile are made in many beautiful shades, ranging in color from red and purple into gold and gun metal. The Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company is planning to introduce shortly in Southern California a distinctly unique paving tile; different in texture and color from anything hitherto used on this coast; and one that will find instant favor, owing to its rough texture and autumnal shades in each individual tile. This new tile is really beautiful and will lend itself to almost unlimited possibilities.



AN EXAMPLE OF A SMALL HOUSE AND ITS ENVIRONMENT. WM. LEE WOOLLETT, ARCHITECT.

THE excessive dampness and cold of January and February, have emphasized the need of more adequate drainage in many of our gardens, particularly where the soil is heavy and more or less shaded. Ordinary plant life will not grow in soil that is choked with moisture, for plant roots breathe and must have oxgyen. Supersaturated soil is also cold, inhibiting plant growth, and tends to sour if remaining long in a condition of clogged pores. Lime is an excellent remedy for soils that are heavy and tend to sourness, and it should be liberally applied, but such treatment is chiefly palliative. Adequate drainage is the proper solution for this and many other garden troubles (including those of alkalinity) and should be provided either by a subsurface system of weeping tile or by surface ditches. A well-drained soil does not mean a dry soil, but one through which natural and applied moisture has a free passage.

Why do some trees live shorter lives here than elsewhere, why do some trees of mature size uproot so readily, and why do others die a premature death? These are questions, of common occurrance, which cannot be answered with brevity. But it is the opinion of many, that the greatest contributing cause of premature tree death and the uprooting caused by winds is that of an impervious stratum of subsoil through which the tree roots cannot penetrate and which prevents adequate storage of water in the soil. The majority of trees grow a tap root and, if in soil which permits, will develop root penetration of a depth and extent that will resist tremendous wind pressure, and which will also give ample feeding area to tide the tree over periods of drought. Where a layer of hardpan blocks the normal functions of soil and roots, the solution to the problem is the use of dynamite. Blast every hole for every tree that is to be planted in ground under the surface of which lies an impervious stratum through which roots and moisture will not penetrate. If the hardpan is shallow it can be completely broken through, permitting the penetration of roots, the drainage of the surface soil, infiltration of water and its storage for later use by the plant; if of considerable thickness this layer can be cracked open for a distance of several feet. Root anchorage, soil drainage and moisture conservation are thus improved. If all trees were planted in a blasted hole there would be far less cause to question their thrift. Many gardens also would be greatly improved by blasting the subsoil.

March is a month of glory for the gardener in California's southland for it brings our spring weather and many flowers. March rains are generally warm and caressing and invite the growth of plant life. All deciduous fruits and ornamentals should be planted before the end of this month. A better time cannot be chosen for setting out citrus fruits and all evergreen trees and shrubs, while the hardy annuals mentioned for the winter months may still be sown if put into the ground early. In addition one may sow the seeds of amaranthus, aster, balsam, begonia, celosia, centaurea, cobaea, dahlia, dianthus, gloxinia, helianthus, heliotrope, humulus, hunnemannia, malope, mandevillea, marigold, mina lobata, nasturtium, pyrethrum, salpiglossis, salvia, scabiosa, verbena and zinnia. Plants of aster, celosia, centaurea, calliopsis, salvia, shasta daisy and verbena may be set into the open ground from seed flats. Roots and bulbs of callas, cannas, begonias, dahlias, gladiolus and tuberoses may also be planted, and old beds separated.

NOTES ON BRIDGE

By MRS. JAMES BURTON

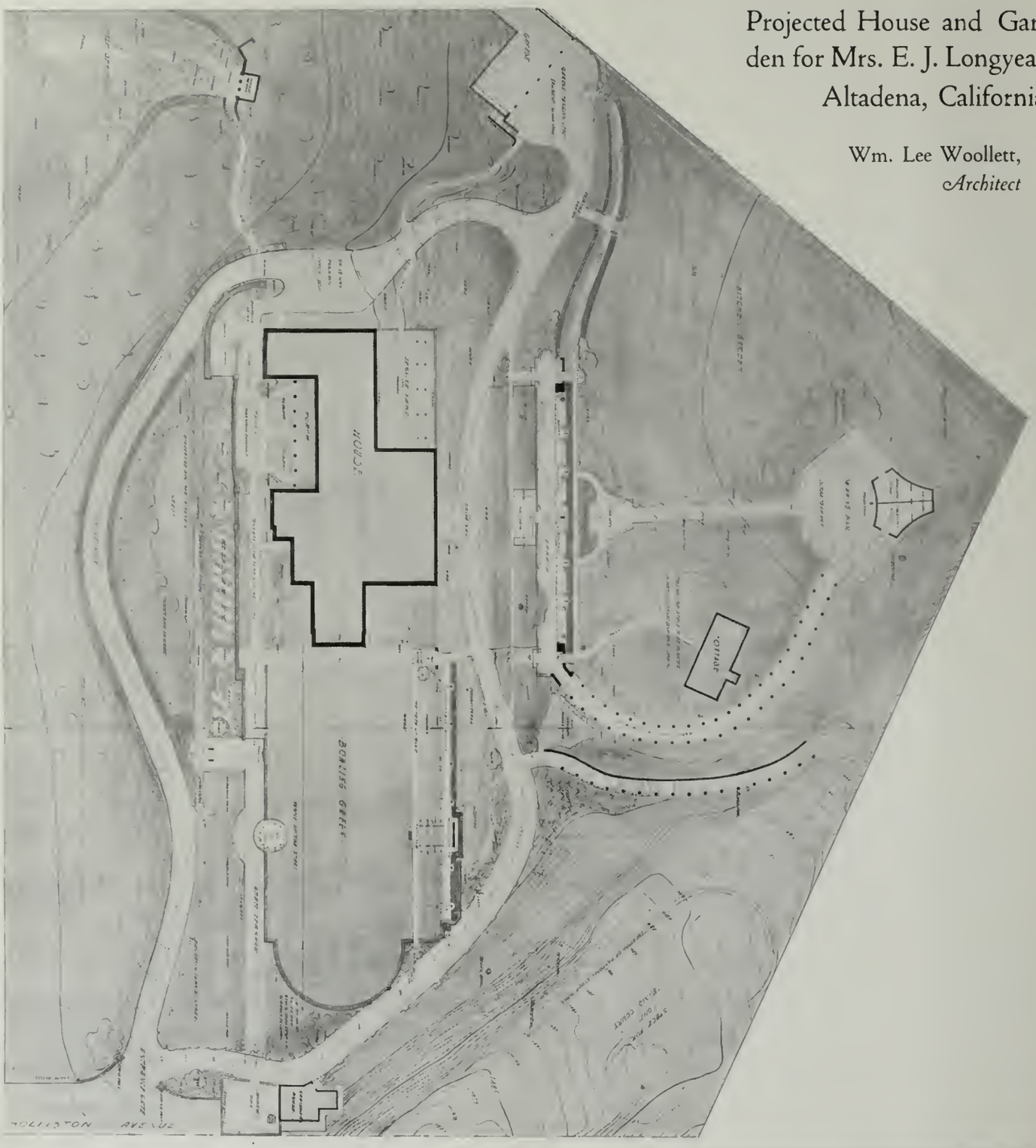
LAST month we were speaking of the doubling and its variations—"business" and "conventional" or "positive" and "negative," as you choose to call them. "Positive," meaning business, and "negative" or "conventional."

The other conventional double is that of one no trump—supposing that you deal and bid "one no trump." I sit next to you with a hand on which I had decided to bid no-trump, when my turn came. I don't want to say "Two no trump," so I put the decision up to my partner by saying "Double one no-trump," and letting him bid his best suit or if he has good assistance for no trump he can bid two-no-trump, or if he feels sure he can defeat the original bidder he can let the double stand. But don't make the conventional double on hopes—your hand must be good enough to support anything your partner sees fit to do.



Used properly the negative doubles are of value, but the trouble with most conventions arises from the liberties taken with them. Instead of holding the right sort of a hand to fit the case, people are apt to feel that they "must do something" so they try a convention to see what will happen, and frequently the results are surprising.

L. W., Telluride, Colo., asks explanation of Par-Auction. It is an arrangement of a series of hands with the idea of eliminating luck and giving an opportunity to show skill. If bid and played perfectly the score would be a tie. "A post graduate course in Auction Bridge." Series A Packs No. 1 and No. 2 with accompanying analysis may be obtained from Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.



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Wm. Lee Woollett,
Architect



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walls and leafage and from above, but perhaps when the restoration is complete, visitors will be admitted. See it on your way to or from Grasse, or on the same day that you visit the Gorges du Loup.

The most famous Riviera garden of all and that best worth seeing is just across the border in Italy at La Mortola, the celebrated Giardino Hanbury. If you are staying in France you will need your passport and probably you will have to leave your motor or carriage at the frontier unless you are willing to submit to many formalities and make a large deposit.

The garden lies on a steep bank between the road and the sea. You enter at the topmost point and by paths and steps and terraces make your slow way to the sea—slow because it is all so beautiful and interesting. The eccentric Englishman who made it chose the spot because it offered every advantage to growing things, native, tropical, sub-tropical. Everything is well cared for, everything is well placed, above all everything is labeled. There is a pleasant French-Italian gardener who will supply additional information, but the garden defies description and some one Friday afternoon of your life must be devoted to seeing it.

The public gardens at Monte Carlo are like an immense park greenhouse, from which the glass has been removed, but the rocky and precipitous gardens beyond the palace square at Monaco are quite another matter. They are a little like the *falaises* at Eilenroc, but geologically more natural and horticulturally more artificial. They are lovely and gay and romantic to the last degree.

Legend tells of beautiful gardens at Beaulieu and at Mentone, but to these I have not managed to penetrate. A little cloister garden by the church at Roquebrune on the Upper Corniche is said to be delightful.

There is a belief that the Riviera is a small, warm place on the Mediterrean coast of France, that one may breakfast at Mentone, lunch at Nice, dine at St. Raphael and get back to play at the Casino at Monte Carlo in the evening. Alas this jaunt would cover some five hundred miles, so if your time in the south is short, do not hope to see too many details. But no matter how short your time do not confine yourself to the marginal Palms and Cacti, but take one walk up into the hills. Look out as you drive for the pink and purple splotches of flowers against the cliffs, the Pines on the red Esterels, the Olives and Acacias and Rosemary. Mentone is the most flowery neighborhood, and more embowered in green, but the stretch of road between Agay and St. Raphael where the tiny villas lie between the road and the sea, with gardens ending in fringes of deep red jagged rock, white foam and unbelievably blue water, is the most picturesque.

Unfortunately there is no good guide book for "The Midi," but *Flowering Plants of the Riviera*, by H. Stewart Thompson (Longmans, Green and Company), is an excellent illustrated book on the flora of the region. It is difficult to find out the location, visiting days and even existence of the gardens, but with persistence it can be done. Tourists follow the main routes, but gardeners will turn to the right and left and discover many hidden beauties.

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THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE HENRY

CONDITIONS in the investment market, which is synonymous for money market, show greater evidences of stability at the present than at any time during the last eighteen months.

The constant threat held over the money market by the condition of the national debt has during the last twelve months been in a large measure relieved of its dark color, if not altogether of its substance, due to the fact that during the year ended December 31, 1921, the treasury had made genuine progress in the refunding of the short time debt. It has succeeded also in distributing the earlier maturities of the debt, as represented by short term certificates, over a longer period of time than was the case previously, thereby assuring greater facility in refunding the Victory Liberty Loan 4¾s when they fall due in 1923.

Another factor affecting investment conditions has been the very steady liquidation of fabricated articles of all kinds during the last twelve months. With basic materials, such as wheat, wool, copper, pig iron, cotton and petroleum priced at their sources very materially lower than at any time during the past eighteen months, the stage is set for a period of marked industrial activity during the next eighteen months. Three factors appearing to make this certain are: First, the almost complete liquidation of inventories of high priced manufactured goods; second, reductions in labor costs; and, finally, the improvement in transportation facilities as regards rates which must and will come in the no distant future.

The experience of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in taking a loss of over $12,000,000 during 1920 in order to rid itself of the high priced inventories and once again become a profit earner, has been duplicated in every field of merchandising throughout the country. Labor costs are very markedlly being reduced through the discovery by labor unemployed that continuous employment at a lower wage is more profitable and economically more sound than fitful employment on a higher scale.

The promise of reduced freight rates is made substantial by the fact that despite the support of labor costs on the railroads by the Federal Labor Board, the companies can bring about economies in the matter of wages by discontinuing maintenance and construction work as part of their own operations and turn this work into the competitive labor market by contract. In the case of one large railroad in the east which has been engaged in laying heavy rails over part of its system, the cost of doing the work by the company's own employees under the wage scale of the Federal Labor Board would have amounted to over $550 per mile. By letting this work out on contract the rails were laid at about $325 per mile. This latter figure including the contractor's profit, thereby indicating that the general field of labor is not requiring the same price for its effort as that demanded by labor protected by the Federal authorities. Just so surely as the economics of such a situation run against the protected division of labor, just so surely will ingenuity devise ways and means of establishing a sounder economic principle, with resultant ability to bring relief to industry, agriculture and commece through reductions in rates.

All of these factors are conducive to a stabilized money market and conditions since last November in the investment field are their own evidence of this stability. Although for many months previous to October, 1921, there had been a continued rise in security prices, the very abrupt and almost perpendicular jump that occurred during the very active bond market of November last, called the attention of the whole country to the fact that the money of the country and the actual wealth of the country, made up of things which we eat up and wear out in order to live, were very rapidly approaching a balance. This abrupt rise in bond prices ended before mid-December, and since that time has held steady at an interest rate for prime securities not far different from that which existed in the early part of 1916.

That the stock market had not advanced as far was due mainly to the fact that in the industrial group the shares were still under the shadow of losses taken on inventories, and the fact that funds sufficient for a real speculative market had not accumulated in the banks. However, the shares are gradually winning their way over the road taken by the bond market, and with general improvement in industry, commerce and transportation, will reflect in their prices the renewed earning power in these various divisions.

No better local evidence of conditions in the money market could be had than the recent issue of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds — a $7,000,000 issue of the largest sugar refinery in the world, located near San Francisco. This bond, brought out at par, was so evidently priced below the current rate for money that within five hours the entire issue had been sold, and on the following day parts of the issue were being sold by bond houses and across the exchange at 101¼ at 101½, indicating the funds available in the market for securities bearing rates at all above the reigning level.

Temporarily the banks are avoiding the commercial paper field in making short term investments, finding Victory Notes the most desirable short term investment. This condition can be expected to correct itself shortly, however, since the rate of return on the Victories, although equal to and in some cases better than the rate for bank acceptances, will not be fairly competitive with the high grade commercial paper based on merchandise manufactured at the prevailing lower costs and bearing a more attractive rate which once again is coming into the field of bank investment.

All in all, conditions are very favorable to further reductions in interest rates. The permanent security of our condition, however, will rest upon the device by our statesmen of ways and means of putting America's tremendous gold reserves to the aid of our prospective markets abroad. Ways and means must be developed for bringing forty per cent of the world's gold supply, which we have at present in our vaults unusued, to the service of those to whom we must sell goods or raw materials in order long to sustain whatever prosperity we enjoy at present. It is indeed heartening that at least the executive branch of our government at Washington is appreciative of this fact, and the Disarmament Conference, with its opportunity for personal contacts and understandings, is a step toward a situation under which financial aid to hundreds of millions abroad who want our products can be given.

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BY all in whom the Master Mind has hidden that divine expression of an artist will the reopening of the School be heralded as good tidings. Within it, many hopes are being realized—from a child's wish to the aspiration of a future architect. It is planned to make the school as broad in its scope as is practical. The customary courses in Illustration, Life Drawing and Painting will be given, but to these have been added Commercial Design, Costume Design, Modeling, Etching, Pottery and Book Binding.

Architecture is perhaps the strongest note in the school's new scale of study. An Atelier, of which a Pasadena architect, Gordon B. Kaufman, is in charge, has been opened. Beaux Arts problems will be studied, as well as working out the Orders. Class B men have started and registrations for Class A are now being taken. Mural painting, Sculpture and Interior Decoration will also be taught. This Department, organized by Lucile Lloyd Brown, is fundamental.

Classes in Painting—Landscape, Portrait and Life, are being inspired by Mr. Alson Clark whose connection with the School insures the highest standards of instruction. There is, in addition to the day session, a night school.

Visiting artists are invited to contribute to the pay of the model and to use the garden and north studios.

On Saturdays there are special Children's classes all day under the direction of Miss Stella Gammon, M. A. A constructive course in Modeling, Design and Color Work has been laid out.

A class in Interior Decoration as applied to the home will open the first of the year. There will be lectures not only on Draperies, Color Harmony, Dyeing, etc., but on refinishing furniture. This is planned not only for women who want to make Interior Decoration a profession but for those whose interest is The Home.

The Secretary is at the School all day and would be glad if those interested would call Fair Oaks 2967.

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The Black Bowl — *From a Photograph of a Painting By Victor Higgins*

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No. 28 **APRIL, 1922** **20 Cents**

CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE



NEWS *from the* *Children's Shop*

ALICE ELAINE can't read perhaps, but by all the pictures of little girls and boys in smart togs she knows there's something doing and she will expect mother to hurry down to the Store.

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Broadway's

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THE PHANTASY OF SPRING

By SARAH BARRICK

IN SPORTING circles it seems a good bet that Winter has taken the count. Spring is once more the World's Champion. Young Spring, intent now upon his palette, lavishing ravishing colors on all the countryside. For once the too sophisticated Mode of the Moment dyes her fabrics in all the subtle chromatics of Spring, and is content to play a simple woodland nymph, with floating, diaphanous draperies, in the greens of tender new leaves; in the blues of periwinkle and agathea; the mauves and pinks and blues of the hydrangea; the yellows and reds of tulips; the gold that is sunshine and the silver that is starshine.

Ah, the time has surely come to put off Lenten sackcloth and to brush away Winter ashes and to "ring around a rosey" in the great Festival of Spring. A festival, world-old, Christian and Pagan that has no better theatre in the world than our own Southern California countryside.

April this year brings the great Easter release, spiritual and physical, from the bonds of Winter. Many are preparing joyous Easter robes. Also, the June bride is abroad in the land, planning, deciding, ordering—a national figure of alert intelligence, suspecting how easily one may be misled as to the length and breadth of new draperies.

The so-called three-piece suit is one of the sanest and most desirable of the season's favorites. It is developed in serge, or twill, or crepe, or Kasha, and consists of a one-piece dress and either coat or cape. The top of the dress (from hip-line up) may be of contrasting material and color, in which case the coat or cape is lined with the same.

The clock seems to regulate both skirt length and size and style of sleeves, so far as they may be said to be regulated at all. Skirts really short for morning; ankle-length for afternoon and long and trailing draperies for evening. Sleeves, long and tight for correct morning wear; no limit to either length or size for afternoon, disappear altogether from the evening frock.

The best looking of the sports skirts are flat and close-fitting at front and back and have plaited panels let in over the hips. To supplement the ubiquitous sweater, there is a plain, long-sleeved overblouse made of crepe or flannel in any of the shades liked in sweaters.

Beautiful touches of color—and in some cases, a marked degree of sophistication—is given the simplest of summer frocks by the right choice of such accessories as earrings, beads, bracelets, and combs. Never have the shops shown such intoxicating selections of all these fripperies as are shown this season.

Flowers and frocks, birds and brides, fashions and fabrics, Mesdames, behold the panoply of Spring!

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Clubs

THE VALLEY HUNT CLUB announcements for April are:

Sunday, April 2nd:
Supper served at 7 o'clock. Miss Ruby Edgecomb, pianist and composer, and Miss Gretchen Altpeter, soprano, will be the guests of honor. Program for the evening will be given by Miss Edgecomb and Miss Altpeter, who will sing Miss Edgecomb's songs.

Monday, April 3rd, 10th and 24th:
Afternoon bridge and tea. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins promptly at 2:30.

Saturday, April 8th:
Dinner dance. Dinner served at 7:30.

Sunday, April 9th:
Supper served at 7 o'clock. Mrs. R. L. I. Smith, soprano, and Mrs. William Arthur Clark, violinist, will be the guests of honor. The program for the evening will be given by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Clark.
This will be the last of the Sunday evening suppers for the season.

Saturday, April 15th:
The Annual Meeting of the members will be held at the Club House at 8 p. m. The election of Officers and Directors for ensuing year will take place and reports of retiring officers submitted. A buffet luncheon will be served.

Monday, April 17th:
Bridge luncheon. Luncheon served at 1:30. Auction bridge for club prizes. Play begins promptly at 2:30.

Tuesday, April 18th:
Evening bridge party. Auction bridge for club prizes.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties, with prizes for the winners, have been arranged for every Wednesday afternoon during the season.
A musicale with Russian artists has been arranged for Thursday, April 20.
A Dinner Dance with a special entertainment program will be given Saturday, April 29.

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweepstakes tournaments will be held and the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
The annual Pasadena Horse Show in the Flintrdige Show Ring, April 6, 7 and 8.
Tea and informal bridge as desired.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.
Officers for the year, elected at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, are: Howard Dudley, president; John McWilliams, Jr., senior vice-president; E. S. Hunter, first vice-president; Russell Taylor, second vice-president; J. R. Page, secretary, and Hugh Stewart, treasurer.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during dinner twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

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LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Plunge open to the ladies on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

THE regatta at Newport Harbor Yacht Club is now assured. Less than two years ago a group of representative yachtsmen from the different yacht clubs of the Southland formed the Southern California Yachting Association.

The object of this association is to stimulate an active interest in yachts and to encourage motor boat and sailing racing. For this purpose a regatta is held each year at which all the yacht clubs from Santa Barbara to San Diego participate.

Last year the first regatta was held at Santa Barbara. Its success is well known to all yachtmen on the coast. This year a greater regatta is to be held at Balboa with Newport Harbor Yacht Club acting as hosts.

Art

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art announces the Third International Print Makers' Exhibition, under the auspices of the Print Makers' Society of California, March 21 through to and including April 21. Nearly five hundred prints are included in the exhibition, probably the largest of the kind ever held. Two hundred and twenty-six artists are exhibiting, and from eight different countries—France, Belgium, Italy, Australia, England, and Canada. The officers of the Print Makers' Society of California are: Benjamin Brown, president; Howell C. Brown, secretary; Frances H. Gearhart, treasurer.

THREE artists, Elmer Wachtel, William Lees Judson, and Charles M. Russell, are exhibiting at the Kanst Galleries.

EDITH PALMER announces the removal of her studio from the Tajo Building to room 832 San Fernando Building.

A RECENTLY installed exhibition of paintings at the MacDowell Club, Tajo Building, includes canvases by Howard Russell Butler, N. A.; Jean Mannheim, Clarence Hinkle, Henri De Kruif, John Hubbard Rich, John W. Cotton, Howell Brown, Nellie Huntington Gere, and photographs by Edward Weston.

THE spring Exhibition of the West Coast Arts, Inc., March 15 to April 15, is being held at the new Franklin Gallery, 6902 Hollywood Blvd., west of Highland Avenue, Hollywood. The exhibition includes landscapes, figures, miniatures, and sculptures. Since the recent opening of these galleries, where pictures may be exhibited on three floors, many fine canvases have been shown, including pictures by Harry B. Lachman, Paul Lauritz, and Clarkson Coleman.

THE Group of Eight, composed of Edouard Vysekal, Lurena Vysekal, John Hubbard Rich, Henri De Kruif, Donna Schuster, Clarence Hinkle, Roscoe Schrader, and Mabel Alvarez, are holding an exhibition of figure pieces at the Woman's Club in Pomona.

A FUND has been started to purchase a representative work of the recently deceased artist, Arthur D. Rozaire, which will be presented to the Los Angeles Museum.

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art announces the Spring Exhibition of the artists of Southern California, April 21 to May 28. The jury is to be chosen by popular vote.

HENRI DE KRUIF will exhibit a collection of water colors at the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art during the first half of April.

ONE of the most important exhibitions of the winter was that of Carle J. Blenner, during the last half of March, in the Cannell and Chaffin Galleries. There were two portraits in the exhibition, one of H. Sargent Appleton, Esq., and one of Mrs. A. Spencer Murray, III. The other canvases were of still life and flowers.

MARION KAVANAGH WACHTEL is exhibiting a group of new water colors in the Cannell and Chaffin Galleries.

THE Cannell and Chaffin Galleries announce an exhibition of general Eastern painters, April 1.

JACK WILKINSON SMITH has an exhibition of Paintings of the West at the Stendahl Galleries, Ambassador Hotel.

BENJAMIN BROWN will exhibit at the Stendahl Galleries, beginning April 15.

THE exhibition of landscapes of Harry B. Lachman at the Franklin Galleries, Hollywood, will continue through the first half of April. Mr. Lachman will soon go to Memphis, Tenn., where he has been invited by the Chamber of Commerce to establish a free school, such as he is now conducting in Normandy, which grew out of the painting class of the A. E. F. Art Training Center at Bellevue, France.

WILLIAM RITSCHEL sailed from New York March 31 for the South Seas to visit Tahiti, Atuana and the Marquesas Islands. He will probably be gone two years, painting figures posed out of doors in the wonderful light and color of the South Seas.

Music

THE Woman's Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles, Henry Schoenefeld, conductor, will give the last concert for the season, April 20, at the Philharmonic Auditorium. Mr. Brahm van der Berg, pianist, will be the soloist.

THE Pasadena Music and Art Association announces the appearance of Percy Grainger, composer-pianist, in concert, Saturday evening, April 29.

JOHN McCORMACK, probably the best loved tenor of the generation, will give two concerts in Los Angeles, April 17 and 19, at the Philharmonic Auditorium.

FRITZ KREISLER will appear in one recital at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, on April 18.

THE University of Southern California Choral Union, under the direction of Horatio Cogswell, will given Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," the evening of April 27, during the inauguration of President Von KleinSmid and the Pan-American Convention, at the Boyard Auditorium. The chorus numbers a hundred and fifty voices.

THE Philharmonic Artist Course closes the recital season April 25 with the appearance of Percy Grainger, pianist.

MISS ORTON announces two afternoon musicales in the Orton School Auditorium, Pasadena, April 20 and May 3, at four o'clock. The program of April 20 will be devoted to Modern Composers, and includes the Tallahassee Suite for violin and piano of Cyril Scott, and compositions of Debussy, Palmgren, Satie, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Whithorne, also the Half-Minute Songs of Carrie Jacobs Bond. Mrs. C. C. Snyder, contralto; Miss Lalla Fagge, violinist; Mrs. Smissaert, pianist. The program of May 3 will be given by Homer Grunn, pianist.

THE concerts arranged for the month of April in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, are as follows:

April 1—Philharmonic Orchestra.
April 4—Leopold Godowsky, pianist, in final concert before sailing for South America.
April 9—Orchestra.
April 10-16—Chicago Grand Opera Co.
April 14-15—Philharmonic Orchestra.
April 18—Fritz Kreisler.
April 23—Orchestra.
April 25—Percy Grainger.
April 28-29—Orchestra.
April 30—Orchestra.

THE Chicago Grand Opera Company will present seven productions in the following order:

April 10—"The Love of Three Kings."
April 11—"Jewels of the Madonna."
April 12—"Thais" (Matinee).
April 12—"Romeo and Juliet" (Evening).
April 13—"Le Jongleur de Notre Dame."
April 14—"Tannhauser."
April 15—"Salome" (Matinee).

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No. 28 APRIL, 1922



CONTENTS

		PAGE
THE BLACK BOWL. A PAINTING, VICTOR HIGGINS, TAOS	*Cover Design*	
FANTASY OF SPRING	*Sarah Barrick*	2
IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY OF CALIFORNIA	*Jean Ripley Johnson*	5
INDIAN ART IN DR. ANGLE'S COLLECTION	*Jane Holloway*	7
A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE	*Virginia Calhoun*	8
CARLE J. BLENNER	*Cuthbert Homan*	9
NOTE ON ITALIAN GARDENS	*Armand Monaco*	10
THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL	*George Ellery Hale*	10
COUNTRY ESTATES AND THE WORK OF PAUL C. THIENE		11
SOUTHLAND OPINION		12-13
TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS. THE TWO HORSE SHOWS		14-15
BRIDGE WHIST NOTES	*Mrs. James Burton*	15
WITH AUDUBONS IN THE CANYON	*Theresa Homet Patterson*	15
PLANTING MANUAL FOR APRIL	*Ralph Cornell*	16
BOOK REVIEWS	*E. Taylor Houghton*	17
THE BUILDER AND THE ARCHITECT	*Alexander St. John*	18
SOME DESIGNS BY KENNETH GORDON	*Rose Connor*	19
INTERIOR DECORATION	*Katherine Van Dyke*	20
THE GARAGE, A NEW DEPARTMENT		21

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By JEAN RIPLEY JOHNSON, *Master in Landscape Architecture*

"AMIGOS, BEUNOS DIOS," our first greeting exchanged with a grizzled, smiling old one-armed Indian who was expertly sawing wood at the side of the road on the outskirts of the quaint little village of Pala, California. Pala is off the main line of travel and we found it to be the keynote of surprising natural beauties lying along the last dozen miles or so of the upper end of the San Luis Rey River. The fact that the paved "Inland Route" to San Diego swings away from the Palomar mountain range at Temecula leaves this charming valley secluded to the casual traveler. When one has once found that the decomposed granite earth roads, well worked and taken care of by Indians, are as comfortable for traveling as are paved highways and has marveled at the riotous growth of evergreen and deciduous trees, deep meadow grass, wild grape vines, wild lilac, holly and mistletoe, sages, lupine, larkspur and countless other bright blossoms, then comes the satisfaction and thrill of exploration that is familiar to all Lovers of the Open. One takes each new phase wonderingly and is willing to stop and study the country and people at each pretext.

As we came over the Temecula grade, we accepted with pleasure the right of a certain owner to call his holdings "The Happy Valley Ranch," and we wished we knew more concerning the two large deserted stone houses built some years ago by a Frenchman, who baked quantities of bread in outdoor ovens.

After negotiating the grade, which is safe but pleasantly exciting, one is immednately engrossed in learning that the famous Pala Gem mines dot these lower ranges. Tiffany of New York owns one of the largest; and several minerals of high commercial value as well as the semi-precious stones are carried out by trucks.



THE INDIAN COUNTRY OF THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST IS A FAIRYLAND, FULL OF MATERIAL FOR FOLK-LORE. THE ASPENS, FROM A PAINTING BY J. H. SHARP.

Pala, solely an Indian village, has only the storekeeper, priest and doctor who are white; and is strikingly like a typical New England village. It is extremely clean and tidy, with small painted frame or adobe houses surrounded by white picket fences enclosing little yards with flower beds and ornamental trees. A pleasant little village green is in the center, with the unpretentious but charming old Pala Mission with its bell tower and flower gardens facing it. The old Pala Mission has been one of the few that has never been destroyed by earthquake or hostile Indians and has been continuously used for worship. The original coloring of the Indian dye used in crude paintings on the interior makes one wish for the formula. The exterior old Indian roofing tiles are marvelous in their weathered colorings, but possesses a rival for our enthusiasm in the single "Gold of Ophir Rose" vine that covers the back of the mission in a hundred-foot spread.

But Pala, though old in years, shows modern tendencies. The trading post of the reservation is located in a large store housed in one end of the mission building having every department from food-stuffs, drugs, clothing, hardware, household furnishings to post-office. Conspicuously placed at the entrance is a scarlet gasoline apparatus and not far away is a large out-of-door pavilion for dancing and community suppers or programs.

One cannot but be well impressed by the characteristic type of native. They are clean, neatly dressed, friendly and pleasant. Some of the older people do not speak English, but all use Spanish as a common tongue. The younger men and women are splendid looking, very intelligent, educated as far as has been within their means, polite and hard-working. We found that if one lingered too long in Pala and wanted lodging for the night, there is no hotel; but a certain Indian woman is known to have an extra bedroom or so, and if the travelers are polite and reasonably clean looking, she will probably take them in. If there is a baby along, one is assured of possessing an open sesame. Her house is marvelously clean. The shining copper kettles and the scrubbed floors with whitewashed walls would be an envy to any celebrated housekeeper of New England. One would sleep in comfortable beds with sheets smelling of the lavender she grows in clumps by the doorway, and one would be fed in the latest approved vitamine-calorie rationed method. For Salvadora is well-versed in domestic science. And while we white-folks might imagine ourselves to be as good housekeepers, we would despair at being able to sit beside the fireplace after dinner and hum the hauntingly sweet and weird refrain of chanting rhythm that puts the restless baby into peaceful slumber.

An appreciation of the natural beauties and color harmonies is easily discerned in the shaping, coloring, and designing of the baskets made by the women. There are always a few excellent examples to be found in the store, where they have been exchanged for produce. However, there is no curious display of curios as found near most of the California missions. We learn that each family has its especial design of basket—daughters imitating that of the mothers, and when there are no more daughters to carry on that particular design, then it is no more seen.

Realizing that none of these people have ever had critical training by art teachers, we may well marvel at the beauty and form of the various sizes and kinds of baskets, at the combinations of coloring and the perfect compositions expressed in the conventional adaptations of trees, flowers and various wild creatures. One of the most in-

MARY STEWART DAGGETT

IN these days of transition from ideals of fine living to general opportunity for all to live better, we are in danger of losing some of the indefinable elements that go to make up a beautiful life. It is well therefore, to record for remembrance the best traditions of our country as exemplified in the daily life of a beautiful woman who has rounded out the sum of human endeavor.

Mrs. Charles Daggett was identified with the life of Southern California in a definite, fundamental way which makes her manner of life and her reaction on environment a vital thing to record.

The older civilization, that of the Spanish-Californian had passed away before the late eighties when Mr. and Mrs. Daggett came to make their home upon the sunny coast of California. But much of the spirit of the Spanish Colonials, as related by a descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families in the series of articles begun below, was expressed in the hospitable home life which Mrs. Daggett instituted on Columbia Hill. Few women have attained her influence, which emanating from the home as a center spread through the activities of a whole community in gentle firmness holding fast for the finer things of life. Few care, in this present rapid pace which life has taken on, to rest content in simply being fine, and doing all that comes to hand with dignity.



Look back a quarter of a century when life was simpler and time and opportunity to live and plan for kindly acts and pleasant days were natural and came to all. At such a time must this gifted woman have planned her life to touch her environment at many points, yet leaving its control in her own hands. Her own particular literary work had its own prominent place and, as the years brought lessening cares, that filled much of her time. But every call to social leadership or war work had found her ready when her strength was at its best, and when strength failed for common duties, she attained a finer way to work.

MABEL URMY SEARES.

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE

By VIRGINIA CALHOUN

WHAT is pasear, and what is Casa Adobe? And why? A walk with Senora Dona Florencia Dodson de Schoneman would necessarily be a pasear. And to walk through a one-time country-house of a Spanish Californian would be a Pasear through a Casa Adobe, for California Spanish-Colonial houses were always made of adobe.

And why pasear through Casa Adobe? In the first place, for two good reasons—for our pleasure and edification. For whatever Senora Dona Florencia Dodson de Schoneman may relate during the walk, regarding habits and habitats, of Spanish-Colonial Californians will be authentic and will give pleasure. And in the second place, an important necessity obliges us to take such a pasear, and many such, if we are to heed Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in his address before the American Bar Association at Chicago, when he warned us Americans of the tragic consequences should we actually forget, and thus eliminate from our thought and appreciation of things, the human experience of our classic past—that knowledge of our America in the making is fundamentally important to the survival of the American ideal of goverance among nations, and as consequence, realization of the highest



destiny of American citizenship, not only for United States Americans, but for the peoples of the world. For Dr. Butler says, " . . . . all other forms of government the world has ever brought forth have been tried and found wanting . . . . no matter what their claims as to affording opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the individual . . . . "

And, is it not axiomatic,—"A nation that lets go its own traditions condemns iteslf to hopeless mediocrity."

Convinced of why knowledge of human experience in our classic past is necessary and therefore reversing the usual order of "coming down to the present," and instead, "going up to the past," before arriving at the ancient people of our primaeval western wilds, we encounter the Spanish-Colonial Californian. Theirs is the first human experience in our State, nearest to our own, but entirely unlike it.

Four distinct social groups were put into primaeval California by Imperial Spain, to conquer it by conversion. They represented the sum of human virtues and vices. There were the highly spiritualized, others generously and slimly veined with human frailties, and there were the out-and-out criminals.

Among the first group were the Seraphic Pioneers whose "thirst for souls that had never heard of the sweet name of Jesus, in whom alone is redemption and salvation," whose self-renunciation and praise of God the Spanish government codified, politicalized, and commercialized into the Magna Charta of the wild Indians of the Americas, known as Leyes Indias, for the purpose of creating desirable citizens, as many as possible and as fast as possible, and for the erection of practical bulwarks of defense against invasion of the vast New World she had discovered and desired to possess.

With this group came military and civil Spain—a corporal's guard of soldiers and their officers.

The third group were the six grandee families who answered the call of their flag and their faith; and willingly went forth, their lives in their hands, to serve or to be squandered in the primaeval wilds, according to political policies, good, bad, and indifferent of their mother-country and her local representatives.

The fourth group were the out-and-out criminals whose offenses varied from blood-red criminality to mere peace-disturbers and political offenders. They were men, women and children, with sprinklings of degenerate Indians known as cholos, who were shipped from time to time as undesirables from their home localities.

No more useful or representative human groups than these four could have been assembled for the conquest and creation of a New World.

Today the huge, charred torches of the missionaries—their landmarks—may be found all along El Camino Real, where flamed their zeal, fired by the "pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," as they blazed their way through primaeval wilds, both territorial and human. The world-famous Mission ruins are perpetual witness of the one-time home and battlefield of the Seraphic Pioneers whose "thirst for souls" gave thanks as the first martyred Padre's blood consecrated California earth to God.

In the military group alone was vested the right of life and death over the pioneer conquistadores, and their conquests by conversion. But according to records and reports of those days, though primaeval California's conquest was not by tomahawkings and massacres, this was not primarily due to the presence of the military. On the contrary, what there was of this butchery was almost always the result of the actions of the military toward Indians, whether or not connected with the Missions. The one actual and irreparable blight on California's conquest by conversion was registered by the military group. This was when the moral degenerates among them, and the brutish ones indifferent to the rights of virtue, defied the Padres, all human decency and their home traditions of old Spain, and spread death among villages, actually exterminating whole tribes. Their presidios, the crack of their rifles and the flash of their Toledo blades were but negligible factors against foreign invasion. This group left no important landmarks, unless there yet trickles through the veins of some unfortunate child the polluted blood-mixture of the mestizo. Yet as individuals among the soldiers and their officers

often there were men whose faith was hardly less fervid, and whose religion was not less devout, than that of the padres themselves.

It was the third group, the six grandee families, together with their affiliations by marriage, that perpetuated for us, as living principles, the best of those great days of destiny being fulfilled. In the records of their experience there is no entry of convictions, hangings, burning alive of a human witch. No Sunday Blue Laws with penalties for criminals attached.

During the Padres' fierce struggle against never-before-heard-of odds with pagan heart, mind and language; often with ignorant, if not directly mischievous, home and local government, in their unparalleled task of conquest of a primaeval country and its peoples by conversion, they did not assume the right of life and death over them or enslave them, or deprive them of any of their ancient land rights, though the discipline necessary frequently called for the utmost severity. According to investigators, friendly and unfriendly, this consisted of confinement without physical harm, irons or scourgings when rebellious flesh needed to be forced to obedience and decent behavior; but with no record of death from the chastisement. Such was the furnace of discipline when it was question of a soul's salvation. Still, it is probable that no Indian ever received any more severe corporal punishment from the Padres than these Padres inflicted upon themselves during those terrible penance days for sin and ignorance, if records concerning Padre Junipero Serra's scourged and lacerated body are true. However, wars and political upheavals, widespread, that made and unmade nations, deprived them of the "fullness of time" fruits of their labors; that is, a Christianized Indian citizenry peopling the primaeval wilds along the Pacific where sets the sun. Yet, many California children—the children's children of Christian Indian men and women—are today living witness of "the good seed from the good ground" of their planting.

But it was the third group's evolutions and revolutions, social and political, that created and perpetuated for us of today that new race. Theirs was the brilliant, picturesque rancho and hacienda story that bequeathes to us that precious deposit—California Spanish-Colonial traditions.

And it was the home they made which made them. To the Senora Dona of the eighteenth century, home was the chief corner-stone of the state, whose significance was not alone to be considered as the laboratory for "increasing, multiplying and replenishing" dwindling populations, but co-equally with this, home was the national nursery where were sprouted and grown the soul and the spirit of the nation until suicided by the soul and the spirit of its replenishing or dwindling populations, as developed and matured in the home. Investigators agree that Spanish women have ever been masters of the art and science of exerting direct national influence upon their country's destiny through the Home as medium of expression, in a way unapproached by women of any other nation.

And so it is that Casa Adobe is the outstanding landmark of California Spanish-Colonial tradition.

The generations from which this New World race sprang in the mother-country, European Spain, were one of the most complexly cosmopolitan of peoples. According to their historians, upon the Iberian-Celtic root were grafted Phoenicians, Greek, pre-Christian Roman, Gaellic, Visigoth, Arab (the Arabs who named the country Spain, meaning in Arabic "distant land"), and also the Moors who were largely the forever-and-ever Berbers of Morocco, and a variety of cosmopolitans from all parts of Italy.



THE ADOBE FLORES, NOW A CHARMING TEAROOM UNDER RAYMOND HILL, SOUTH PASADENA.

This virile human conglomerate plus Christianity, plus months and years of high-seas roaming, plus trail-blazing across unknown continents, plus California; its isolation except for the yearly boat, their department-store opportunity, and except for occasional trappers, hunters and traders from eastern parts of America, and plus contact with the ancient people of the western primaeval wilds: after something like three-quarters of a century of such creative processes as these, the Spanish-Californian—the new race—came forth, whose traditions are the call to this Pasear.

For the sake of intelligent conclusions based on accurate knowledge concerning this particular human experience of our classic past, it is necessary to recall outstanding characteristics of eighteenth century Spain's Spaniards, for their influence was basic in the creation of this New World racial personality.

(To be continued)

A PAINTER OF PORTRAITS

THE eighteen pictures shown by Mr. Carle J. Blenner in the Cannell & Chaffin Galleries are more than merely interesting and beautiful as pictures. Two years ago Mr. Blenner, then known as the "Painter of Beautiful Women," had never painted flowers except as accessories to portraits. During the summer of 1919 on his estate in New England he was suddenly imbued with the idea that "portraits" of flowers should be a part of life, and eleven of the pictures shown attest to his ability in making the simple blossoms live and breathe. His rich harmonies of color and interesting compositions are painted with evident love and sincere feeling. His work in portraiture is recalled by the beautiful color and refined arrangement of his latest subjects. An artist's technique is as easily discernible by sincere students of art as a man's handwriting. He is quick and decisive—he doesn't muddle—he touches in color and passes on. His over-mantel decorations have a mural sprightliness which is admirable.



Particularly pleasing are his portraits—true soul paintings as it were, making you feel the intensity and real worth of the sitter's inner mind. In direct contrast to the exquisite coloring and softness of his portraits of women are the rugged personalities of his men—passing easily from one to the other and seizing that intangible something which goes to make inspiration.

Mr. Blenner was born in Richmond, Va., and studied in New York and Paris. His portraits include those of many notables here and in Europe.

CUTHBERT HOMAN.

Portrait of H. Sargent Appleton, Esq. From a Painting by Carle J. Blenner. On Exhibition at the Cannel & Chaffin Art Galleries 720 West Seventh St., Los Angeles

SOUTHLAND

Better Design, Better Products

THE Children's Exposition being held under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association of Los Angeles and the Southern California Assistance League affords an opportunity which should be grasped intelligently and thoughtfully by the manufacturer.

One hundred thousand children are being taught by excellent teachers in the public schools, the principles of good design. Appreciation of what is good is, therefore, being developed in them and their lives will always be that much more worth while. But in the souvenir shops, the post-card racks, and even in the making of an orange exhibition or flower show, we see no evidence of this study of children turned out by the machinery of our public schools.

When these children leave school what is there for them to design? Where are the wall paper factories, the furniture shops, the textile mills in which they may show their skill and earn their livelihood?

Life in California is on a little higher plane than it is in some other places. Partly because of the selected groups of people who have come here and partly because of outdoor conditions we should set the pace in liberty of the worker to choose his own work. Out-door working rooms should be a feature of our summer invitation to families to come here, and products better designed and better made should result from this public exhibition of what our talented and trained children have been able to do, with joy in the producing and skill that gives pleasure to those who use the manufactured article.

Cotton in the Pacific Southwest

THERE is no place in the world where cotton can be grown under as favorable circumstances as in California and Arizona because the lack of rain during the growing season results in a finer quality of raw cotton than that produced anywhere else. Because of this, both states always rank among the first three states in the Union in their per acre cotton production, positive proof of the advantage of these states as cotton producing centers and an evidence of the fact that this section is immune from the boll weevil and other damaging insects.

Not only this, but there are millions of acres of land admirably situated for the growing of cotton, which have not, as yet, been brought under cultivation. The Imperial Valley is hardly half cultivated today, and with the development of additional water for irrigation purposes will become increasingly important in the cotton markets of the world. In the San Joaquin Valley of California, covering approximately half of the tillable area of the state, production of cotton has, so far, been carried on only as an experiment. With the further development of hydro-electric power and the resultant increase in water available for irrigation, this valley gives full promise of becoming highly important as a producer of cotton. The opening up of additional land in Arizona also promises a material increase in the cotton production of that state.

However, the California and Arizona cotton producer does not come before the cotton man of the south as a potential competitor working to take away his markets. He comes rather as a new partner in one of the world's largest industries, desirous of cooperating with those already engaged in production, for the best interests of all involved.

In the past, cotton financing has been done largely in the eastern portion of the United States and this has lead to the development of trade routes in accordance with economic pressure rather than along natural, geographical lines.

During the past year the business depression has materially affected these old routes and has tended to throw the producers of the west, whether located in Texas or in California, upon their own resources. It has brought about the fact that the producers in the west must depend upon the west and develop a strong spirit of cooperation if they are to secure the best results.

Prior to the advent of the Federal Reserve System, the cotton grower secured loans from his local bank in the form of ordinary notes, some of which were in turn used as collateral or rediscounted by the local banker with his Eastern correspondent. Little or no effort was made to make cotton in storage the basis of credit in any form of paper which would be readily marketable upon its own merits as to value and negotiability.

The Federal Reserve System, by encouraging the use of trade and bankers' acceptances, as well as by pointing the way to the adoption of a standard, uniform warehouse receipt, has not only aided in building up an open discount market where cotton acceptances might be traded in, but has afforded substantial encouragement for the investment of capital in bonded warehouse enterprises.

The history of the past year has been full of examples of the manner in which this cooperative spirit works to the benefit of all producers throughout the Pacific-Southwest. For example, California, although developing its own cotton industry, has extended the right hand of fellowship to Texas cotton growers and banks during the past season, to the extent of many millions of dollars invested in the cotton loans of Texas by the purchase of trade and bankers acceptances. Our own bank, for instance, has been pleased to finance the movement of this season's Texas cotton crop to the extent of $20,000,000 at current rates by direct purchases of acceptances of Texas' banks supported by cotton collateral.

This cooperative spirit has not been one-sided, for leaders in the Texas cotton world have given the benefit of their experience to the cotton growers of California and Arizona, and have helped and are continuing to help us in the solution of some of our most vexatious problems. As a result, a very strong spirit of cooperation has been built up between the newest cotton producing section of the country and the largest section. There is growing realization of the unity of interest of all of that territory known as the Pacific-Southwest, including as it does, California, Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas as well as some of the more northern states such as Nevada, Utah, Southern Idaho and parts of Colorado. If the future witnesses the full utilization of the benefits of this situation it is probable that the business depression just past will have set a movement on foot, the eventual results of which will be of such importance as to far more than offset the temporary losses of the last year.

J. DABNEY DAY,

Vice President First National Bank, Los Angeles, and Chairman Cotton Committee, Los Angeles Clearing House Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The Indian, Our Fellow-Citizen

THE Indian Welfare League, having its headquarters at the Southwest Museum, Marmion Way and Avenue 46, Los Angeles, Calif., has prepared as a basis for work careful maps showing graphically what has happened to Indian tribes, for many years the wards of the nation, through the auspices of the Indian Bureau.

In Map 1 large black areas show the amount of land used and controlled by the California Indians prior to 1851. Certain treaties were made with the California tribes in 1851-52 stating that if the Indians would relinquish peacefully this large acreage, the areas shown in Map 2 would be given to them and their heirs forever with certain additions in the way of schools, provisions, and farm implements. These treaties were rejected by the Government at Washington, but this decision was not made known to the tribes, and they, believing the word of the white man sufficient, removed to their allotments only to be harassed everlastingly and removed from place to place whenever their land became attractive enough, through their endeavors, for

OPINION

the white man to covet it. After fifty years, Helen Hunt Jackson, author of "Ramona," was finally responsible for bringing these "secret treaties" to the light.

Tiny pin-point dots on Map 2 show the only actual holdings of the remnants of these same tribes today. These they hold now only on suffrance and evidently have no legal right to possess, as none of the tribes have been given deeds—their faith in the word of the Government still persistently optimistic.

The present flagrant injustice is the indictment of a number of Indians living on one of these "dots" in San Diego county, because of their endeavor to prevent a certain white man from leasing from the Government—over their consent—a tract of land which they earnestly believed to be their property.

Ida Mae Adams, an attorney and an active member of the Indian Welfare League in Los Angeles, is acting as legal adviser for these Indians and will defend indictments if they come to trial. But it is the earnest hope of all persons acquainted with the facts that these indictments will be set aside by the Government as being unworthy.

It would seem the least our boasted form of republican government could do would be to awaken to this continued injustice, remedy past errors as far as possible, and prevent further outrages being committed—giving the few remaining people of the Indian race benefits in schools, medical and economic assistance. It is true that the tribes have supposedly enjoyed certain of these benefits under the management of the Government Indian Bureau, but, as plainly stated in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Clyde Kelley of Pennsylvania, the Indian Bureau has been used as a political means for extracting the remaining wealth of the Indians—the governmental appropriations being so wasted that only one-tenth of the allotment ever reaches the Indian reservations.

It is well for our chastened consciousness to realize that our neighbors and friends, the Southern California Indians, are desperately poor and in need of actual food and clothing.

The Class in Personal Religion

This address by Dean Rousmaniere in St. Paul's Cathedral, is so appropriate for Lent that we print it for people unable to attend service.

I ASK you to remember the very extraordinary amount of knowledge which St. Paul had gathered upon his journey through life. This is the text, "I know also how to abound. In everything and in all things, have I learned the secret both to be filled and to be hungry, both to abound and to be in want. I can do all things in Him that strengtheneth me." Truly, that is the best kind of knowledge,—to have learned how to go through life and to meet its various emergencies.

Let us consider what some of those emergencies are, those experiences which change a life almost inevitably. Take the boy who leaves school and enters college. He would say that a great change had come over his life if he thought about it. He would find in the college new, strange methods both of teaching and of studying. He would find a new sense of unity, what we call college spirit, among his mates which he had not found in school and life is changed for him. He almost feels, his freshman year, like a cat in a strange garret,—he cannot seem to adapt himself. What we want for that boy, and what the boy wants for himself, may be none of the little ambitions which he rightly places before himself, ambition for popularity, ambition for prominence, ambition for marks. What he needs is to know how to pass through that change in his life and if we, from the experience of elder years, gave him advice (which he may not at first think to be valuable), we should say to him that the way to go through that change is not to let it overcome him by its strangeness, not to let it lower the ideals which he has brought into college, but to let that change stir in him a finer kind of ideal.

Let us take an entirely different kind of emergency. We may call it, if you like, the discovery of disability. We leap now from the young fellows, with their experience, into our experience. As we go on into middle age, we find we cannot do the things which once we did. Now when a man finds that he cannot do the things which once he did, when there is some physical disability which prevents him, he is in danger of despair and discouragement and melancholy. Said the late Professor James: "If we find ourselves like that we must make ourselves do something different, go with people, speak cheerfully, set ourselves to some hard work."

That is the way out of it, that is the secret of how to go through it. That is the way to meet this new emergency. Now what is this different thing which is to be done? I can simply say this, my friends, that when a man meets that emergency of his life and knows that he cannot do the things that he has been doing, he must do a finer kind of thing. Here is a man, let us say, who through some disability can no longer continue the activity of his business. Now is he to stay at home, and brood over that change in his life? Then he has lost the secret. Or is he to attempt with his lessened strength to do something finer than his old business, to follow a different habit of life, a finer habit of life, a richer habit of sympathy, a more generous habit of service?

There is one more emergency of which I wish to speak, one which comes to every man and which (if we want to secure a knowledge which is worth having) we must find out how to meet and pass through. I mean the experience of death. I do not mean one's own death. I mean the death of those who are dear to us. A universal experience. Do we know how to meet it? Some of you have been reading lately, I fancy, that most interesting story of Mr. Hutchinson's called "If Winter Comes." And you will remember a conversation which is recorded towards the close of the book where the hero says to his friend, "Hapgood, life's all wrong, stupid, cruel, blundering, but it means well. Life means well, Hapgood. It does mean well. It only wants someone to tell it where it's going wrong, where it's blundering, where it's just missing, and why it's just missing, all it means to do. Hapgood, I'll tell you a thing. I've got a secret. I've got the key to the riddle that's been puzzling me to understand. Here it is: God is love. Not this, that, nor the other that the intelligence revolts at, and puts aside, and goes away and goes on hungering, hungering and unsatisfied; nothing like that; but just this; plain for a child, clear as daylight for grown intelligence: God is love. Listen to this, Hapgood: 'He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him; for God is love.' It explains everything to me. I can reduce all the mysteries in terms of that." Like St. Paul that man can say, I have learned the secret not only of happiness but of sorrow, not only of joy but of loneliness, not only of comfort but of pain. The secret is our faith in the love of God, that God is essentially love.

To this changeful experience of life you and I go out today. There may be a young man in this congregation who goes back from this church to his college. Be not content, my young friend, with being an average man, but make up your mind to be the best you can and you will meet your emergency successfully. Some boys in this congregation may be going back to their work. Do not succumb to the influences about you, but keep loyal to your sense of duty. Some of you go back with that sense, which never leaves you, of inability to do the things you used to do. Find something finer to do. And some of us go back into the shadow, and the way to pass through the shadow is to have faith that God is love and that all people, even all those dearest to us, are ever in His care and keeping.

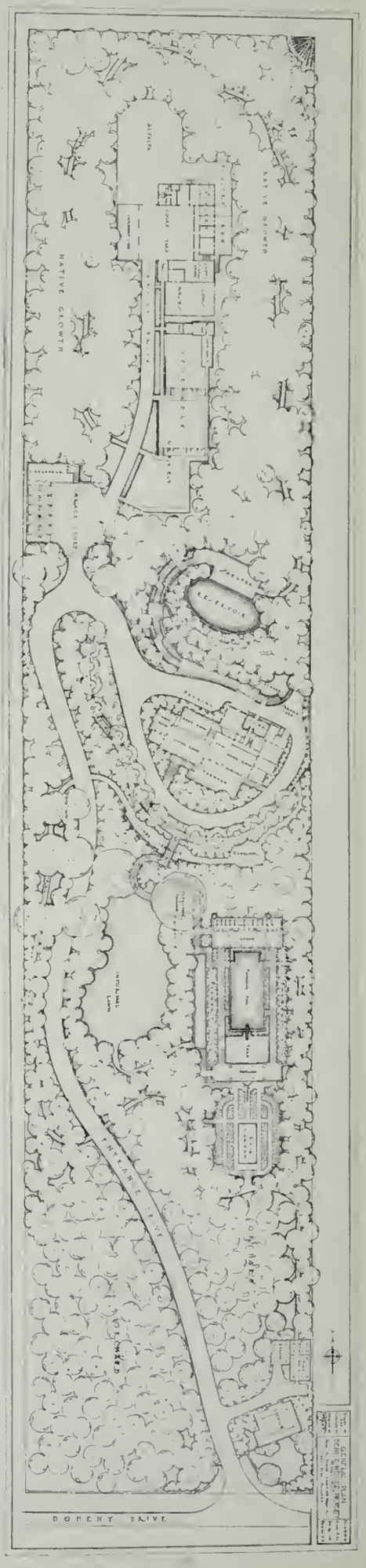
THE MEANING OF GOOD FRIDAY may be interpreted by the attitude of that simplest of all Christian Bodies, The Salvation Army, which speaks of Jesus as, "My Best Friend." Since, then our universal best Friend was crucified, should we not all remember for one sad day, Good Friday?

our reward! There, on a rock in midstream, splashed by the rapids, sat the Water Ouzel, dipping as though he were curtesying to the falls. He flashed through the mist, darted behind the falls, came through again without a dampened feather, rested a moment at the top and was gone. Born in the damp mosses, he becomes the companion of the waterfall, the playmate of the spray. What resistance to cold—dipping into ice-fringed water! What resistance to force—flying up the waterfalls! Marvel of birds. If you see a bird flying low over mountain streams, hide yourself, and pray that you may hear him sing. John Muir has linked the Ouzel's name forever with the Yosemite. "His music is that of the streams, refined and spiritualized. The deep, booming notes of the falls are in it; the trills of rapids; the gurgling of margin eddies; the low whispering of level reaches, and the sweet tinkle of separate drops oozing from the ends of mosses and falling into tranquil pools."

Continued from page 11

Thiene has planned for Mr. Benjamin R. Meyer a garden in which all his skill and knowledge of appropriate features will be called into play. In stone there is a pool and a loggia with dressing rooms for the swimmers. Throughout the whole, every chance to make the long, steep garden full of surprises and points of beauty is taken advantage of to a surprising degree. An old olive orchard is there to be incorporated with the plan. How finely the dusty gray leaves accord with the native oaks of California. Around these trees Mr. Thiene has built a wall every curve of which holds an olive tree and makes a view point or a break in what might be monotony. One great pepper tree forms a dominate note in the scheme and yet much must be planted before the architect's plan, formed first in his imagination and then on paper in the draughting room begins its growth toward the perfection of a California estate.

GENERAL PLAN BENJ. R. MEYER PROPERTY. PAUL C. THIENE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.





THE BELVEDERE, POOL AND DRESSING ROOMS AND THE OLIVE TREE WALL IN THE INTERESTING ESTATE OF BENJAMIN R. MEYER, BEVERLY HILLS. PAUL C. THIENE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, PASADENA.

APRIL PLANTINGS

By *RALPH D. CORNELL,*
Master in Landscape Architecture.

THE recent winter of excessive and prolonged cold, associated with conditions of heavy rainfall, has taught its lessons to those who would read and has been something of a trial to all Californians who love their winter garden. Many plants which are cherished and which ordinarily survive the exigencies of our climate have revealed their inability to stand the test of our extremes of cold, and will thus strengthen their reputation for tenderness.

In landscape decoration it is often feasible to utilize plants of economic value for ornamental purposes. Particularly is it true of our subtropical fruits, that a plant is not necessarily stricken from the list of desirable ornamentals simply because it bears an edible fruit. Planted in decorative groups, these economics cannot be given the same care they would receive in orchard form and will probably not bear fruit in the same proportions; but such fruit as they do bear will be pure gain, for they have already served their purpose in functioning towards the landscape effect which they have produced. When used ornamentally, plants should be primarily considered for their decorative possibilities and their fruiting qualities should be held as of secondary importance. A few varieties of economic plants which have a decided ornamental value, if wisely handled, are as follows: Avocado, carissa, carob, cherimolia or custard apple, feijoa, guava, loquat, macadamia or Queensland nut, mango and the sapote.

All clumps of perennial roots which have not already been lifted and divided should be so treated at once. March is the best month for dividing the hardy perennials; April the month for those of a subtropical character and tenderness. Seeds of the more tender plants may now be sown with success. Plant amaranthus, aquilegia, aster, balsam, celosia, centaurea, cobaea, cosmos, cypress vine, dahlia, fuchsia, helianthus, heliotrope, humulus, hunnemannia, impomoae, mandevillea, marigold, maurandia, mina lobata, nasturtium, Iceland and oriental poppies, portulaca, salpiglossis, scabiosa, statice, verbena, wallflower and zinnia. Transplant plants of antirrhinum, aster, begonia, calliopsis, celosia, centaurea and chrysanthemum; also amaryllis, cannas, dahlias, gladiolus and tuberose.

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

The Willing Horse, by Ian Hay (Houghton Mifflin Co.) Price $2.00

Ian Hay believes that the people "chiefly worth writing about in these days are those who gave body, soul—everything—to win the war." So scorning the idea that war stories are not read, he writes of those Britishers who gave their all in glad, unquestioning service and helped bear the first terrific brunt of the war,—the willing horses. He epitomizes the main facts of the war, and the undercurrents of feeling which accompanied its ups and downs, by means of a romance into which no bitterness has crept. He gives us a vivid impression of what morale really was, how much the soldiers depended on the morale of those at home, for the cry of the men in the trenches was always "If only the civilians carry on!" Incidentally, in the Willing Horse we get a picture of parish life in Scotland—its townfolk and gentry. We have described for us the unforgettable sweetness of first love—which is experienced but once in a life-time—by the pen of an understanding maturity which is able to see with the eyes of youth. This delightful novel, by the author of The First Hundred Thousand, "exhales humanity and Scotch humor in equal proportions."

Harbours of Memory, by William McFee (Doubleday Page & Co.)

William McFee, Chief Engineer aboard a United Fruit Company liner, is a man of letters as well as a man of the sea—a romantic realist who believes that writing should be incidental, a co-activity to a man's life work. Through the portholes we catch glimpses of him at work in his cabin surrounded by the books he likes best or in the hot engine-room. He makes impressive for us the pulsating sleekness and responsible vitality of faithful engines. Harbours of Memory is comprised of yarns spun about the sea and ships, harbour life and harbour friends observed by a seafaring man on shore leave in many a strange port. There is something vigorous and human about these thumb-nail sketches, in them we find a sense-of-factness which does not mince meanings with pretty words. The pages are peopled humorously and sympathetically with individuals significant as racial or generic types. Behind the personal anecdote there is always the general application—the index of the philosophical mind. Mr. McFee is a philosopher who believes in the New England maxim of "plain living and high thinking."

Peter Binney, by Archibald Marshall (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

In Peter Binney, which was written twenty years ago and just recently published, we find not only a younger but quite a different Archibald Marshall. The novel is comedy with a thread of mock tragedy,—for when father and son are undergraduates together must it not be tragic—for the son? Taking us behind college gates this pleasant story of English University life is restful because of its youthful unconsciousness of all the harrowing problems which older novelists are wont to thrust upon us.

The Psychology of Everyday Life, by James Drever (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Mr. Drever, Combe Lecturer on psychology at the University of Edinburgh, intends this book not as a text book but as an aid to the intelligent man in the street who is interested in "personal economics" and who desires a working knowledge of the accepted principles of psychology. Accuracy has not been jeopardized for the sake of making the subject palatable which is the case with the pabulum being published under the head of popular psychology. Mr. Drever defines with clear distinctions what does and what does not come within the confines of psychology. This splendid book is not to be read lightly for the author assumes on our part a willingness to think the thing out as we read. He emphasizes the truth that psychology because it deals with experience and behavior helps us modify our own behavior at will as well as that of others—for instance in advertising. He covers the greater part of modern psychology touching on the abnormal phase—spiritism, hallucinations, illusions, also on experimental and laboratory work—sound, color, taste, as well as on the normal appetites, instincts, emotions, sentiments, social reactions, play and memory. In the appendix he gives us a carefully prepared and quite reliable list of the hundred "best" books on psychology for general reference.

Gibbetted Gods, by Lillian Barrett (The Century Co.)

This new novel by Lillian Barrett, a graduate of Smith College, is keyed up to a tense animation, there are no moments ponderous with over-description. The spirit of the book sweeping on unhaltingly touches only the vital crests of emotion. The author has created a striking figure in Paddy. This character she gives us more in terms of mental mannerisms and an abnormally sharpened wit than by physical description. In making very lifelike the peculiar relationship existing between Paddy and her daughter, she shows how one nature may blight another through the force of heredity and environment. The novel is built around the quotation, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." Miss Barrett has admirably expressed the still unconscious but deeply felt longings of young girlhood—the religious inclination, the craving for a satisfying girl friendship, the passionate love of right and arrogant intolerance of injustice. The distinction and fineness of workmanship found in the first part of the novel are not sustained throughout, possibly because an over-large emotional canvass has been attempted. In its obviousness the latter half is disappointing, although humanly probable it is not technically justified.

The Beloved Woman, by Kathleen Norris (Doubleday Page & Co.)

The Beloved Woman is another novel picturing the classes as contrasted with the masses. It is perhaps best read on the train when we are less critical of a book. At such a time, as long as there is some sort of a plot, we are even willing to forgive an author's stooping—as Mrs. Norris does in The Beloved Woman—to the rule of deliberately hiding something from us for no other reason than to try to keep our attention to the end. Lacking any big central idea, the novel is inconsequential.

A Little More, by W. B. Maxwell (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A Little More is the story of an English family who are "half and half up the social scale, having lost the freedom of the peasant without having gained the power of the nobles." One feels genuinely sorry for the characters whom the author puts through an appalling pace of heroics, because he believes, as we have been brought up to think, that poverty invariably brings out the good and as surely suppresses the evil in man's nature. Like most sweeping generalizations, this is a fallacy. The novel was suggested from the words of Browning, "The little more and how much it is, the little less and what worlds away." While this idea is interesting, the book does not succeed in embodying it consistently, in spite of the author's good faith and earnestness of effort.

Saint Teresa, by Henry Sydnor Harrison (Houghton Mifflin Co.) Price $2.00

After a silence of seven years, Henry Sydnor Harrison, the author of Queed and V. V.'s Eyes, has written a new novel—Saint Teresa. In his leading character, he presents an intellectual, adventurous girl of wealth and beauty who prefers to remain single because she despises the usual bourgeois marriage. As a "defense mechanism" she adopts a guise of ascetical indifference which belies the warmth of her nature. Mr. Harrison succeeds in conveying to us his idea of a modern Saint Teresa, "all ice and flame," but he takes too long to tell his story. He is photographic instead of interpretative.

The Miracle on Hermon, by John Marvin Dean (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

The Miracle on Hermon by John Marvin Dean of the First Baptist Church, Pasadena, retells in concrete language and with simple dignity the story of the Carpenter. It is especially suitable for Sunday school work, class-room or supplementary reading.

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THE BUILDING OF HOMES BY WHOLESALE

By ALEXANDER ST. JOHN

CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has recently made a survey of our local architecture with a view to setting good design and planning before the people who are building the multitudinous small houses of this community. The immediate result is a book of plans and photographs which to the amazement of the book clerk, is far outstripping the ordinary bungalow book in its retail sales. One may surely infer from this that the people of California recognize



A HOGAN-BUILT HOUSE FOR THE ALTADENA TRACT. MARSTON AND VAN PELT.

the superiority of a plan and facade made by a trained expert, and that they prefer a good product to a poor one.

Furthermore, it is proved that there is something more in this movement toward good design than a mere passing whim for a new style of house. It seems a fundamental principle that the right way to do things has power, when executed, to penetrate the consciousness of untrained humanity with convincing skill. Therefore, when the work of those who know how is simply placed before the public it stands a better chance of acceptance than does the hodgepodge of the ignorant. The difficulty has been that the mass of our houses has been created wholesale from few designs hastily put together.

Builders, proud of their own ability to finance and create rapidly whole blocks of small houses, have been scornful of the "archee tect", and have put into wood, brick and concrete, designs of which the public already tires. This tired feeling the broker blames to changing style in houses—and seeks for newcomers to buy his passee wares. But good design is based on knowledge of what proportions are pleasing; and a well designed house which has been developed out of the needs of a race will never become tiresome though repeated, to suit its varying environment, throughout a whole town.

There are several ways by which the realtor who wishes to establish a legitimate building department may protect himself from costly mistakes. The best way is perhaps that just announced by the Hogan Company, which wishing to enter the building field has requested the well known and successful firm of Marston and Van Pelt, Architects, to design for them the succession of houses they will build on their own properties at Altadena Country Club Park.

Owners of interesting subdivisions do well thus to consider their obligation to the community; for, as Mr. Reginald Johnson recently remarked, "a whole group of moderate priced houses with model streets would be a problem worthy of any architect's best work."

The architects cannot be expected to design all these small houses, neither can they send out set plans to be repeated endlessly on all sorts and conditions of sites. They are, however, doing a better thing. They are training in their offices, draughting rooms, and Beaux Arts ateliers, men and women who know how to design according to the rules of proportion, order and beauty; and these young men are working hard and fast to make a California small type domestic architecture that will always add to the beauty of the landscape in which it is set. Builders, under inspection laws which insure proper construction, are covering the earth with houses to rent or to sell. Let them but realize a rapidly increasing educated public which knows good design and can give a reason for the faith that is in it, and the ugly uninteresting house will cover itself with bougainvillea bushes and a confusion of vines to hide its shame.

Take, for instance, the Tudor gable used by Mr. Kenneth Gordon who studied in the office of Johnson, Kaufman and Coate. Ages of building in English timber, brick thatch and slate has developed the right angle and proportions of this distinctive style. Every line in it means something to the student of English cottage architecture; and yet, take a small piece of paper, fold it to fit the angle of the charming gable and then run it up and down the thatch of the fan palm in front of the house. How satisfying is the correspondence of angles met with in almost every shadow line of palm thatch grown in a country absolutely foreign to that which originated the style of house. No flat-roofed bungalow, no browless concrete box of a house—call it Spanish or what you will—ever looked as well with out street palms as does this little English house.

Who is to build our small houses for the multitude of homeseekers settling in this fair land? Other communities have developed domestic architecture through the centuries and therefore it is suitable. We, heirs of all the ages, must needs put up house after house making whole towns in a few months and spreading our habitations over hills and countryside—before we know what we want.



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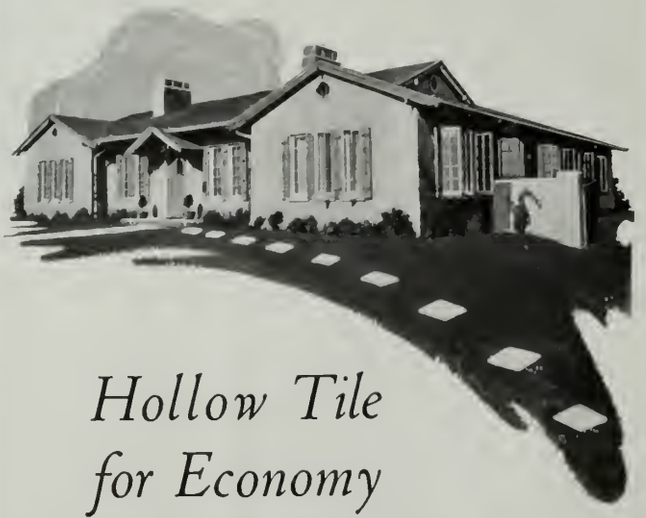
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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL

Some Designs By Kenneth Gordon

By ROSE CONNOR

FROM the various details characteristic of the different styles of architecture the firm of Woodworth and Son, through Kenneth A. Gordon, manager of design, are combining those most practical and best adapted to Southern California, in such a way that their houses have a distinct style of their own.



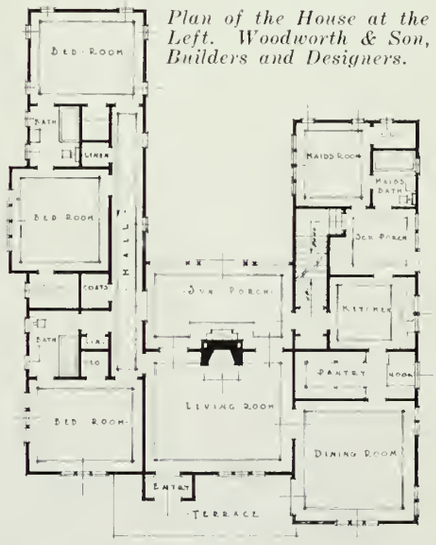
Three typical examples of this work are the H. H. Camman home on South Orange Grove, the E. H. Kennard residence on North Lake Avenue, and a house on New York Avenue which has just been completed. All three houses are of plaster, have wooden shutters, are built low on the ground, and have a



patio, or to be more exact, are "U" shaped, with the inside of the U, which contains a terrace or sun porch, toward the side or back of the lot. The roof is in every case quite steep and high and the gables are so numerous that they surpass the "House of the Seven Gables," in those attractive features. The windows are inclined to be narrow and are generally used in groups of two or three, or more. In fact, the general appearance of the Woodworth houses, and the majority of the decorative details employed, savor more of the English cottage than of any other style. But the interior arrangement is purely American.

The floor plan of the Camman home shows it to be a true California "bungalow", in spite of the fact that it appears to have a second story. A small entrance hall projects slightly from the front of the house. From this one enters directly in to the living room which is closely connected by means of French doors, with the sun porch or out door living room. The dining room and service wing are on the north side of the house, while the three bedrooms are along the south side, and are connected with one another and with the living room and sun porch by a well lighted hall. The house contains abundant, well-placed and ventilated closets, a breakfast nook, and all the modern features which help to make the household machinery run smoothly. Further, the lot is plotted in such a way that there is plenty of space for a sunny garden behind the house, while the front terrace is sufficiently distant from the street to insure privacy.

The Kennard residence has an exceedingly steep and very charming shake roof, which comes down almost to the ground on one side of the main gable and is curved in such a way that an interesting line is formed, which gives variety to the long east facade of the house. The irregularity of the house is well suited to the uneven lot on which it is built and to the hills behind it. This close relationship of house and ground was achieved by planning the house and the planting at the same time, so that the house, like all of those built by this firm, seems to have grown naturally from its site.



Plan of the House at the Left. Woodworth & Son, Builders and Designers.



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FURNISHING THE CALIFORNIA HOME

Edited by KATHRINE VAN DYKE

THE blueprints of the new house were spread before me—and so I came after a little while to the nursery. The very mention of a room devoted to children sets one dreaming! The room must be restful first of all, with nice white furniture that can be washed, and blue clear flax rugs. (A baby with yellow curls on a blue rug—what could be more entrancing!) Pictures seem rather unnecessary—one more thing to be dusted—so we mentally eliminated them. Then I woke from my day-dreaming abruptly. What of the child and its point of view? So I went home to consult my 8-year-old daughter. She must have given the subject some thought for she began at once:

"I should like a room with fairy pictures on the walls"—that was her first thought. Unadorned wall spaces did not appeal to her in the least. I remembered my own childhood and my treasured "art gallery." There was one sentimental masterpiece of a fair young girl feeding an apple to a horse with melting eyes. Next to bromide pictures I dislike commonplace decorations—the over-sweet sort of thing you see in the baby section of the department stores. So it was a shock when the next thing mentioned was forget-me-nots. Then I realized it was these very department stores through which I had gone with careless disdain which were forming my daughter's early taste, and I decided that the next nursery I was responsible for should have forget-me-nots, but forget-me-nots with so much distinction as to be almost architectural. While I was neutrally trying to make forget-me-nots inspiring, my daughter continued, "And blue curtains and a little white desk with flowers on, and, oh, Mother, I must have a cradle so if I have a real live baby any time I shall have a place to put her."

This is a day when one can find almost anything one asks for. A friend had described in glowing terms the delectable nursery furniture of the Mansfield Manufacturing Company in Pasadena. She said that we should find in this unique and well founded factory charming furniture with rabbits for comrades and dainty designs to delight the children, old and young, and it was all true, quite as she said.

COLOR IN INTERIOR DECORATION

By JOHN CHAPMAN

FOR those lovers of beauty in color whose means do not permit the purchasing of Gainsboroughs for mural decoration, there is always the opportunity of transposing a color scheme from such masterpieces and recreating the same harmonies in interior decoration; which, in many ways is very similar to the painting of a picture. In both cases the "tout ensemble" has to be studied as well as the detail; lighting has to be considered just as much by the decorator as by the painter, and from these masterpieces of art one can acquire a sound knowledge of harmony and proportion of colors and lighting effects. In decorating an Italian Renaissance home, for example, one gains a wealth of ideas by studying the color schemes of such masters of the art as Titian; his "Flora" or the "Duchess of Urbino" could be taken, and the color harmonies of these two beautiful works introduced into the decoration of the home; or for those lovers of more lavish coloring the Venetian school could be chosen and schemes arranged from the works of these princes of color, Tintoretto or Paulo Veronese.

One of the most successful means of acquiring the richness in color harmony of these masterpieces is by employing hangings or old brocades, damasks, velvets and embroideries. Many fine examples are coming to us from South America, whose grandees bought extensively from Europe in the past. On exhibition at the Lopez Studios, Pasadena, last month was part of a collection of antiquities belonging to Madame Julia Rodezno M., whose knowledge of textiles extends deeply into the period and weave of the exquisite fabrics she has gathered from all over the world.

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NO more effective method is known of causing a car to give unsatisfactory service, run up excessive repair bills and get into such shape that its re-sale value is low than to overheat it by long, hard climbs or high speed before it has been properly "broken in".

In view of the campaign of education as to how an automobile should be handled when new, while the bearings and other parts are tight, and the warnings usually given purchasers by dealers or their salesmen at the time of delivery of a car, the amount of repair work necessitated by "hammering" new cars is a puzzling feature of the trade.

When a car is turned out by the factory the parts are of necessity fitted tightly; if they worked one upon the other with ease only a short time would elapse before the polishing process would loosen them to an extent causing the motor to be filled with audible evidences of imperfect operation commonly called "knocks".

Standard makes of automobiles are handled by reputable dealers, who see that every new car is properly "serviced" before the buyer takes possession. A defect in material or workmanship is covered by a warranty; that is as far as the dealer can go. He can not govern the treatment of the car after it leaves his hands.

When the amount of money invested in cars of medium and high price is considered one would naturally think that the purchaser would surely attend to the "breaking in" of his newly acquired vehicle along what are recognized as orthodox lines. However, beyond peradventure of doubt three-fourths the "trouble" afterward experienced by motorists, with the inevitable depletion of their purses, is owing to neglecting the instructions given them.

No new car should be driven faster than fifteen or twenty miles an hour for the first two or three hundred miles and not to exceed twenty-five miles an hour for the next few hundred miles. It is well if the car does not come equipped with a motormeter in the radiator cap that one should be supplied; at the first sign of overheating the car should be stopped and the cause of the motor running too hot be investigated. Make sure that there is plenty of oil in the reservoir—more oil should be carried in the crankcase of a new car than will be required after the parts have "found themselves". It is better to "let 'er smoke" a little than to renew burned-out bearings.

If you are confident the oil supply is ample inspect the radiator and ascertain if there is plenty of water. Be certain that the fan belt is reasonably tight, insuring its not slipping. It is possible that the spark lever may have been carried too far retarded on the quadrant—a retarded spark never fails to cause overheating. If no evidence of the cause of the "trouble" can be obtained from a survey of these features, then it is well to get in touch with the dealer and have a good mechanic inspect the engine and other units which may be responsible.

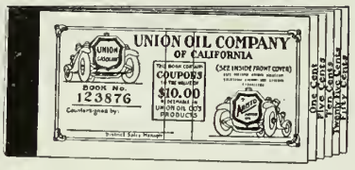
In no case should a new car be run at sustained high speed. To disregard this advice means that the motorist will have not one but many days of reckoning in future if he does not burn out a bearing or cause valve trouble immediately—and it's a ten to one shot that he will find the time of judgment at hand while he is "stepping on the trottle".

Before a new car is used at all it is well to inquire of the dealer if it has been "idled" for any length of time. If not, the "idling" process will be found one of the surest preventives of future motor trouble. This is not absolutely necessary in case a car is driven slowly and not overheated until it is in the right condition for the maximum legal speed, but the owner will make no mistake by "idling" the motor, in any event.

It is well to drain and flush out the crankcase and put in fresh oil after the first two hundred miles of running. This process should be repeated, to get the best results, every three hundred miles thereafter until the speedometer shows a mileage of 1100. During the life of the car the oil should be renewed every 500 miles, owing to the seepage of the present low-grade fuels past the pistons into the oil reservoir.

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THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE HENRY
Blythe, Witter & Company

ECONOMIC and social conditions peculiar to California have developed within this state an investment field among the various public utility companies, particularly the so-called "power" companies, which is unquestionably the most attractive known to the investment public.

This investment field is a child of that prolific mother, Necessity. Where so often the legitimacy of such offspring and their right to survive in any condition approaching good health has been so often questioned by self-termed "friends of the people," in the case of California this child, Public Utility Finance, has been nurtured intelligently and protected against demagogues by careful exercise of public authority.

The result of this care has been that this child has taken his place with his brothers, Ingenuity, Courage, and Faith, in mastering engineering problems of almost insurmountable difficulty, and giving to a people that by the nature of their habitat possessed no permanent supply of either light or power, a seemingly inexhaustible supply of both.

Without an adequate and conveniently located supply of coal, and with her great supply of crude oil gradually rendered impractical for light and power purposes through the demand made upon it by the world for other uses, this state had to look to other sources for the support of any development of industrial life, as well as the simple maintenance of the domestic life of its people.

Far up in the high Sierras the snows of succeeding winters melted away into streams which joined the two major rivers of our state to make of them destructive torrents during the flood period. The enterprise and courage of the pioneers in the power and light industry sought out this wasted energy and coupled it with the problem of continuing power and light development in an effort to measure up to their responsibility to the people they then served and the millions they knew would eventually populate this Western empire. To the solution of that problem they brought the best of ingenious engineering skill, and in the money markets of America sought the funds with which to bring the dreams of genius to the service of a needy people.

On the engineering staffs of the Southern California Edison Company, the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company were found men who, given the required funds, developed the science of hydro-electric engineering to a point undreamed of throughout the rest of the world. They taught civilization how to carry power developed in the mountains hundreds of miles to the points where it was to be used over transmission lines that time and again had been considered impossible of realization. High voltage transmission in their hands became a usable tool where in the engineering centers throughout the rest of the world it was considered but a theory. Under their hands mountains of granite have been tunneled, whole watersheds have been diverted, and where once destructive floods pourd into our rich valleys, now great bodies of impounded water represent the coal supplies and resources of cheap oil which this state did not possess.

Hand in hand with the most modern of engineering development went sound financial practices, with the result that the simple historic or actual dollar cost of the great hyrdo-electric properties now serving this state, and which gives no consideration to the inestimable value of the water rights underlying them, are in all cases far in excess of the funded indebtedness of those concerns.

Furthermore, that great weakness in the public utility securities of nearly every other section of the country, namely the capitalization of earning power or economies in operation, has not been countenanced in the financing of California power companies, with the result that an 8 per cent gross return on the value of the company properties has been sufficient to meet all the requirements of capital invested in the business.

Furthermore, intelligent public authority has created within the political machinery of the state a system of regulation of these companies that, except for the single case of Wisconsin, has been the master public utility regulatory system of the country. The personnel of our State Railroad Commission throughout the ten years of its life under the present Public Utilities Act has been of the best in the public affairs of California. Men of vision, of honor, and of courage, surrounded by competent staffs of engineering and financial experts have applied themselves diligently to a realization of the principle that public service corporations are in fact public servants operating privately owned properties in the interest of the public. As a direct corollary to that proposition they have recognized the fact that private capital summoned to this public service must be treated fairly if it is to be available in the amounts necessary to the tremendous development the public requires, and if it is to apply to the task of public service the enterprise and ingenuity and pioneering courage which hitherto have made so splendid power development in California.

In the interests of the public, the State Railroad Commission has stood for a maximum gross return of 8 per cent on the values of the properties of these companies. In fixing the valuation of the properties on which this 8 per cent return is based, they have included only those properties of the companies which are actually "used and useful" in the service of the public. In these valuations they have not included the water rights, nor given any recognition to the going concern value which these prosperous companies possess, and which would be recognized in this business as in any other in the event of sale of the properties.

Furthermore, they have carefully reviewed the requirements of the several companies for money and have permitted the sale of securities only where the funds to be derived from these securities were to be expended on works serviceable to the public, and which were certain of returning sufficient earnings to protect the capital added to the original investment. The commission has eliminated those intimate subrosa relations between the power companies and financial agencies which in the history of similar development in other parts of the country so worked against confidence on the part of both the public and investment capital, carefully setting forth publicly the price to which securities issued by the companies are to be sold to the bankers who are to find the purchasers throughout the country. Valuations of company properties, schedules of rates for service to the public, and all attendant data have been of public record, and subject to review before the commission sitting as a court.

The result of this combination of splendid circumstances has been the largest and most modern development of hydro-electric electricity in California of any section of the entire world; the service to our people of cheaper light and power than is known anywhere else, and the establishment of a credit in the money markets of the world for the power companies second to none. Enterprise has been fostered, ingenuity and courage have been recognized, and the right of investment capital to security for its principal and assured payment of its rental have been made the concern of the state, as they properly should be.

Those companies which properly command and receive the confidence of the investment world because of their freedom from the perils of a so-called "construction" stage, their adequate supplies of power for distribution to adequate retail markets, and their continued enterprise in measuring their equipment for service up to the requirements of continuously growing communities are the Southern California Edison Company, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation, Western States Gas & Electric Company, San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, Nevada California Electric Corporation, Southern California Gas Company, Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company, Southern Counties Gas Company, and the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company.

Many of the bonds of these companies are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in California, while the preferred stocks of most of them and the common stocks of some of them possess investment qualities of the highest rank.

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No. 29 **MAY, 1922** **20 Cents**
CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Unsolicited manuscript and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Clubs

VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
The formal season at the Valley Hunt Club closed with April, after which no programs are issued. The tennis court and swimming pool offer the outdoor attractions during the summer, and individual parties, both afternoon and evening, are arranged as desired.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties, with prizes for the winners, have been arranged for every Wednesday afternoon during the season.
Margaret Cameron, member of Annandale, has won for the second time the Northern Championshinp, and the right to the title, "Northern California Women's Golf Champion."
The California State Championship will be played at Annandale beginning May 15.

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweepstakes tournaments will be held and the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Monthly dinner dance announced for May 6.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the members. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price.
The swimming pool opens May 1.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Plunge open to the ladeis on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
The Regatta Committee announces the season's program opens with Inspection, Saturday, May 20.
Sunday, May 28:
Bing and Go Back Race, Free for all, 11 a. m., Directors Cup, 1st; Cup, 2nd.
One Design Sloop Race, 2:30 p. m., First Series, Frank Smith Trophy.

Art

THE Painters and Sculptors of Southern California are holding their third annual exhibition in the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, and will continue through May 28.

The exhibit includes seventy-two canvases, twenty-two sculptures and twelve miniatures.

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DR. Alanson Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum is visiting in the Hawaiian Islands.

AT the next regular meeting of the California Art Club, on May 6, the Club will be entertained by Mr. De Lorenzo, flute soloist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, and George Wharton James, traveler and writer.

PLANS for the new club house are being perfected, and will include an exhibition gallery 96 x 150 feet where the works of California artists may be shown the year round.

ROBERT Vonnah has returned to the East, from there to go to France, where he will occupy his studio, vacated before the war.

EDGAR Payne will leave for Chicago this month, thence to Europe for a period of two years.

DANA Bartlett is painting with his classes in the Arroyo between South Pasadena and the mountains.

KARL Yens is showing pictures at the La Jolla Art Association.

ERNEST B. Smith is to exhibit at the Franklyn Galleries, Hollywood, during the last half of May.

A collection of paintings by Hanson Puthuff, Dana Bartlett, Kathryn E. Leighton, Aaron Kilpatrick and Ernest B. Smith is being shown at the Woman's Club, San Bernardino.

HENRI De Kruif is exhibiting recent water colors, many of them painted while in Palm Springs recently, in the Print Room of the Los Angeles Museum.

LITTLE'S, 426 Broadway, Los Angeles, announces an exhibition of water colors and wood block prints by Charles W. Bartlett, during the first part of May.

The Los Angeles Museum has been presented three paintings by the William Preston Harrisons. The canvases are William Wendt's "To Mountain Heights and Beyond," H. O. Tanner's "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and Robert Vonnoh's "Fantasy in Blue and Yellow."

EDWARD Weston is exhibiting pictorial photographs at the Friday Morning Club through May 17.

THE twenty-first Carnegie Institute Annual International Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings, held in Pittsburg, opened April 27 and will continue through June 15. The exhibition will consist of some three hundred paintings, about one hundred and thirty of these pictures coming from abroad, and one hundred and seventy from points in the United States.

CANNELL and Chaffin take pleasure in announcing that the galleries, 720 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, will be open each Tuesday and Thursday evening from seven to nine.

This is done to give an opportunity for the busy man and woman to enjoy the interesting exhibits of pictures which are changed each fortnight.

Music

SUNDAY afternoon, May 7, the Los Angeles Orotorio Society, under the direction of John Smallman, will give Verdi's "The Requiem," at the Philharmonic Auditorium.

UNDER the auspices of the Board of Education and the Music and Art Association of Pasadena children's recitals are to be given in the Pasadena High School Auditorium on Wednesday afternoons through May.

THE Philharmonic Artist Course announces the following artists for the season of 1922-23:

The evening series will include: John McCormack, Emma Calve, Marguerite D' Alvarez, Peruvian contralto; Alfred Cortot, pianist; Flonzaley Quartet, chamber music; Louis Graveure, baritone;. Duncan Dancers, and five other artists to be chosen from the following list: Sopranos—Mme. Frances Alda, Florence Easton, Hulda Lashanska, Lenora Sparkes; Tenors—Charles Hackett, Edward Johnson; Contralto—Carolina Lazzari; Pianists—Benno Moiseiwitsch, Guy Maier and Lee Pattison in join recital, Guiomar Novaes; Violinists—Toscha Eeidl, Emil Thelmanyi, Jacques Thibaud, Efrem Zimbalist.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB
Announcements.

May sixteenth:
Drama Department, 11 A. M.; Luncheon, 12 M., Mrs. F. B. Krug, Chairman: Home Economics, Department, 1 P. M.; Afternoon Program, 2:30 P. M., Mrs. Otis B. Manchester, Chairman; "David Copperfield," Arthur Kachel.

May twenty-third:
Music Department, 10 A. M.; Shakespeare Department, 11 A. M.; Luncheon, 12 M., Mrs. A. R. Clock, Chairman; Current Events Department, 1 P. M.; Afternoon Program, 2:30 P. M., Mrs. Leo G. MacLaughlin, Chairman; Program to be announced. Member of G. A. R., Ladies of G. A. R. and W. R. C., special guests (open meeting).

A NUMBER of the pictures exhibited during the winter at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., have been invited for the annual exhibition of paintings by American artists in the Albright Gallery, Buffalo, held under the auspices of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts, in April and May, an exhibition to which only invited pictures are eligible. Among the pictures invited to Buffalo is the portrait of Theodore W. Noyes by Richard S. Merryman, which was personally selected by Mrs. Cornelia B. Sage Quinton, director of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

E. HODGSON SMART, an English portrait painter, was in Washington this winter, painting a portrait of the President. Two years ago Mr. Smart was commissioned by friends of the Cleveland Museum to go to Paris and paint a portrait of Marshal Foch for that museum, and through the good offices of Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France, he was enabled to secure sittings. The portrait was finished and unveiled about the time of Marshal Foch's recent visit to Cleveland.

THE Minneapolis Art Association, which is the governing body of the Minneapolis Art Institute, and also the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, has received as a bequest from Mrs. John Van Derlip an annual income approximating between $25,000 and $30,000. Fifteen thousand dollars goes to the school and is to be used to give students therein the facilities both of travel and study that are available to students in other cities. The other portion of the bequest goes to the association for general purposes and for the acquisition of works of art to be placed in the institute's permanent collection.

Mrs. Van Derlip was the daughter of Clinton Morrison, who gave the land on which the museum and school now stand. She and her sister gave the building for the school as a memorial to their mother.

AN art museum has been organized in Tampa, Fla. For the present exhibitions will be held in the city hall, but later an appropriate building is contemplated. The first exhibition under the auspices of the new museum will be held in February and will consist of paintings by American artists, chiefly selected from the contemporary exhibition now in the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

THE little city of St. Petersburg, Fla. arranged for a series of exhibitions this winter. The first of these comprised a collection of British commercial posters and was very favorably received, being visited by representatives of all of the city organizations, approximately two thousand grown people and nineteen hundred children. All of the children of the public schools between the third and eighth grades were taken in groups of two hundred and given demonstrations in poster-making.

AN art association and museum has been incorporated in Asheville, N. C., with Philip Henry of Washington and Asheville as president. Arrangements are being made for special exhibitions to be held throughout the season. Temporarily the exhibition will be held in the high school. Later a building is contemplated.

Willilam P. Silva, formerly of this city, but now of California, has presented a painting entitled "The Swelling Tide," which manifestly was painted on the California coast, to the Milwaukee Art Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE American Academy in Rome has just closed the annual competitions for fellowships in architecture, sculpture, painting and classical studies. The first three are open to all unmarried men, citizens of the United States, who comply with the regulations of the academy; the last to unmarried men and women. The fellowships in architecture, sculpture and painting are for three years each, and are of the value of $1000 a year. The fellowships in classical studies are one of the value of $1000 for one year and one of the value of $1000 for two years.

There are at present in residence at the academy fourteen fellows of the academy and twenty-five visiting students. Twenty-five of these are in the School of Fine Arts and fourteen in the School of Classical Studies. The total registration is thirty-nine. Some of the strongest of our cotemporary American sculptors and painters have been fellowship holders at the academy in Rome.

J. J. SHANNON, the great portrait and figure painter, who is represented in the permanent collection in the Corcoran Gallery of Art by a lovely painting, "Young Woman in Brown," was recently knighted by the King of England. Mr. Shannon was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1862. When eight years of age his family removed to Canada, and when sixteen he went to England, where he has since resided. During the late war he took out naturalization papers as an English citizen. In 1919 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy.

IT is announced that the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., has received as a gift from W. K. Bixby, president of the City Museum, St. Louis, and a vice-president of the American Federation of Arts, $250,000 for a building to be erected on the main campus to house the School of Fine Arts. The gift was given without conditions or restrictions. The building will conform in style to the other buildings of the university, which are Tudor-Gothic, and will, it is expected, be completed within two years.

To Lovers of California

Do You Realize:—

That California Southland has arrived? Do you know that through its subscription list it goes to every state in the Union, to Canada and Mexico, to England, France, Holland and Italy, Servia, Siam and the Islands of the Sea?

If you ask the reason why this beautiful record of California's progress, energy, and accomplishment is also sent broadcast by its hundreds of local subscribers, know that the answer is:—

CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND DARES TO DISCRIMINATE between good taste and no taste, between sound art and artifice, between honest advertising and bargain-counter business. Southland experts investigate every enterprise before it is even mentioned to its widespread clientele.

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THE Los Angeles District of Women's Clubs announces the second annual Indian Arts and Crafts exhibition at the Southwest Museum, beginning April 15 and continuing through the first week in May. The exhibits will attempt to portray the Indian of today, his art, music and mode of life.

THE PASADENA GARDEN CLUB: Meets the last Saturday of each month, with the exception of a vacation of two months in the summer. The officers of the club are: M. Cochrane Armour, president; Mrs. J. J. Mausar, first vice-president; John McKeon, second vice-president; Mrs. Don Porter, recording secretary; Mrs. A. T. Welles, corresponding secretary; Thomas H. Foote, treasurer, and Henry M. Meier, chairman, program committee.

THE National Convention of the Kappa Alpha Theta will be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., June 24.

THE Los Angeles Alumnae Chapter meets the third Saturday of each month at the homes of members. Mrs. Samuel Ayres, Jr., 1252 Sweetzer street, Los Angeles, will supply date and place of meetings in Los Angeles. Miss Helen Abrams, 1973 Los Robles avenue, Pasadena, will give necessary information for Pasadena members.

The success of the Southern California Yachting Association is in a large measure due to the untiring efforts of Admiral Dr. Albert Soiland, and in recognition of his services the Association has re-elected him Admiral for the year 1922.

JOHN GALEN HOWARD, architect and director of the School of Architecture at Berkeley, has been commissioned by the regents of the University of California to design the structure for the proposed stadium in Strawberry Canyon, as it has been finally decided to hold to that site.

PROGRAM of the Inaugurations of Rufus Bernhard von KleinSmid as President and the Pan-American Conference, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, April 27 to 29, 1922:

THURSDAY, APRIL 27

9:00 a. m. Registration of Delegates.
10:00 a. m. Conference on Pan-American Education. Governor William D. Stephens, LL.D., presiding.
12:30-2 p. m. Luncheon for delegates, guests and faculty in University Parlors.
2:00 p. m. Conference on Pan-American Relations. . The Honorable A. J. Wallace, Presiding.
8:00 p. m. Oratorio—"The Hymn of Praise" (Mendelssohn). Merle McGinnis, President of Student Body, Presiding.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

9:30 a. m. Academic procession, from Old College.
10:00 a. m. Inauguration. George Finley Bovard, D. D., LL. D., President Emeritus, Presiding. Presentation of the President-Elect. Bishop Adna Wright Leonard, D. D., LL. D., President of Board of Trustees. Inaugural address. Rufus Bernhard von KleinSmid, Sc. D., J. D., D. M. C. P., doctor en filosofia y letras, Fifth President of the University.
12:30-2 p. m. Luncheon for delegates, guests and faculties in University Parlors.
2:00 p. m. Presentation of delegates. President von KleinSmid, Presiding.
4:00 p. m. President's reception, University Parlors.
7:00 p. m. Trustees' dinner to delegates and specially invited guests.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29

10:00 a. m. Conference on Pan-American Commerce and Industry. William M. Bowen, LL. B., Presiding.

an all day mountain journey without any food.

As I ate I glanced around at the unique structure and furnishings of that wilderness cabin. There were four doors in the house, no one of which was hung on metal hinges. The floor of the kitchen was nature's own hard-packed earth. The uprights of the walls, on which split yellow pine shakes were pailed, and the rafters were round pine poles. On cross-sticks overhead extended a platform holding a quantity of canned goods. Over the furniture, consisting of cookstove, utensils, table, and cupboards, the candle cast a dim, wavering light.

After the meal was finished we moved into the sitting room. This comprised the main part of the house and was constructed of square-hewn logs. Night came down chill and frosty, and my host kindled a fire of thick chunks of fir bark in the large stone fireplace. Before this cheery blaze we sat and talked.

In the early dawn, just as the tree tops towards the east were emerging from the shadows of night, I arose and went forth to revel in the beauties of a primal world where "Every morn is a world made new."



The cool shadows of night still lay over the land, but far up the western slopes the early sun gleamed brightly, sending its warming rays downward to meet the chill morning air.

Again I chopped wood, my favorite camp exercise, while my friend prepared breakfast. He is a miner, but most of his activities are above the surface, gathering nuts and berries, tending his mountain garden, entertaining wayfarers like myself, and living a life of Thoreauan simplicity in the heart of the eternal hills. And like Thoreau he never locks his cabin. Even when he was serving his country overseas his latch string was out.

After breakfast we strolled around a while in the warm sunshine, and then returned to the cabin to strip some large, luscious elderberries that he had gathered far up on a cliff out of the reach of deer and cattle. At noon there was a juicy elderberry pie for dinner. We lingered at the table until two o'clock, then reluctantly I arose to go. Part way up the divide my friend of the silent hills journeyed with me. There we parted, he rapidly disappearing among the trees below, while I plodded upward to the summit amid the sunshine and shadow of the golden afternoon.

THE INDIAN VILLAGES OF PALOMAR MOUNTAIN

By JEAN RIPLEY JOHNSON

Continued from the opening article in California Southland for April, 1922

The roads were well marked and at one sign-post we stopped and looked wistfully towards the top of Palomar, but seeing that it was snow-capped as well as showing dense patches of huge pine and oak, we left that trip of exploration until May-time and contented ourselves with visiting several of the other Indian settlements.

The village of Pauma could be seen at the left of the road about seven miles from Pala. The mission church formed the center, the few small houses clustered about it showed the same attractive neatness surrounded by their trees, flowers and picket fences. We did not find any "lazy" Indians on any of the reservations—some were too old and sick to work, but none willingly indolent. The able-bodied men do whatever comes at hand, raise their food supplies as far as possible, work on the roads or for neighboring ranchers. One Pauma Indian makes splendid rawhide nad horsehair ropes. The making of these ropes are as fascinating as the making of the baskets and only those men who are especially careful, strong and painstaking can make successful ones for the cowhides must be striped and stretched taut between trees or posts and cured into long thongs; then greased with tallow and worked with by hand until they are pliable, then more stretching, then with intricate braiding made into a solid rope as large as a man's finger, then stretched and cured again. There must be no visible splicing or mending, each inch must be as strong as the next, they must be finished at one end with a curious loop or knot and a smaller fringed one at the other end. When finished, a good rope lasts for many years and will stand as much strain as a cable, but having a marvelous pliability and softness. One can well imagine that these are not made in a day—sometimes it takes months—and after this the Indian himself cannot get more than $14 to $20 apiece for them. Horsehair ropes are cheaper, if they can be found. They are gay, as they are braided with alternate strands of white, black and sorrel hair which has been pulled from the horses' tails. They, too, must be carefully and cunningly made for uniform strength, but there is not the tedious preparation of materials as in the hide ropes. But they are scarce, not because of the length of time in their making, but because the source of supply of material may be very limited. The Indians are proud of the few horses they own and dislike to pull any hair from their tails; the usual way being to catch a stray or a wild horse and pull a little at a time from the different animals. In that way, no one horse looks badly and in time the Indian has enough of the assorted colors to make his rope.

At the other reservations we found similar interests. Some Indians raise flocks of turkeys for market; others raise hogs, or grow quantities of large squash or melons for sale, and many own small apiaries and sell the extracted honey.

With the industry shown and the seeming contentment, we audibly wondered if the Indian here were not rather decently provided for by our government and we began to feel a national pride. But our egotism was short-lived when we began to make a more thorough inquiry. These Indians do not possess deeds to their bits of land. If the government chooses, it can allow a lease given to a white man to run over a profitable, tilled or planted area and cut it off from the Indian without more formality. The Indians have no assurance that their children will be allowed to inherit their small holdings or even that they themselves can be sure of retaining them when they are old and helpless. It is a wonder that they continue to be industrious and frugal in view of such an uncertain future caused by the unstable policy of the present governmental jurisdiction. The appropriations to the smaller reservations often are not sufficient to care for the old people who have outlived their families and some of them are truly pitable objects of charity and with a touching pride that prevents them from sitting by the roadside with their hands out in beggary. Rather, they seek to draw away from contact with their more fortunate neighbors. These are the poor souls that an unscrupulous agent can best rob, and feel assured of no complaint being drawn against him. We found an undercurrent of actual grief and uneasiness caused by the unexplainable removal of the Pala Indian agent, whom, although only transferred there less than a year ago, has actually endeared himself to the Indians, and they looked upon him as a real friend and were beginning to have absolute faith in his decisions upon any question brought to him. Too often the agents are overbearing and autocratic and exact obedience from their wards without sympathy and with prejudice—as a lord to vassals in feudal times. This agent, a big, whole-souled, hearty man of Irish descent, with a clean record of fifteen years' service in the Indian bureau, has been dismissed from the service with no explanation other than the new person arriving with authoritative papers to put himself in charge. There must be other cases at other reservations as unjust as this to our white agents. Is it a wonder that there are so few agents working with the government that are the type of men we, as fair-minded Americans, would like to see as an entire personnel?

And so, we followed the road on out through this glorious valley with a mingled feeling of thanksgiving for its natural beauties and a feeling of pity for the native red-skinned chil-

(*Continued on page 24.*)



SHADOW LAKE, SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA. MT. BANNER, MT. RITTER MINARETS. NOT FAR FROM TIOGA PASS, LEADING FROM OWENS VALLEY OVER THE SIERRAS AND THENCE NORTH TO LAKE TAHOE AND SOUTH TO YOSEMITE *Photograph by Forbes*

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.]

A SERIAL HISTORY *By* VIRGINIA CALHOUN PART II.

THE following are conspicuous among basic racial characteristics that differentiate the Spanish from all other peoples, as noted by foreign investigators, both pro and contra Spanish, concerning eighteenth and early nineteenth century Spain:

" . . . in their social intercourse no people in the world exhibit a juster feeling of what is due to the dignity of human nature, or better understand the behaviour which it behooves a man to adopt towards his fellow beings than the Spaniard. It (Spain) is one of the few countries in Europe where poverty is not treated with contempt. . . ."

"That is why, in a passing phrase of civilization, the Spaniard seems to belong to the past; and that is why, to some observers, she seems also to belong to the future. . . ."

" . . . Poetry and music are essential components in the Spanish character, and singing and movement seem to be the natural accompaniment to all of their occupations. . . ."

"The guitar, whose origin is lost in Moorish and Egyptian antiquity, has always been a thing of Spain, and their passion for it is one of the foundation stones of their quaint and idiosyncratic nationality. . . . Every high-born, low-born, blue-blooded, black-blooded, hidalgo and beggar in Spain, is more or less apt at strumming the guitar, clinking castanets, and tinkling the tambourine. . . . Whether dancing or treading out the wine, always, they accompany their actions with national catches and ballads. . . .

"The Spaniard, whose very atmosphere is love, chivalry, and romance, is rich in fancy and imagination. Though tardy in the march of things intellectual, their aesthetical excellencies compensate, in a measure, for this deficiency. The natural gift of Spain's women, is music and conversation. She is brilliant by natural wit, and not by sophistication, attractive by natural charm, and her genuinely refreshing simplicity.

"Disregard for the austere law of conventional poetry does not in the least disturb the Spanish poet, dancer, or singer, nor the actual joy in the abandonment to its rhymes and melodies. . . . If it happens to rhyme, so much the better, otherwise an arch and languid look takes the place of a lost foot or rhyme, or an accidental flat in the melody, and actually becomes an effective incident. The audience sitting about in attitudes as graceful as the dancer's, are simply bewitched by her, and fill up intervals with their continuous ensemble choruses and with their clapping hands and time-beating feet. . . .

"Bolero and fandango are national dances for plebs, or masses—Spanish aristocrats dance a graver style in their drawing-rooms, the waltz is not congenial to them. . . .

" . . . Spaniards are termed 'men of course' for they take it for granted that you know as much about things as they do, or that you do not care to inquire after what you do not know. . . .

"In Madrid and other large cities they throw open their houses to strangers with the courteous assurance that it is theirs—but dinner-parties and banquets they do not understand, nor any other



THE CLOSED WINDOWS OF CASA ADOBE BUILT BY THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES TO PERPETUATE THE SPANISH COLONIAL

of the superficial expressions of our civilization. It is the Spaniard's instinct to cultivate austere simplicity.

"They are indifferent to city life, have great reserve of manner, inability for self-exploitation and advertising, lack the eye for business. . . . Spaniards are incapable of the delusion that the best things in life can be bought with money. Nothing sets the Spanish blood to simmering like the offer or suggestion of a 'tip'. Gratuity offered for any service rendered by them, is met with open-eyed astonishment, they entirely lack appreciation of money values. . . . This superficial phase of civilization is entirely in the hands of hotel-keepers and hotel-porters, who do thoroughly "do" all with whom they come in contact. . . .

"Indifference to money is found among all classes in Spain. Even peasants in the remotest parts literally do not attach any value to it. Often pass their lives without a single commercial transaction. . . .

"The true Spaniard's honesty in commercial transactions is absolutely chivalrous, with a breadth about it that would seem to amply

compensate for the refinement of civilization. Interest on the use of money they do not request, and have been known to refuse large sums when offered, with horror at the thought of becoming a usurer. . . . Together with the largeness of heart of the Spaniard is a singular narrowness of mind that surprises. . . . This is the man who will render you any service, take you under his roof and supply you, if you need it, with food and clothing in a spirit of generosity that would not even comprehend the wish to repay the obligation. . . . In hospitality, rich or poor, the Spanish gentleman is the best mannered man on earth. With the best type old forms are not merely empty words. Spaniards have trustfulness towards all, strangers and foreigners alike. They have one word for acquaintance and friend—amigo.

"A gentleman's visiting card bears in addition to his own Christian and surname, that of his mother's family. A lady's visiting card bears the name she was known by before marriage and the name she acquires by marriage. Thus the wife preserves her identity in a fashion unknown to the rest of Europe, and so does the maternal ancestry of the husband. A son may legally choose the name of either parent. Thus maternal and paternal lineage is preserved by law and etiquette according to a national social concept, without prejudice to either.

"Filial obedience is uncompromising. Amounts almost to the parents' right of life or death over the child.

"In Andelusia Spanish life is very simple and the morals very pure. Village women of the single-minded, Catholic Spaniard, have long been eulogized as having exceptional hearts; they are mines of love, pure and holy models of wives and mothers; the wife is the depository of the family funds. Alms they call La Bolsa de Dios (The Purse of God.) Old persons asking for food they invite to sit at their table and request them to say Grace for the family.



Oscar Maurer.

THE COURT OF THE OLD MISSION CHURCH IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

"Spanish women treat their domestics with friendliness, but not familiarity. . . .

"The Spaniard's dispensing of benevolences is extensive but not obtrusive. . . .

"There is almost a total absence of adultery among Spanish social groups. In this regard she can claim to stand almost alone in Europe.

"Intoxication is regarded by Spaniards with derisive contempt. A sot is designated as a 'wine-skin.' The proportion of insane persons in Spain is very small. Infanticide is absolutely unknown.

"Their native impetuous impulsiveness seldom betrays them into fatal acts of violence, except under influence of intoxication.

"Spaniards are particularly cleanly in their person, though dirty in their habits. Even in the filthiest hotels, to our surprise, the bedrooms were scrupulously white and clean.

"Chocolate, milk, and wine, play the same part in Spanish life that tea, coffee, and whiskey-sodas do in other countries.

"Fan and mantilla are inseparable accessories of a Spanish woman's toilet, have become part of her personality and characterize her in all recollections of her. . . .

"Weddings among the higher class usually take place late at night, at the bride's house. (Probably after twelve, midnight, as Matrimony is one of the seven Sacraments of the Church, usually administered with a Nuptial Mass, which requires fasting after that hour.) There is a wedding feast but no display. Guests are the family and immediate relatives and friends. All, including the bride, are dressed in black. But this does not prevent costly attire. Black is also preferred for day-time wear. Spanish women know the value of this color as background for highly colorful adornments and accessories.



A SCENE IN MEXICO, WHICH CELEBRATES, THIS MONTH, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF FRENCH ARMIES IN THAT COUNTRY, MAY 5th, 1862

"Second marriages are discouraged in every way. Popular feeling is strongly opposed to them.

"Feeling against capital punishment is very strong in Spain. They acquit criminals on the ground of insanity and consign them to insane asylums. (It is interesting to recall that it was an eminent Spanish cientifico who by experimenting upon these unfortunates established his theory that almost, if not all serious criminality is due to unequal blood pressure on some part of the brain, by a surgical operation, removing this the criminal's criminality was cured.)

"Though the Spanish beggar uses the usual mendicant's words, he impresses you with the idea, which doubtless he, himself, entertains, that you are merely the steward of whatever you may have more of than he, and that he is simply reminding you that he is in need of an advance for pressing emergency.

"No Spanish town is without its foundling hospital and other charitable institutions, which are created by contributions, and a certain percent of the net of all entertainments, including theater and opera receipts. The alacrity of public benefactors among all these in case of public calamity, is admirable.

"Because of religious piety theaters were forbidden in Seville up to the end of the eighteenth century, when numerous votive lamps burning before altars placed in niches at street corners and upon walls of houses, made the usual street-lighting unnecessary; truly a land of sunshine, candle-light, and Cathedral bells to whose iron-tongues tradition and romance have ever given speech and personality. . . .

"Hardly one of the home-people of Spain would wait five minutes to see the royal party start or alight. This is attributed, partly, to the indifference of Spanish royalty to the usual exclusiveness of royalty in other countries, and partly to the utter lack in the populace as well as royalty of desire for the "grand-stand play." And partly because every low-classed Spaniard in Spain expects to be treated as an equal. . . . But on State occasions, the populace greets Spanish royalty in a way quite out of the ordinary, with all possible display of their respective title and rank, or poverty as the case may be. The scene is gay in the extreme. The houses seem to be literally turned inside out, so numerous and colorful are the flags and insignia banners, or lacking either of these, with gay, grand-mother-made bed quilts.

(Please turn to page 16)



OAXACA, MEXICO, WHERE SPANISH CUSTOMS STILL DOMINATE

A CALIFORNIA PAINTER WITH IMAGINATION

By M. URMY SEARES

BLUE SKY, fleecy white clouds, fresh air from a mountain lake stirring the tree tops, the indefinable perfume that hints of Diana's presence unseen yet keenly alert with her huntress' eyes watching us from some covert—these are the elements Mrs. McBride has incorporated in the painting which makes our May cover beautiful.

That she dares to use her imagination and seeks to bend all her skill, which results from a life of hard study, toward the recording of what that rare imagination sees in nature, is the reason why Eva



A MEMORY OF ITALY, STONE PINES AND CYPRESS TREES, A HILL TOWN AND THE LAKE OR RIVER, A PAINTING BY EVA McBRIDE

McBride has arrived as a painter without any blowing of trumpets or any knocking on Fame's door.

"About one picture a year," said a member of the firm of Vickery's in San Francisco, is all we can get from Bruce Porter," yet what a treasure it is when found!

One would not limit the output of any painter. William Keith painted very fast at the time he was doing his best work. Technique was mastered; beautiful pictures came thronging before him. Imagination, using all the materials so faithfully studied in his long days of work out of doors, directed the brush in a sure hand. But William Keith's name has its place in the history of California's art, because his heart was set on finding new and better ways to express himself, and not at all on making a picture that would sell. Fortunate indeed is the artist who lives a protected life, hearing not the clamor of tourists for California's poppy fields. Poppies are the symbol of sleep as well as the state flower of California; and the painter who follows their lure as a commercial asset finds nirvana in the fields of art.

In this picture of a lake in California's mountains, Mrs. McBride has put her poppies under-ground. They shine through just enough to identify the soil as that of California, whose hills of bright brown summer grass make, for her children, skies forever deeper, bluer, than the skies of any other land.

The Spirit of Art in California seems to me, therefore, to welcome such painting as that of this artist, because it is true and undivided in its aim, and because it bravely struggles to express that subtle, brilliant, haunting beauty which is California's own.

Simplicity! How the word has been spoiled by being used as a synonym for the lack of everything! And yet, we must use it in enumerating the secrets of Mrs. McBride's success. When, as in this mountain picture, she has taken but one single beauty-motive and has subordinated every other thing she might have used if painting photographically, she strikes a clear, bell-like note of joy in the very act of picture-making; and it finds response in every nature-lover's heart. We never ask that deadening question: "Where was this picture painted?" We do not care; we are so glad the artist saw what elements of beauty made the scene so lovely and knew what to leave out and how to put the beauty in.

As to her technique and how she acquired it, we might say, for the benefit of our young art students struggling to learn in this new land so far from galleries and ateliers, that Mrs. McBride has not been ashamed to study with any artist who has come since she began to paint. Any one who knew another method, any one who had a sympathetic understanding of California's difficult light and color, any one who had anything to give from the art centers of the world, was welcomed as a teacher and not as a rival. Therefore, the golden stream of knowledge in art's progress was not obstructed in her case. Painters who will hesitate because some foolish layman may think less of them as painters, if they let it be known that they are still students at the feet of Art or any of her messengers to this far land, lose all that we might have of comradry with a world art. Not only is the loss their own, but ours as well who, hungering after the great things of art, must listen to the artists' petty bickerings.

A winter in New York she had with William Chase, that master of technique. A year or two abroad with the great masters, painting hard at her own manner of expression, and Mrs. McBride is ready to go on in her unusual, careful study of one mass against another, of one subtle edge against its background: all the numerous details of which the painter must take thought if he would add one cubit to his stature in the world of art.

She seems to realize the whole round world when she is painting landscape. No scene shifters planes drop one before the other in her pictures, and her tone values grow more true and lovely as she emulates with her keen, sympathetic feeling, one after another, California's infinite variety of fascinating color schemes.

And yet, when all is said and done, when a painter can copy nature on canvas to his own partial satisfaction, weaving the elements of representation into a composition complete as a picture, what does it all amount to unless the imagination of the artist can speak through the picture to the imagination of the humblest looker on? To this point of demand has the art of Southern California suddenly arrived.

Now that so many painters are coming to us every year, and so many Californians are studying abroad, it is only those who, having learned the art of placing pigment on canvas, will take the time to put a whole lifetime of imagination, good taste and refinement into their pictures who will succeed in doing anything worthy of note. Many among us have learned how to paint a picture which may be hung in the Art Club's exhibitions; few there are who speak to us through their art.

It is because her work has in it this subtle speaking element that we here record the progress of Mrs. McBride's art as typical of the trend of California's new school of painting and wish for her a hundred happy painting days in La Belle France, where she will spend the year.



EUCALYPTUS AT THE EDGE OF THE SEA, SANTA MONICA, EVA McBRIDE, PAINTER

PACIFIC PALISADES, A MODERN COMMUNITY BY THE SEA

WHERE the blue Pacific stretches east and west its curving shore-lines of wet sand and foam-topped waves, at a right angle formed by two lines running due north from Isthmus Cove on Santa Catalina and directly east from Channel Islands, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa, you will find high palisades some fifty to one hundred feet above the sea. Upon the narrow beach below the cliffs there runs the state highway to California's northern counties and along the gently sloping floor of upland pasture on the old colonial rancho runs the boulevard from Beverly Hills and Hollywood.

Around the shore's curve just a few miles south and east lies Santa Monica, the most attractive of our resident beach towns; and far down the coast one sees from this high tract of shoreland the industrial portions of Los Angeles, with smoke of factory and steamers at San Pedro Point.

I know of no more perfect spot for the development of a first class, modern living place in Southern California than this. Whatever Southern California has to offer in the way of sane, well regulated living is obtainable upon this favored stretch of California's soil. Abundant water, gas and electricity are to be had as though one were within the city's first mile circle instead of on a far circumference of the most western limits of that city's new farm lands.

You know the little canyons that run up from the shore of the Pacific in the Southland. Worn by the water from the upper slopes, they open out to form delightful camping grounds, set with the evergreen oaks, and sycamores; or narrow into hiding places for the summer cottage of the towns-man, tired of city streets. Such a canyon is the center of the summer life of the Pacific Palisades Association, a corporation organized under the leadership of the Methodist Church with various other religious organizations cooperating.



LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM A POINT WEST OF PACIFIC PALISADES ONE SEES THE ASSOCIATION'S PROPERTY ABOVE THE WIDEST POINT OF SAND AND FAR DOWN TO SAN PEDRO THE SMOKE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PORTION OF LOS ANGELES

Like the famous Lake Chautauqua, New York, Pacific Palisades is being developed as a seaside community by a group of leaders whose high ideals of incorporate life find expression in restrictions guarding the social, intellectual and spiritual features of the place. For those whose ideas of personal liberty mean license to disturb others, there will be no place; but for Californians who seek an uncluttered portion of the breeze-swept, seaside mesa where the sun shines warmly on the soft brown hills and lapping surf is just below—there is here the opportunity for summering or wintering that has been long and earnestly desired.

Far in advance of ordinary realty tracts or city subdivisions, planned for mere profit by promoters, this unique community has set the pace in taking up-to-date advantage of all America's expert knowledge on city planning as applied to an unspoiled stretch of land. Comprehensive plans and wise control have been the chief effort in the association's first year's activity. A tentative map, prepared by the Landscape Engineer, Clarence P. Day, shows keen appreciation of every natural advantage, and expert skill in the laying out of this private park of several hundred acres, so that those who make their permanent or seasonal homes there will find seclusion or companionship, rest or recreation in the thousand and one varieties of site.

For the many who will gather for religious and educational activities, the Summer School and Conference grounds in the canyon, the Boy Scout Camp, and Girls' Campfire reservations are carefully planned. Athletic field, golf links and villa sites upon the higher hillsides skirt the edges of this interesting map of glorified town lots. On the level acres where the main axis of the general plan crosses Beverly Boulevard, ground has been dedicated to the auditorium and the administration's quarters; and above this on a hill, where Easter services were held last month, will rise a building, simple enough yet beautiful enough to embody and inspire the culmination of the tired world's effort toward a lasting, international reign of Peace.

Via de la Paz, the one long axis stretches straight from this building to the edge of the palisades and meets there a wide curving boulevard opening the unexcelled view of sea and mountain to every dweller in the populated portion of the town.

A group of well known architects, headed by Mr. Carleton Winslow, have been asked to give advice to the association, in the approval of all designs, so that this delightful situation, guarded by every tested law of modern development will be made habitable and not less beautiful, a unit in its relationship between individual homes and a community center, curving streets and county boulevard, the habitations of man and the lovely landscape of California's Pacific Palisades.



A SUPERB VIEW OF THE BREEZE-SWEPT SHORELAND WITH ITS SEA-SIDE MESA, EVERGREEN OAKS AND SYCAMORES TO BE KEPT UNMARRED BY THE PACIFIC PALISADES ASSOCIATION AS A BEAUTIFUL COMMUNITY TRACT. THE WEST SIDE OF THE CANYON IS THE PROPERTY LIMIT

On the level acres which stretch across the main portion of the tract there is room of all the home builders who like the level lots. Great oaks are scattered over the upper portion of the old ranch property and more young oaks will doubtless soon be thriving along paved streets and boulevards. In the canyon, care is being given to the preservation of the beautiful natural features, and only where necessary for paths and camp sites for summer is the underbrush disturbed. Summer activities concentrate in this lovely natural canyon. Scores of interested people are planning to make it their summer outing place and are chosing to spend many months in sylvan spots within reach of all the religious, and social advantages..



LOOKING OUT TO SEA FROM THE LEVEL ACRES OF PACIFIC PALISADES



LOOKING DOWN ON THE UPPER PART OF TEMESCAL CANYON, PACIFIC PALISADES SUMMER CAMP

Already many summer and permanent sites have been selected, and the fine influence of a great, Christian community is making itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

EXHIBITIONS IN OUR ART MUSEUM

By ELIZABETH WHITING

UNKNOWN to the majority of winter residents or to the casual visitor to California, there has been growing up in Los Angeles a fine foundation for a People's Art Museum. Situated at Exposition Park where State, County and City activities gather and mix in much confusion, an excellent series of seasonal exhibitions has been quietly adding to its scope and influence upon the thousands of Californians who crowd the rooms on holidays or go as individuals for quiet study. The remarkable collection of prehistoric animals from the La Brea excavations dominated the reputation of this museum for many years, and the historical exhibits are good.

None-the-less does the Picture Gallery hold its own in this triple roomed museum. The main rotunda is lined with excellent examples of America's best painting in oil. George Bellows, Frank Benson, William Chase, Charles H. Davis, Robert Henri, Frederick C. Frieseke, Hayley Lever, Gari Melchers, William Ritchel, Robert Vonnoh, George Bellows, Richard Miller, William Wendt, and others still who write N. A. after their names are represented here in possessions of the museum, either purchased by its own funds or donated by those far-seeing and generous founders of the permanent collection, Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison. The high standard which they have set in discrimination and restraint will doubtlessly secure for this central art museum an ability to avoid becoming a Salon des Refusés for insignificant pictures.

The exhibitions have lately been increased in scope by the introduction of a general showing by all painters and sculptors of Southern California. The Society of Painters of Los Angeles has pioneered in the work of presenting good canvasses to art lovers in the Southland and has made the name of Los Angeles in this field. Their regular spring and fall exhibits are given in this gallery and form its leading shows of local work. But the administration of the gallery has felt that a broader basis for exhibiting should be established. And this is right. At the last show, now hung, there are new artists represented, new notes struck and — most welcome innovation — figure work dominates on the walls! If those in power would go one point further and secure, as jury, painters from the centers of art in America or abroad, we who are so far from these centers would have fresh criticism on our own work. This is the hearty desire of every honest painter and the only way by which California can keep abreast of the times.

Such men as Howard Russell Butler, Carle J. Blenner, both noted for their portrait work, are with us each season, and it would not be difficult to make up a jury of men and women who are in California but not of it, hors concours because of their reputations as Easterners.

Most notable of all the exhibitions given yearly in the Art Museum is that of the Print Makers. It is international and brings to the people of Los Angeles the very best work of the world in etching and other kinds of prints.

How those Englishmen, whose work was shown in the last April exhibition of prints, can draw! Line work is a great standardizer of draughtsmanship and many a sharp lesson is brought to our artists by this excellent show. Its inception and strong growth is due to the vision and energy of Mr. Howell C. Brown, etcher and indomitable collector of the prints.



ISLETA BELLE, A PAINTING BY WALTER UFER, IN THE HARRISON COLLECTION OF THE ART MUSEUM AT EXPOSITION PARK, LOS ANGELES

SOUTHLAND

Profession or Business

WHEN, discouraged by reports from Europe and Asia, we lose faith in the effort to end political war, it might be worth while to interest ourselves in the great movement to end war in business circles. There is much comfort to be found in the definite advance in ideals to be observed in American business since the war. Old timers, ossified and unchangeable, are still asking for funds with which to fight. But young blood mounting high in the reaction from war, is trying to make every necessary business calling into a profession—and the indefinable thing that supplies this urge is for something better in business relationships. Cooperation in the great fruit industry has done much to open the eyes of business to the stupidity of cut-throat methods; and the open use in war trenches of terms that bring terror has associated cut-throat business with German military methods and thus discredited it in the eyes of all. Thus, when the young man is in the act of choosing his career, he finds himself wishing that the honor attached to professional callings could be found in ordinary business life, and he is binding himself by rules into groups of men associated for the single purpose of placing business methods on that high plane.

In his short article on the international organization of science, a work he has so largely accomplished, Dr. George E. Hale gave, in the April Southland a hint of the secret that makes the high position of the scientific man so impregnable. There are no "trade secrets" no "patent medicines" no selfish turning of discovery to one's own profit in the scientific professions. Each man is absolutely free in his work, but all are searching for the truth and when it is found it is published to the world. Therefore it is that the life of the professional man is longer and fuller of interest than that of the selfish scrambler after business advantage and its futile rewards. What the successful business man hopes to enjoy after he has made his money and retired, the professional man in such scientific world work has during his whole career. When the energy that once was put into "fighting the other fellow" is concentrated on improving his own business relations with the world at large or the community he lives in, the business man finds commerce as great a game as golf and as interesting as the study of the stars.

The Federal Reserve Bank

IT is hard for the mass of uneducated or half-educated Americans to look up to anyone with sincere respect and loyalty. So firmly have we been impressed with our democratic ideas that we hesitate to accord leadership to any one — even our own experts. We must, however, begin somewhere to build a sane foundation for our international commerce, and we have. Our loyalty to Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is unbroken; and here is a banker standing firmly for the Federal Reserve system of the United States. Mr. J. Dabney Day, Vice-President First National Bank, Los Angeles said in a recent speech:

"And right here, I want to digress to say that it seems to have become the custom of many politicians seeking office, to belittle the Federal Reserve System and create a prejudice in the minds of the people against the splendid work which has been accomplished and is being accomplished. I hold no brief for the Federal Reserve, but in all fairness and justice, I want to say that but for the Federal Reserve System this country of ours would have even more financial troubles than were experienced during the panic of 1907 and 1908. And while I am sure many mistakes have been made by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks—for it is humanly impossible to perfect a system of this magnitude in such a short time and especially during such unprecedented conditions—I am of the firm belief that we shall more quickly get back to normal conditions and stabilized prices, if we will endeavor to cooperate with the Federal Reserve banks and our financial institutions along constructive legitimate lines."

Latin America

THE University of Southern California has rendered a genuine service to the cause of better international relations by holding, in the last days of April, 1922, a Pan-American Conference. The occasion of this most useful and significant gathering was the inauguration of the new president of the university, Doctor von KleinSmid; himself, for many years, a leader in the promotion of a truer understanding and more efficient cooperation between the Latin American nations and these United States. Distinguished representatives of the governments of Chili, of Peru and of Mexico; delegates from several South American universities, as well as authorities on Latin America of the standing of Dr. John Barrett, former Director General of the Pan-American Union, contributed notably to the interest and success of the Conference. Judging, however, by the number of the citizens of the South West who were in attendance, it is evident that California does not yet grasp the vital importance of such international gatherings. We cannot but express the ardent wish that the president of the University of Southern California may impart some of his vision and enthusiasm to his new fellow citizens.

It is indeed of the greatest moment that for our good name, our advantage and our security we rapidly put an end to the ignorance and indifference of our people in their relations with the Latin American nations. Amongst all other states, it is the duty of California, with her Spanish origins and her Spanish atmosphere, to supply that enlightened and convinced leadership which is sorely needed to bring about an era of fruitful cooperation between the nations of this hemisphere.

Although Hispanic America did not take an immediate part in the war, she was profoundly affected by it. These countries which a few years ago were on 'the margin of international life,' have now taken a definite place in the councils of the nations. The world has a new appreciation of their economic importance and of their potential wealth. It is felt, everywhere, that the XX century is going to witness a growth of South America comparable only with the marvelous development of the United States in the XIX century.

Many, in our midst, are still skeptical, but if they remain obdurate in their policy of egotistical complacence, they will soon be sadly disillusioned. Latin America has many suitors. The European nations and Japan are already at work, with a renewed earnestness, to recapture the trade that the war literally forced upon us. Latin America is bound to develop her physical, intellectual and spiritual resources; the question is whether she will do it with us or without us. We are not absolutely indispensable, as so many proudly proclaim. We place much value on the Monroe doctrine and justly so, but the Monroe doctrine will soon be simply of an historical interest. It is merely a negative formula and what is now needed is a positive, constructive policy of sympathetic, intelligent appreciation and a program of cooperation, as comprehensive as the entire field of human endeavor.

The war gave us an unprecedented opportunity in South America and, almost in spite of themselves, our merchants and financiers extended their operations to the Latin Republics. In 1914, there was not one North American bank in South America; at the beginning of 1921, there were some fifty American banks south of the Rio Grande, besides an equal number in the Caribbean section. Half a dozen years ago, out of a thousand vessels entering Latin American ports, scarcely any flew the American flag. In 1913, not a single American vessel arrived at Buenos Aires; in 1914 there were 6; in 1915, 73; in 1916, 140; in 1917, 151, and in 1919, 335 vessels carrying 822,609 tons arrived in Argentina. In short, the total value of commerce between Latin America and the United States has shown an enormous increase since the beginning of the war; in 1913, that commerce amounted to 743 millions of dollars; in 1921, it exceeded 4 billions of dollars.

OPINION

We cannot expect presently to retain that large volume of trade, on account of the revival of European and Japanese competition; but surely, we ought to keep a substantial portion of it. Short-sighted business men will continue to repeat the fallacy that South American trade is not worth the petty annoyances it brings in its train. That, however, is superficial and dangerous economic thinking. We absolutely need foreign markets and, under present industrial conditions, we can ill afford to be so fastidious as to despise what the exporters of other nations eagerly struggle to secure. It is time that we adapt ourselves, in a measure, to Latin American customers or that we endeavor patiently to win them to our business methods, if these prove to be better. In any case, now, we should perseveringly strive in both these directions because we must not, while closing Latin American frontiers against European intervention, close also their markets to American goods and their minds and their hearts to American ideas and ideals.

It can not be repeated too often that the foundation of beneficial economic relations must be a moral and intellectual one. Our appreciation of Latin America must rapidly extend to the field of art, of letters, of political thought and of social standards so that there may arise an increasingly greater number of fertile contacts between these two great currents of civilization, the Latin and the Anglo Saxon, not exclusively for the prosperity and glory of this hemisphere, but in order that these twenty-one American Republics may become a political group contributing helpfully to the sanity and morality of world-wide international relations.

PAUL PERIGORD,
California Institute of Technology.

"Consider the Lilies of the Field"

WHILE the larger lilies, those universally known and sought under that name, are in a measure protected by their inaccessible habitat in high altitudes, where they are buried under deep snows for more than half the year, this is not true of the immense number of little lilies, such as the Mariposas and Calichortus.

These favorites, gorgeous and varied almost beyond belief, are nearly all lovers of the spring sunshine and dwellers in field and roadside. A few, as the Adder's Tongue, Clintonia and Trillium, seek the shade of deep woods, moist with the early rains, and these should be universally spared, however tempting they may be. Last spring I met a young girl at the train with a tight bunch of white trilliums filling her arms, and a few days later, in a walk over the canyon she had passed through, I found just one plant, and that flowerless. In pulling these up she had taken all the leaves and probably killed the plants. The Scarlet Fritillary and yellow Globe Tulip anchor themselves among broken rocks, and the tall bronze Fritillary, or Mission Bells, seeks light shade and protection among brush that grows under oak trees, where it is almost invisible.

But the brilliant yellow or white Mariposas, or Butterfly Tulips named most appropriately from the gorgeous streaks and peacock eyes with which they are marked, grow along the roadside and in grain-fields and pastures, where they offer an almost irresistible temptation to children on the way to school, or to the automobilist returning to the city. This is natural, but in the end fatal to these lovely plants, which are at a great, though necessary, disadvantage from cultivation and grazing. In England many wild flowers have survived, but the hedge-rows give them a protection which is certainly not given by the barbed wire fence. The whole tribe of Brodiaeas and similar purple lilies, are exposed to the same dangers from the necessary processes of agriculture and from thoughtless or greedy pickers. They are even offered for sale in city streets and along the roads frequented by automobiles. This should be and will be prohibited by law, and repressed by public opinion.

I once saw, at a Flower Fiesta, an entire float covered with the violet blossoms of the Wild Hyacinth, or Purple Brodiaea. Think what thousands of these clusters, not over an inch in breadth, must have been sacrificed to adorn only one of the many showy floats of this parade!

What can we do to mitigate the bad effects of this constant destruction? Let us resolutely make up our minds to leave each lily or other member of that family in whatever safe place nature has designed for it, and arouse public opinion against wanton destruction such as is now going on. Meanwhile, as a provision against the future, all field varieties may be preserved in public gardens and parks, large estates, Government Preserves and forests. Remember that when you 'Save the Redwoods" you save the flowers and birds that can only live in their shade, and when you avoid forest fires, it is at least as helpful to the forest-dwellers as to the trees themselves.

Only do not try to take up the bulbs yourself. Like garden bulbs they require time to mature their bulbs and seeds after blooming, and will die if you take them when you see the flower. We have specialists now who raise the bulbs for export in their own gardens, and have made our native plants as well known in England as at home. ANNA HEAD,
Wild Flower Committee, Garden Club of America.

The Definition of Religion

DEAN GRESHAM, of the cathedral church in San Francisco, once preached a never-to-be-forgotten sermon on the word, Religion. Instead of giving an historical dissertation on the various religious movements of the past he condensed the subject into its personal application and left his hearers with the one supreme thought that religion is the ligament that binds the individual soul to its God.

Modern thought, in giving so much freedom to individuals in their religious belief, has this as its basic idea. Religion is the one thing which must be personal. No church can force a man to be religious. He must choose his own code, his own belief. Yet since his religion is his relation to God he cannot refuse to recognize this relation any more than he can refuse to recognize his relation to Life: for by the word God the modern world means, The Source of Eternal Life.

All generations of Christendom have used for illustration of their thought of religion, metaphors of the times in which they lived. Ours is a time of electricity, and its manifestations. The nearest to a photograph of the force of electricity which we can obtain is, perhaps, a blue print of iron filings in the field of a magnet. Individual particles of iron, left absolutely free to move in the field of force, arrange themselves in beautiful curves, each one pointing like a compass in the direction of the force which it recognizes; yet, each is parallel to its neighbor, not interfering with the position which other particles must take when they too recognize the compelling force which holds them together though unbound. No better illustration of the simple teaching of Christ could be given in the present state of human knowledge.

He gave us for our one guide to a religious life these words: "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

A Prayer for Those Who Know Not How to Pray.
From "The Temple"

O God, in whom we live and move and have our being, enable us to feel the strength that surrounds us, to follow the light that indwells us, and to avail ourselves of the wisdom Thou givest liberally to all who ask of Thee.

Give to us so great a love of truth that we may pass beyond all doubt and error, until our minds are stayed on Thee, and our thoughts are kept in perfect peace.

Give us wisdom to follow the promptings of duty in our daily lives, that we may grow conscious of Thy presence who workest hitherto, and callest us to be fellow-workers now with Thee.

Grant unto us the grace of penitence that we may not grow insensible to our need of forgiveness, from one another, and from Thee; but seek cleansing in communion, fellowship in the light, and rest upon Thy heart. Amen. —*Dr. Orchard.*

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS

FLOWER SHOW

By FRANCESCA D'AURAY

THE Palm Room of the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena, was a scene of rare loveliness and was transformed into a luxuriant garden by the Seventeenth Annual Spring Flower Show, held April 20-21-22 under the auspices of the Pasadena Horticultural Association.

Although the competition was open to both commercial and private growers, the greater number of exhibits were from the gardens of the most beautiful estates in Pasadena, Altadena, Montecito, and Los Angeles. Many society women are honorary members of the Association, finding a favorite hobby in sponsoring the cultivation of rare flowers and foliage plants. Even on an estate where the wealthy owners spend but a few months of the year, a superintendent and a corps of gardeners are retained, not alone to keep the grounds in perfect order, but to spend much time in the cultivation and perfecting of new varieties of flowers.

The first honors for a private exhibit went to Dr. and Mrs. Adalbert Fenyes, of 170 North Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, from whose conservatories were sent flowering plants of unusual beauty. Other especially fine specimens came from the estates of Mrs. Joseph M. Hixon, Mrs. T. E. Bassett, Mrs. Henry M. Meier, of Pasadena, and Mrs. William Davidson, of Darroch Lodge, Montecito. Among the floral wonders that caused much interest were to be seen the Marshall Foch and the very tall General Pershing tulips, imported from Holland and shown for the first time in California, the stag-horn fern of Australia, the exotic streletzia, or "Bird of Paradise," from the Cape of Good Hope, and the newly hybrided "Morgan Terrace" fern, to say nothing of Ulrich Brunner roses with thirty-six inch stems, which took first prize for Mrs. H. M. Snider of Bellefontaine Avenue, Pasadena.

Among the honorary members who have shown an active interest in the Flower Show, besides those mentioned above, are: Mesdames Hugo R. Johnstone, H. I. Stuart, Anita M. Baldwin, S. W. Allerton, Walter A. Barnes, Howard Huntington, Samuel S. Hinds, Henry Clay French, Horton M. Singer, S. Hazard Halsted, Charles F. Driscoll, William Wrigley, Junior, Robert Pitcairn, Junior, V. S. Merle-Smith, and Hulett Clinton Merritt.



GARDEN OF MRS. FREEMAN, OAK KNOLL, PASADENA. FLORENCE YOCH, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ABODE

By VIRGINIA CALHOUN

Continued from Page 8



A MODERN CLOISTERED PATIO IN MONTECITO. REGINALD JOHNSON, ARCHITECT

"Opposition of eighteenth century Spaniards to modern inventions had the fierceness of superstition. The hand-loom weavers of the finest wool in Spain, broke into pieces the machinery supplied them. . . . prefering to perpetuate all the difficulties and imperfections of the primitive contrivance, used by their fathers, and their father's fathers. . . . And thus came the decadence of a thriving and wealthy community.

'There is no private bread-making enterprise in Spanish towns. In the kitchen is the brick stove for charcoal, the frying-pan, the pot, and the stew-pan. All bread-making is done at the horno, generally a surburban manufactury, which supplies both consumers and retailers.

"Spaniards are great in the science and art of road-making, and have a noble idea of what a royal road should be; the more it is to be deplored that they have found no royal road to general progress and civilization.

"No Spanish town is without schools of primary instruction. Including the Valladolid University, over 500 years old, there are seven celebrated Colleges in Spain, dating from the fifteenth century. . . . Where students are received in the faculties of theology, canon law, civil law, mathematics, natural philosophy . . . the usual attendance being between two and three thousand students.

"Among some of the most imposing architectural deposits in the world are to be found among Spain's palaces, art galleries, libraries, public and private, and Cathedrals from which cannot be separated the thought of her equally famous gardens and plazas.

"It is said Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, conceived the idea of the plaza, an open square surrounded by lofty, stone edifices. And created the first one by wrecking and removing, not less than one hundred houses.

"It is said there is no finer armorial collection than in the royal armory of Spain. In her libraries are some of the most precious manuscripts, log-books, and publications in existence and which are continually open to students from all over the world. Her paintings, sculpture, wood-carving, metal work, ceramics, are among the most famous and historic in the world, because of the artists and the intrinsic value of the works. And not last, but before all these, her cave-murals of Altamira, in color and drawing, indicate, so geologists say, that an instinctive artist of considerable skill, did them 50,000 years ago.

"Schlegel has said: 'As for romance, Spain was its birth-place, and at one time, it may almost be said to have owed no other.'

"Thirty years before Shakespeare was born, Spanish women were the pioneer women of the world in histrionic art. While he was obliged to write women's parts for boys, Lope de Vega wrote for women who were to interpret and impersonate them on the stage.

"However salutary the lessons Spain may learn of the more prosperous nations, commercially, there are still, more salutary lessons in the art of living, which these nations may learn of Spain.

"The day cannot be far distant when the primitive and unsophisticated simplicity of Spain (18th century) whose past flickers with a dim light amid the maze of tradition, surrounded by a nebulum of mystery and romance, will be dissipated before the civilizing influences of more advanced nations, and the now unique peninsula will be reduced to the level of her regulators. . . ."

Such data, with much other, but which is not essentially Spanish characteristic, make up the usual observations and general conclusions, of foreign investigators—travellers, missionaries, cientificos—regarding eighteenth and early nineteenth century Spain. And such was the human root from which sprang our Spanish-Californians. Such concepts, "directed not chiefly towards comfort and towards gain, but towards the more fundamental facts of human existence," shaped the traditions of the classic past of our American national experience, of which Spanish-Colonial California was one of the most conspicuous exponents.

It is important to remember in connection with this data that the Spanish peninsula is not so large as France, very little larger than the Japanese Empire, could be put once, and almost twice into the State of Texas, and with very little over-lapping, once into Colorado, or Arizona, or New Mexico, or California.

In view of this, and the fact of the number of her world-famous colleges and universities, her provision throughout the Empire for primary education, her galleries of invaluable art collections, her libraries, her humane organizations, her gay, beautiful, and "best-mannered people in the world"—in view of all this, is it intelligent to conclude, as did almost all of these investigators, that these traditions, which had survived centuries, which transplanted and conforming themselves to a foreign environment, thus becoming basic factors in the making of the new race—Spanish Californian—could characterize a people so lacking in the thing we call civilization? And this imposes the reflection—What is civilization?

(To be continued)

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS

TRAVEL LETTERS

from A CALIFORNIAN ABROAD

Garoet, Java,

My Dear Lady:

The complaint I have to make is that sightseeing allows no time for one's friends. Since seeing you I have looked over Japan and its amazing developments; and China in its persistent non-conformity to changes of any kind; had a glance at Manila; a glance at Singapore and Hongkong; and here I am, can you imagine me in the South Seas, across the Equator, under that mystic constellation, "The Southern Cross" (which shows in the heavens about four in the morning), on the Dutch island of Java. Here one is surrounded by a tropical growth which recalls horticultural conditions in Cuba. Bananas, nutmeg, banyan and mango trees, cocoanut palms, royal palms, that king of trees; many strange fruits with unpronounceable names; and great plantations of rice, tea, and coffee, make a picture of amazing beauty.

The mountains are a fitting background; and the gentle Malay peasant in his gayly colored skirt and blouse fits into the picture with most pleasing grace.

The Dutch have ruled here for many a year in a serious, wise, stolid fashion that makes life quite comfortable. The hotels are good; as many Europeans live here to conduct the business of the island.

Some people from this hotel got up very early this morning to go to see the crater of Papadajan, an active volcanic mountain near by; but it was too strenuous a trip for me so I walked about the city (one hundred thousand people) and went to the native market. Both buyers and sellers and strange things to eat and to wear. Then I went about to the different small houses where innumerable native women were at work making batique cloth. This patient method of applying dyes to linen or cotton cloth in design by hand, first overlaying with wax the part which is to remain uncolored, is most interesting. The finished product is very soft colored and beautiful.



IN INDIA, READY FOR THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAIN ROAD

I planned to write to you from Singapore but sailed for Batavia, Java, rather hurriedly.

Singapore is the great port city of the Malay Straits Settlement. It has many interesting streets and shops where the native life is seemingly all mixed up with the European in a haphazard way. But make no mistake—the Europeans control everything.

I shall be leaving this inland city of Java in a day or two and travelling on to Djokja, where a great old Hindu Temple, Borodudur, is to be seen. From there I return to Batavia February 1 and sail on the S. S. "Kawi" for Colombo, Ceylon, and then up the coast of India by train to Calcutta.

There are not many people travelling. Ships are quite empty of passengers, and prices are higher than on my former tour. But I am so happy that I am seeing all these interesting countries, and the queer, different people that make up the masses who occupy this part of the globe.

There are twenty-one million in Java, an island one-third the area of Cuba.

Jaipur, India, March 2nd.

With my faithful Punjab Guide, Fakeer Shah, sitting just back of me, I have just driven out from the European Hotel through the old deserted city of Jaipur, with its palaces and mosques fast falling into decay, to this place called Amer.

And here this great elephant salaamed to me and wished to take me up the steep rocky road that leads to the summer palace of the Maharaja of this Hindu province, Rajputana, from which height a fine view of the mountains and valleys, the fortresses and the old city wall can be had.

So why not accept his ponderous aid and go? He asks great lumps of brown sugar and only ten Rupees to take us up and return. Safety first and not speed! So here we are just starting.

Bombay, March 10.

I intended mailing this to you at Jaipur but here I am in Bombay at the great Taj Mahal Hotel and have arranged to sail for Japan March 12th. I shall stay there for the Cherry Blossoms and then return to my beloved California, probably in July or August via San Francisco. I have had a most interesting tour and shall probably settle down and stay at home a wee bit.

India is too big to talk about on paper—the Prince is all about, and Gandhi is being deported from India today, so it is reported, but newspapers are silent.

Temperature about 90 degrees; people going to the cooler hills or sailing away.

Until I see you,

Mary Maude Earle.

THE LAWS OF AUCTION

By MRS. JAMES BURTON

LAST month we spoke of the expediency of "Following the Rules"—meaning the rules which are written by experts in the game to help the rest of us get the most possible out of it. The Laws are a different thing. They are compiled by a committee and accepted as the authorized method of playing the game. If you play Auction Bridge, you should play it according to the Laws. If you wish to play a game made according to your own laws there is no objection, but don't call it "Auction Bridge." In the laws of Auction Bridge there is no such thing as "reserving your bid" or taking a bonus for a game in one hand, or numerous eccentricities quoted as being played in different parts of the country. Laws are laid down to standardize the game. Many people who play a really good game object to playing penalties, which are as much a part of the game as anything else. Why shouldn't you be penalized if you break a law? Most people insist upon the penalty for a revoke, which at times, seems very severe for an act of carelessness, but won't consider the penalty for leading out of the wrong hand; bidding out of turn; making a misdeal or picking up your cards when they are being dealt to you. Do you know that if you touch a card in the dummy while playing the two hands, that card is played unless you say that you are arranging the hand? Get a copy of the Laws and look them over, it will help to make your game a more careful one.

In playing Progressive Auction-bridge it makes a better game to play an equal number of hands at each table, as rubbers are of uncertain duration, and adding a bonus of 125 points for a game in one hand recompenses one for the loss of the bonus for the rubber. Getting a game in one hand is a very important feature for so frequently the 24, 27, or 28 points which you have acquired toward game help your cause but little when the adversary goes games in the next hand.

Any questions on Auction Bridge, addressed to R. R. 1, Box 338, Pasadena, will be answered in this column.



BLOSSOMS AND BIRDS IN JAPAN AT CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL TIME. CALIFORNIA HAS MANY INTERESTS IN COMMON WITH JAPAN AND CAN GAIN MUCH BY STUDYING JAPAN'S ART AND HER FLORAL FESTIVALS

BIRDS AND WILD FLOWERS

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

THE hairs of one's head may be numbered but not the wild flowers of California this year—not even the verbenas of the Coachella Valley, which have flowed over the sands of the desert as the waters cover the sea. To travel from San Marcos Pass to the Salton Sea is to exhaust birds, flowers, scenery and the English language, and to have great sympathy for those who see only Paris and die.

Leaving Pasadena in the morning, it is easy to reach the Salton Sea for sunset, which is as a benediction at the close of a perfect day. One tunes his lyre at the very start at sight of the Baldwin Ranch, gold with mustard and set like an apple orchard with the old oaks. Peaches, pink and red, and snowy pears mark country homes on the green panorama; ragged robins and cherokees run along the fenced orange groves where a heavy deliciousness tells of victory in the battle with Jack Frost.

The speed cop was a slight diversion. We had been running 15-plus in his little town. If we had noticed the town, we wouldn't have done it. Pink and white radish goes frolicking off to the hills with the wild oats; sunshine (a flower) runs down to the washes where water is still tumbling down from the mountains. Here is the largest vineyard in the world, and more vines a-planting, with black gnarled tops, looking exactly like roots, with little leaves hurrying out. Harvey's at San Bernardino called and with flimsy excuses to our frying pan we went in. We waved to Smiley Heights, passed a prairie schooner, and met the Spirit of the West at the cross-roads, where a big car, seeing our hesitation, stopped to direct us.

A little scamper through the hills brought us to the miles of orchards in bloom around Beaumont, trimmed so one might skate over their tops. Gray Back and San Jacinto are the great watchtowers of our Southland and form the gateway to the Valley of Coachella.

Washing down the sides of snow-crowned San Jacinto is a golden flower which by some reversed alchemy becomes a purple sea; purple turns to gold and then gold to purple through the valley, with the white primrose

for highlights, or as the white crest of the waves. Palm Springs is a little Venice, with this purple sea lapping the very doorstep. Man has broken in upon this floral revel, turned on the water and there are dates rivaling the Orient, grapes harvested in July, grapefruit without acid, miles of early market gardening and towns in embryo. This Goddess of Abundance is feeding her thousands and will feed her tens of thousands. At evening Coachella rests between her mountains, brilliant rose to the east and sapphire and turquoise to the west, her brow cooled by San Jacinto's snow and her tired feet bathed in the Salton Sea. The stars trip quietly into place and the nightbird, watching over, turns with noiseless wing.

Thermal is small enough so that we did not have to inquire for the hotel, small as that hotel is. We just found it. As soon as Mrs. Baggett came out to the car to welcome us, we adopted ourselves into her big family who call the hotel Ma Baggett's. She was born by the Susquehanna, which made us relatives indeed. Several Pasadena artists were registered there.

The Gamble sparrows, which should have been on their way north, and the gold finches, were most conspicuous in the morning concert. Out in the willows there was another song, never to be forgotten, without either music or words, but a song just the same; the Phainopepla, that prince among birds, slender and glossy black, with pointed crest and broad, white band across his wings, was giving expression to his joy in aerial dancing over and around and under his nest. He has an accompaniment to this which he uses in courting. While they are mated for life, he renews his lovemaking with springtime. He builds the house, and, loverlike, builds it in the mistletoe when that is handy.

On the advice of Charles Francis Saunders and with the rare good fortune of finding Mr. Wyman of Exposition Park, Los Angeles, to accompany us, we went into Painted Canyon. This is a delight to the artist, a haven for the botanist and an open sample book for the geologist. In those precipitous walls you have angel cake and devil's food, layer cake and Christmas pudding—with everything mixed up in it; but for me the canyon is forever dedicated to the Verdin, a tiny, yellow-headed bird of the Mush-tit family. Rising from the sand and of the same color is the Tree of Thorns (the Crucifixion tree) and in it a



THE POOL AND BATH HOUSE, PALM SPRINGS

gray nest, round like a squirrel's nest, about a foot in length—something new to me. It was constructed of thorny branches, the thorns turned toward the door, which was under a projecting cornice—an opening so small that only a trained eye would notice it. This was an old nest and empty. The next one, in the same kind of tree, had young in its soft feather bed, and the third one had eggs. The domed roof protects from the scorching desert sun and from overhead enemies. Even though the vulture would hardly stoop for such a morsel, the shadow of his great wing might terrorize the babies. With scratched fingers, we bolted the thorned doorways where we had so carefully pried in. What a safe bed to return to, as they are said to do long after flying! We found father's bed also—a smaller nest with larger opening—which can be used for a decoy. It is built some distance from the real nest and, when danger approaches, the parent birds flutter around this decoy to distract attention from their young.

The Rock Wren's song, as he searched high up the canyon walls, and the descending song of the Canyon Wren, broke the silence of midday. Lured on and on we went some two miles beyond our car. Just at the top of the dry waterfall which we mounted by ladder a little water oozed up from the sand—the only drop in this canyon. Bees gathered here, but could not fly away. Was it arsenic? And did the birds know better than to drink? Or was water so precious that the bees craved the privilege of drowning in it? Guides with auto parties and panting pilgrims from Mecca were coming up as we came down the canyon. We found a humming bird's basket, a Gnat-catcher's—thought to be an old one—now in the museum, and the Phainopepla's with four little niggers in it. It was birds' nests and not sand, as we had feared, that stopped our car again and again.

Either we were too late for the Desert Lily, or bandits had carried the last one from its home. The variety of flowers was great, but not the quantity.

Two burrowing owls sat by the roadside, looking as though they had not moved since we passed them in the early morning. We saw but three Road Runners. They are nesting now. Nesting low, their little ones are a prey to snakes and, even with two or three broods a year, they are a vanishing race, like the Indian. However, the old birds kill the snake and use the cast-off skins in their nest building, so it is tit for tat. The Oriole was hunting about for a sheltering palm leaf under which to swing his basket woven of green grass and yucca fibre. Gorgeous as he is, he believes in being heard, but not seen.

Passing a ten-acre lot of peas, we bought a peck which it took me twenty miles to shell. I searched a little town for a cooking dish, and was directed to a general store where on the top shelf, above the ginghams, were nests of granite ware. Pushing the cheese back on the counter, the clerk climbed nimbly up and handed them down for me to make my choice. When we landed in Palm Springs Canyon, the peas were soon cooking. Artists were all busy catching the sunset on their canvases; the Hermit paid us a call, the campfires were lighted, the stars came out, and it was with great regret that we refused a palm fibre (or palm leaf) mattress for a real bed in Palm Springs.

THE MANZANITA FAIRIES

By *MAUD A. CORNELL*

IN the crooked manzanita roots, snuggled in the ground, are the homes of the Manzanita Fairies. Through the long autumn days, when the wild flowers have fallen asleep for the winter and the leaves have dropped from the sycamore and willow trees, when the seeds are snuggling in their leafy nests, when the sun hides behind the gray clouds and the rains are falling, then the Manzanita Fairies sleep in their soft, mossy beds, sheltered by the gray leaves of the manzanita bushes. Only when the sun shines do they awake to peep out over the earth to see if it is time to begin their work.

The special work of the Manzanita Fairies is to tune the bells of the manzanita flowers and ring them when the right time comes. If the sun goes back again behind the cold clouds the Manzanita Fairies know that they may sleep again; but if the sun stays out, shining upon the fairies' hillside homes, and the grass grows green upon the brown slopes, and the chaparral buds swell with the vigor of new growth, the Manzanita Fairies know that their working time has come. Then they scamper forth from their little beds and go hurrying and scurrying among the shiny, red branches of the manzanita bushes, telling them that it is time to hang out their tiny pink, or creamy white bells. There are so many branches and so many



THE FAIRY BELLS OF RED-STEMMED MANZANITA, THE BELOVED MOUNTAIN FAVORITE OF EVERY CALIFORNIA CHILD.

bells for each branch that the fairies are very busy little folk, helping get the bell-buds ready and hanging them in dainty groups or clusters ready to ring for the springtime carnival.

When the buds are all hung in the best places on all the branches, the Manzanita Fairies know that it is time to tune the bells. They softly touch each little bell-bud and whisper to it that springtime and birds and children are coming, and that they must fill their hearts with love for the world, so that when their blossoming time has come they will be able to ring their sweetest chimes of spring to the birds and the little children who love beautiful, flowering things. In response the little buds drink in the sunshine, the dew and the moonlight, and fill their tiny hearts with joy until they burst with love and beauty at the last springtime touch of the Manzanita Fairies. Then all the wild things hear the chimes of the tiny pink and creamy white bells and know that winter is past, that summer and playtime have come.

* * * *

MANZANITA (*Arctostaphylos glauca*)—This variety of manzanita grows from nine to twenty-five feet high, with a trunk which sometimes attains a thickness of twelve inches. It is designated as shrubby or almost arborescent. Its flowers are pure white, occurring in midwinter and early spring; its leaves are glaucos, gray-green, rather thick and harsh, entire or slightly dentate; the bark is a mahogany red.

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

The Beginning of Wisdom, by Stephen Vincent Benet (Henry Holt & Co.)

The Beginning of Wisdom is the story of a California boy, his experiences at Yale, a Colorado mining camp and a Los Angeles moving picture colony, those experiences which either make or break. Full of careless, genuine enthusiasm, unaffected manliness and compelling incisiveness, this novel is redolent of youth. We catch occasional gleams of an originality of conception and utterance which resemble genius. After passing the fingers of our minds over the cold metallic lettering of the average new novel, taking up The Beginning of Wisdom is like touching unexpectedly something still quivering with life, something from which breath seems not yet to have gone. Mr. Benet slightly reminds us of Rupert Brooke in his love of beauty; both natural and ideal, in his unafraidness to say what he means and in his irony. We find that youthful irony which is the handiest weapon the young have with which to parry the early thrusts of experience that follow on the heels of the first sadness. It is an unembittered irony, one amusedly though seriously conscious of itself. From the point of view of construction, too much has been packed into The Beginning of Wisdom, which contains material enough for several novels. However, both the critical and uncritical will find a satisfying pleasure in this book, in which we feel the discrimination and fastidiousness of one inspired with a thirst for the finer things of life. The young author is impressionistic. He has placed stark realities in a strange but coherent, suggestive relationship. There is a careless radiance about his style. He gives us the impression of a poet who has lapsed for the moment into a prose teeming with strength and truth and vision.

For Me Alone, by Andre Corthis (Frederick A. Stokes)

For Me Alone, a story of life in a French village near the Swiss border, was awarded the Grand Prix du Roman for 1920. This novel is remarkable for its profound simplicity and poignant truth. It possesses singular beauty of idea beneath its quaint precision of thought and expression. The author has inverted the turning point of the story in such a way that the inversion affords a second and doubly dramatic climax. The characters and psychology in this rare book bear an unusually thoughtful inspection. A study of disillusion or rather of acquiescence to the severer disappointments of life, For Me Alone is the frank recording of the beginning, growth and crises of feeling which made up the emotional life of a sensitive yet sensible woman, wife of the village doctor, whose existence was outwardly monotonous and uneventful. It gives all the conflicting tendencies of mind resulting from her heritage as daughter of a peasant and a nobleman; what the tragedy meant to her of living with a man incurably small minded in his every thought; how she struggled to find some shred of bigness to which to cling. Because she came to realize the truth of the saying that we are never as happy or as unhappy as we think we are and to see the wisdom of "taking life by the hand," it was possible for her to attain contentment of a kind in a blameless life of devoted but loveless service through the power of resignation—a solacing inheritance from her peasant ancestry.

Mr. Prohack, by Arnold Bennett (George H. Doran Co.)

Mr. Prohack is very clever and very human—both satire and intellectual farce. It exposes all the mental works of a truly happy marriage of middle life. Not only has Mr. Bennett segregated one type from the many and individualized it but he never has to do the talking himself, for queer, funny Mr. Prohack is realistically able to speak for himself and vigorously analyze life in general, his wife in particular. Mr. Prohack in spite of his little egotisms and love of the conversationally spectacular, is not really a comedy character, he has too much essential dignity and sagacity for that. Mr. Bennett lets us laugh with Mr. Prohack, but not at him, which is the essence of true humor. In this book the same point of view is maintained unwaveringly; we are always looking through the humorous, tolerant eyes of Mr. Prohack sympathizing with the "humanity of human nature." Mr. Prohack proves to us that marital happiness is in reality a very simple matter, all that is needed is a little philosophy on the man's part to realize that his wife is elemental, as all women are—"the eternal child, deceived by toys, gew-gaws and illusion"; that she would be just as happy in the Stone Ages, perhaps happier. With this knowledge as a hypothesis he may reconcile all his wife's apparently conflicting vagaries of mood, her "kindliness, wifeliness, perverse self-sacrifice and delicate malice," be able to guide his actions accordingly and enjoy that peculiar, unique satisfaction possible only to the doting husband who comprehends—or thinks he does, which amounts to the same thing—all the twistings of his wife's mind and loves her the more. It is interesting to note that Mr. Prohack discovers his daughter to be slightly less elemental than his wife, so there is still hope for the unreasonable sex! Mr. Bennett in this novel elaborates his pet theory of "hostile love," a condition of "Odi et amo," which interpreted means "I hate the sin and love the sinner,"—in this instance not sin but merely the absurb inconsistency of all married women. One of the several outstanding truths in the book is that people do not often change; riches or poverty do not bring about any conspicious changes in character. The book shows us just what it means to be scientifically and busily idle, which is most healthful. The one weakness of the story is that we once in a great while weary a little of the company of the idle Mr. Prohack, though not of Mr. Bennett.

The Triumph of the Egg, by Sherwood Anderson (C. W. Huebsch)

Mr. Anderson has turned inside out the minds of many grotesque individuals, silent men and women with a paucity of idea and an abundance of bodily sensations who are groping inarticulately for some beauty or vision perhaps once glimpsed. He brings to light odds and ends, riff-raff characteristic of emptied pockets, material which from every consideration except a pathological one should be ignored, not dissected for the untrained general reader. Finding that the beautiful and the base produce similar reactions, Mr. Anderson presupposes a common tie between them. As the unattainably beautiful and sordidly base appear to be inseparable from sex, sex is apparently, for Mr. Anderson, that tie. We can admire the power and fidelity of Mr. Anderson's work without indorsing his one hypothesis of human activity as the sole driving force in modern life. These sketches or short stories are remarkably well written and conceived with a searching, almost uncanny, insight. Much is said in little space. There is a frequent recurrence of some homely, significant phrase which is suggestive of the old sagas and often a crude, uneven use of words to heighten picturesque, abnormal effects. The psychology of the characters is beyond criticism, but we must not forget that it is an abnormal psychology. Between the normal and the abnormal there is a dividing line marked by irresistibility. While the normal and the abnormal share many senseless, evil desires in common, the normal person as a rule inhibits the unreasonable and criminal impulses, while the abnormal one finds them irresistible and acts on them. The irresistibility which leads to acting on such impulses constitutes the abnormality. The majority of the characters in The Triumph of the Egg are either in the early or well developed stages of paranoia. The trouble is that indiscriminate reading of fictional abnormal psychology fosters a morbid and fruitless introspection.

J. W. Robinson Co.
SEVENTH AND GRAND
Whatever is new and interesting in travel, biography, fiction—literature in general—is procurable in the Book Section. *First Floor*

The... RAYMOND
PASADENA
Southern California
WALTER RAYMOND,
Proprietor



Brass, by Charles G. Norris (E. P. Dutton Co.)

In Brass, husbands will find an adequate summing up of all their own grievances against their wives—and a few more. Our sympathy is solicited for the unhappy, maltreated male. The wife's point of view is suggested, but only in a perfunctory way. The primary inference of this novel is that if a woman will only work and suffer long and hard enough for her husband she will make a good wife—possibly be happy herself and even grow to love the man she married—those who thought they loved each other before marriage stand little chance of any final happiness! The book is a chronicling of all the usual causes of discontent in early marriage and remarriage. There is nothing new about the instances cited or their presentation. Brass is commonplace. In the moral which amounts almost to propagranda there is concealed an important teaching of the Roman Catholic church.

Beggar's Gold, by Ernest Poole (The Macmillan Co.)

Mr. Poole has woven into Beggar's Gold all the transitions of feeling through which two people pass in their joint relation to an idea, which has become a fixed idea for them—the dream they share of going to China. With as much consistency as possible, he has forced the lives of the characters to illustrate his text which is really another way of saying, "He that loseth his life shall find it." In this novel, which preaches a militant resignation, there is too much platitude.

The Head of the House of Coombe, by Frances Hodgeson Burnett (Frederick A. Stokes)

Many will enjoy this rather old-fashioned novel because it has all the elements of a fairy tale, except the supernatural-gentle farce, melodrama and sentimentality. We find good concealed beneath evil appearances and vice versa, cruelty, innocence, selfishness, devotion and goodness; a fairy godmother as well as a fairy godfather whom the incredibly perfect heroine, a modern Victorian, suspects of being a villain. The strongest phase of the book is the characteristic insight which Mrs. Burnett, author of Little Lord Fauntleroy, shows in expressing the drama which takes place beneath apparently self-possessed, calm child life. We see traces of the extraordinary understanding which has made her writing classic for children. However, as a whole, The Head of the House of Coombe fails to be a convincing portrayal or interpretation of life. The characters are overdrawn. The two big scenes miss being dramatic because of their unreality and triteness.

The Great Prince Shan, by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Little, Brown & Co.)

The Great Prince Shan, a story of adventurous intrigue in the international politics of 1934 is based on the menacing possibility of a coalition between China, Germany and Russia against England. Mr. Oppenheim suggests as a preventative measure that the heads of empires should know each other socially and talk over affairs of state, comfortably exchanging truths and nothing but truths. Intermarriage is also suggested as a first aid. The book is frankly, deliberately melodrama, featuring princes, lords and ladies, all diplomats intent on empire saving and love—with love taking the lead. The novel has a unity of idea which is both commendable and artificial. While a superficial suspense is maintained until the end the book lacks the freshly conceived moment or moments of suspense necessary to a story of mystery and intrigue.

THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE---LINKING THE CITIES

THE committees which made their first report on general plans at first meeting of Los Angeles County's Regional Planning Conference reported progress at the second meeting in April at Long Beach. The immense importance of thus working out the needs of the whole county, destined to be so thickly settled that it amounts to practically one community is gradually sinking into the consciousness of everybody, and, while actual accomplishment may be slow, education is progressing steadily.

The most important thing that can be done by the layman to aid these expert engineers, city planners and other constructive citizens in the extensive piece of work which they have undertaken is to see that all the towns of Los Angeles County work together to obtain the necessary topographical maps which the County and Federal Government together can furnish them. Little can be done until these maps are supplied to the experts who are giving their time to this community work.

Of greatest interest at this time, when the call of the open road is poignant, is the planning of boulevards connecting all the parks of the county into one great park system. More important still is the work of the Highways Committee, of which the Chairman is C. H. Richards, Consulting Engineer Staff, Automobile Club of Southern California.

As an example of this work, we can quote only one part of one committee member's report.

George D. Hall, committeeman, representing the Northeast District, said in part:

The great aim of our efforts lies in acquiring the best locations for Regional Highways, to be constructed in due course, and only in this way can we insure the region proper circulation throughout the district. By determining upon our Regional Highway locations, and acquiring the right to construct in the future, we can guide and stimulate the growth of proper subdivisions, and correct the faults of subdivisions now spring up in a haphazard way without regard to through highway connections.

In general, Regional Highways should provide adequate circulation of traffic throughout the county and should reduce congestion on the important business streets of our cities.

More specifically, the principles of Regional Highway locations are, as stated in our Pasadena Conference Report: (1) To provide reasonably direct and adequate access into Los Angeles from each of the surrounding cities. (2) Reasonably direct and adequate communications between the outlying cities one to another. (3) Adequate by-passes for travel on the outskirts of Los Angeles business district, as well as any other city that is affected by congestion.

Our committee would welcome a discussion of these principles of location, to the end that they may be acceptable to us all, and may form the basis of our Regional Highway Planning.

Taking up highway projects in the Northeast District, I will give an example:

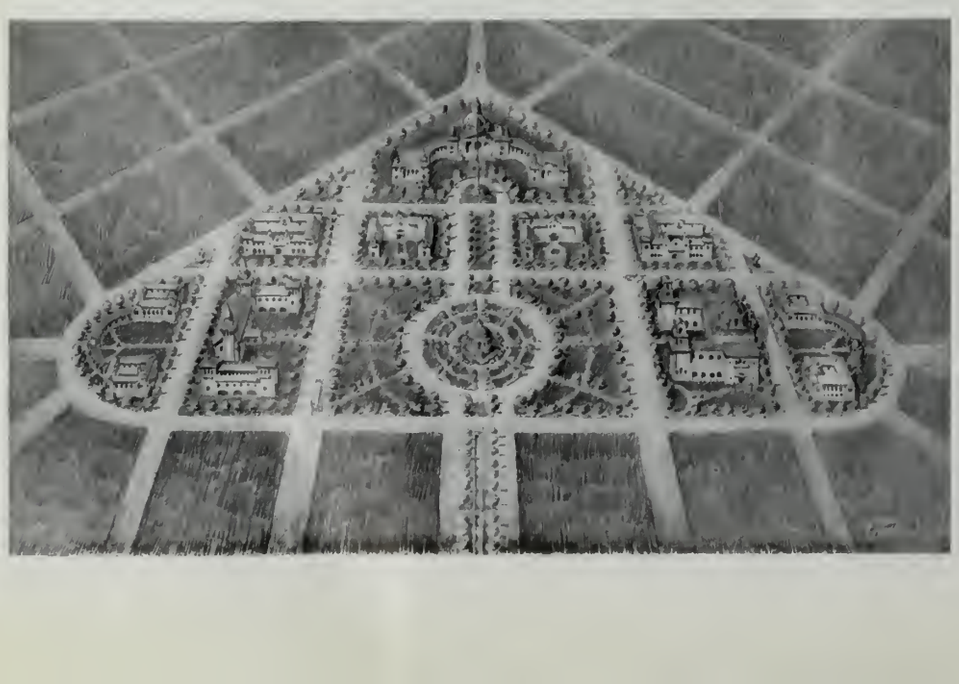
A new highway link some six miles in length, being a continuation of Wilson or Garfield Avenue, Alhambra, should extend to the south, crossing Whittier Boulevard and reaching the Telegraph Road near Bandini Station. This link is entirely feasible and would be of far-reaching importance in completing a through Regional Highway from the foothills at Altadena to the sea at Long Beach, a distance of approximately forty-five miles in a comparatively direct north and south line. While no suitable topographic map is available to study the exact location of this proposed link, our committee is satisfied that the grades through the pass (lying to the east of the existing Coyote Pass Road), would be easy with no serious drainage difficulties. Such a link would not only be of great convenience to a large traveling public, who are inconvenienced by congestion on the Coyote Pass Road, but would at once become a through highway to guide the subdivisions that are already being laid out in these rolling hills. It is most important that the location of this highway link be determined upon and acquired at an early date in order that the best interests of the district be protected.



Tucker, Photographer.

THE ALAMEDA, EL CAMINO REAL BETWEEN SANTA CLARA AND SAN JOSE, NOW A MODERN BOULEVARD, PAINTED BY CHARLES H. HARMON

A highway to link Center Street, Sierra Madre, with East Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, is another Regional Planning Project that should be advanced. Such a link would complete an important east and west highway, paralleling Colorado Street, Pasadena, and the Foothill Boulevard as far east as Santa Anita Avenue (at the eastern boundary of Sierra Madre) and thereby relieving the congestion now existing on these two thoroughfares. By including the improvement of Santa Anita Avenue, extending south to the El Monte Road, a Regional Highway of very great importance to north-and-south and east-and-west travel would be created.



The Planning of towns in the West is one of the greatest needs of the time. Haphazard methods of letting a town grow are inexcusable in this modern state of California.

Interesting ideas are shown in this plan of an Arizona town where water courses are a great feature.

By Cook and Hall, City Planners and Landscape Architects.

The Stendahl Galleries

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING A SHOWING OF HISTORICAL PAINTINGS OF COWBOY LIFE ON THE PLAINS

By

CHARLES M. RUSSELL

Whose Sign Manual is a Buffalo's Skull.

Two galleries of paintings by Lockwood de Forest, N. A.

Open daily and in the Evenings

Ambassador Hotel

REPORTS FROM THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LOS ANGELES The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce excursion, scheduled for July will leave on one of the two new steamships to be assigned to Los Angeles Harbor for direct passenger and freight service between Hawaii and Los Angeles.

The Hawaiian excursion will mark one of the great strides forward in local trade expansion and will cement a bond of friendship between the two communities that will be of social and business advantage to the islanders and "mainlanders" alike.

Enormous opportunities await local manufacturers in the islands, as practically everything but pineapples and bananas has to be shipped into Honolulu and the other island cities.

The visit of Ambassador Enrico Rolandi-Ricci, highest representative of Italy in the United States, was the occasion of one of the most important functions given by the Chamber recently. The distinguished guest is an international figure. An economist and lawyer of note, he rose from the ranks of civilian to diplomatic corps member. The object of his visit on the Pacific Coast is to study business conditions first-hand and inform his government of the trade status and opportunities here.

A plan is on foot to tie up the Pahvante Valley and other southwest sections of Utah with Southern California. To forward this movement the Chamber of Commerce recently entertained the Governor of Utah, Charles Mabey, Mayor Clarence Neslen of Salt Lake City and a group of prominent Utahans to discuss the best means of developing mineral and agricultural lands in our neighboring state. A friendly feeling and spirit of co-operation were definitely established during their brief visit in Los Angeles; the points of view of both sections were exchanged as a working basis to prepare definite development programs.

Another state-to-state luncheon will soon be given by the Chamber this month for the Nevadans. A group of prominent officials and business men have accepted the Chamber's invitation.

To supply Southern California with coal and minerals that it is lacking and to furnish nearby sections with agricultural and manufactured products is the idea fostered by these Chamber luncheons.

EL MONTE The newly organized El Monte Chamber of Commerce entertained 10,000 visitors at the opening of the bridge over the Rio Hondo river, that again threw open the Valley boulevard to tourists, on March 18.

The celebration was unique, in observance of the 75th anniversary of American settlement of California, as well as the christening of the bridge. It drew columns of publicity in the Los Angeles papers, and was filmed by Pathe, Fox and International.

An historical parade, with Franciscan padres from the San Gabriel Mission play, prairie schooners containing descendants of the pioneers who made the trip over the old Santa Fe trail to El Monte in 1852, cowboys, Spanish Dons and ladies, an old stage-coach, Indians, and decorated floats, passed over the new bridge after its christening by little Sarah Ellen Andrew, daughter of the president of the Chamber.

El Monte has adopted the slogan "End of the Santa Fe Trail," for its publicity, as it was in El Monte that the first American settlement in Los Angeles county was established.

El Monte has the distinction of having the largest Chamber of Commerce, according to population, in the United States. It now has a membership of nearly 400, with the population of the town only 1,200. The new directorate consists of the following officers: Directors, Chas. Andrew, President; H. A. Keeley, Vice-President; R. L. Arnold, Treasurer; F. J. Conery, G. S. Corpe, C. L. Hill, J. E. Killian, N. C. King, C. C. Maltman. Campaign Executive Committee: J. E. Killian, Chairman; A. T. Collison, John S. Lamberth, F. Naumann, Chas. Andrew, R. L. Arnold. Earl W. Porter, formerly city planner of Omaha, Neb., is the paid secretary.

COVINA Covina Chamber of Commerce has reorganized with the following officers and directors: Officers—J. D. Reed, President; G. F. Rinehart, Vice-President; Gordon C. Douglas, Treasurer; J. E. Calkins, Secretary. Directors—J. D. Reed, M. Leonhardt, Henry Damerel, G. W. Aschenbrenner, J. D. Fields, J. D. Coles, W. A. Viney, Gordon C. Douglas, J. L. Matthews, G. F. Rinehart, Harry R. Webber, Irven G. Reynolds.

SAN JOSE "Movies" are going to play an important part in community advertising in the near future. The first really big advertising campaign by means of films ever undertaken by any community was begun some months ago by the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. The manager, Roscoe D. Wyatt, superintended the making of a film of 2000 feet picturing the various scenic and other attractions and advantages of Santa Clara valley, and the Photographic Department of the Ford Motor Company placed 76 prints of this film, "Journeys Through the Valley of Heart's Delight," with its 32 exchanges throughout the United States, and these prints were released to 2500 theatres. The Ford people estimate that they will be seen by at least 35,000,000 persons. Several other of these films are being circulated by the University of California, the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin, and another is being shown in the State Exposition building, near Los Angeles. The Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C., has asked for 20 copies, and similar requests have come from other national distributing agencies.

ANAHEIM California's Valencia Orange Show was staged by Anaheim in their new commodious city park, May 23—30. Planned by their architects Cook and Hall of Los Angeles, this park is a model of beauty and efficiency. Its usefulness is being demonstrated every year as new activities are added. The original plan and report of the landscape architects were published in Southland for October, 1921, and the bird's-eye view shown below is added evidence of our interest in this excellent town park.



A MODERN CITY PARK AT ANAHEIM, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. PLANNED FOR THE CITY OF ANAHEIM BY COOK AND HALL, LOS ANGELES.

DECORATION AND FURNISHING---THE SUN ROOM

By KATHERINE VAN DYKE

THE loggia or sun room is, after all, the most important room in the house, the room to which we all gravitate. The transition between the house and the garden, the feeling of both should be expressed in this room.

The sun rooms in California show a great similarity in treatment, Reed furniture and Chintz, but I feel something more distinguished might be attempted, as I have tried to show in the accompanying illustration, in which I have used no Reed at all, but simple painted Italian furniture.

The armchairs, which can be used about the card table are copies of Italian seventeenth century chairs with rush seat. The couch is covered with buff freize and a stripe painted in. The color scheme of the room is very light and beautiful, and more daring than one ordinarily used in a living room.

With a little experimenting one can often give an original touch or two that adds immensely to the scheme. In the room shown in the illustration, a new method of applying the color in the Renaissance design bordering the window was used. This gave the appearance of glazed tiles in pastel shades and was most effective. If ornament is used it should be a conventional design. Nothing is so bad as realistic ornament.

The lighting fixtures are always appropriate in wrought iron, but attractive silk or parchment lanterns may be used as well. Mr. Herter, in his fascinating Persian room at El Mirasal, uses a hanging lantern of pongee silk with a touch of blue, which is extremely good. A novel way of lighting a sun room is to place concealed lights in an inverted glass bowl mounted on an iron tripod. A band of iron about the bowl holds small pots of ferns and the light striking up on these ferns gives a very fairylike appearance. As to the floor treatment, we find any number of attractive ways to solve the problem. One of the most lovely is plastone, which may be made to order in any color or pattern and has a lovely surface. Personally I love potted plants in a sun room, but they are, of course, a great care and one seldom sees them for that reason.



DESIGN FOR A SUNROOM BY KATHERINE VAN DYKE, LOPEZ STUDIOS; RENDERED INTO COLOR BY ROSE CONNOR.

With the painted Italian furniture wrought iron tables should find a place. Too much painted furniture would be monotonous. One or two well chosen reed chairs combine very well with the more dignified pieces of Italian furniture.

Many attractive things may be done, but the first essential is informality and comfort.

THE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

The Santa Clara Valley Blossom Festival is held in Saratoga annually. The festival originated in the desire of people of the locality to share with others the pleasure of looking down from the foothills of the valley upon miles of blossoming prune orchards, a spectacle that is unrivaled in its kind. The orchards extend from Palo Alto to Gilroy, a distance of some forty miles and present solid masses of bloom that make the valley appear as one vast stretch of creamy white.

Conditions this year were most favorable for a magnificent display. The valley has been blessed with bounteous rains. Owing to this abundance of water the date of the festival was earlier than it was last year, March 27 and 28. The earliest of record was March 15. This, however, must be decided each year because experience has proved that it is never wise to attempt to fix the date very long before blossoming time.

There have been many varieties of entertainment at the festival, but latterly the purpose has been to concentrate on music and to develop a great chorus as the feature of the day or the two days, Saturday and Sunday, which may be named for the fete. The music selected is of a kind specially fitted to the occasion, falling in well with the pageantry that is provided by the bloom of the orchards. Our California friends and visitors from the east may all feel assured that in that pageantry there is a unique beauty the seeing of which would repay the expense of a journey of many miles.



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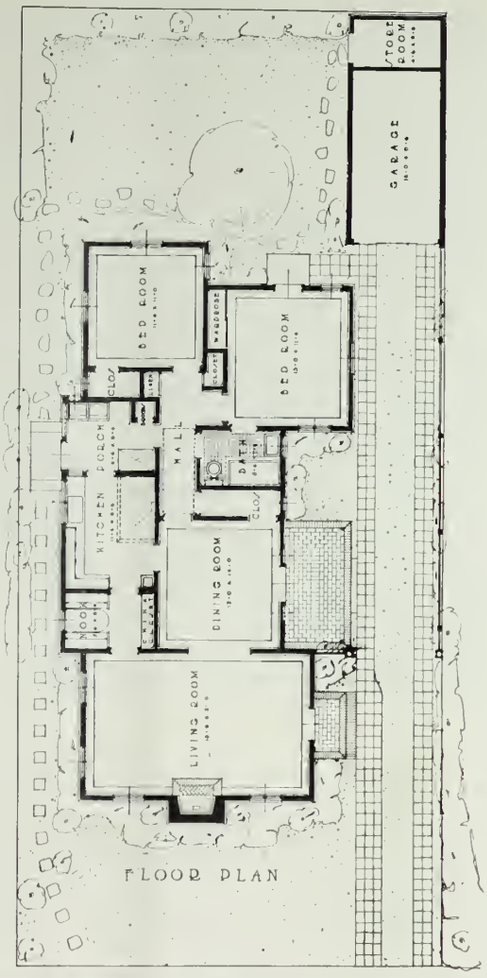
THE WEE HOUSE OF WOOD

WITMER AND WATSON, Architects

By ROSE CONNOR

FOR many years the small house was somewhat neglected by the better known architects and was left to the mercy of the builders and carpenters, who, as a rule, knew little of the artistic side of building. Now, however, with the changed conditions of modern life, scarcity of help, increased interest in things outside the home, and, in California especially, a desire for as much outdoor life as possible, many of the people who formerly lived in as large a house as they could afford, now live in as small a one as is consistent with comfort. And into the modern small home goes as much thought and careful planning as into the large one,—in fact, it takes more care and attention to detail to find room for all the comforts and conveniences of the twentieth century, when the space is so limited.

An unusually good example of what can be accomplished on a very narrow lot, is the residence of Mrs. Lynn Helm, by Witmer and Watson, Architects, of Los Angeles. All the rooms are light and airy and have privacy, and there is a small terrace at the side of the house which really forms another room. A decorative fence screens this outdoor living room from the neighboring house and from the passers-by, and a bright awning enables one to have either sunshine or shade, according to weather conditions; opening from the dining-room, it forms an ideal place for afternoon tea or for al fresco meals. Surely every California home should be provided with some such place for life in the open.





A WEE HOUSE OF WOOD. WITMER AND WATSON, ARCHITECTS

This house, here illustrated, is built of wide siding, but the majority of the residences erected by this firm seem to be of brick or hollow tile, and at the present time they are working out, on several homes, the newest method of construction, hollow concrete. Most people think of concrete houses as being of necessity ugly, square and heavy, and of the type built by the hundreds for factory hands. But the houses which are being built by this new method, by these architects, are singularly attractive, in addition to being as nearly fireproof as a house can be; also, because of the hollow walls, they are cool in summer and warm in winter. One two-story residence, which is nearing completion, is in the Spanish style, with tile roof, patio, and attractive entrance, and has a most interesting wall surface, produced by the molds into which the concrete was poured. I understand that house will be white-washed, with just a touch of color in the wash, instead of plastered, in order that this unusual texture may be retained. It is always gratifying to find people who are working out new ideas, and it is to be hoped that this latest method of home building will soon be within the reach of everyone.

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GARDENING MANUAL

THE PATIO GARDEN

RALPH D. CORNELL,
Master in Landscape Architecture

THE patio garden, famed in the history and romance of early California and very appropriately fitted to our sunny climate and outdoor habits, seems once more to be coming into its own. With the reappearance of types of domestic architecture which make possible the patio enclosure, come also many modifications and changes in keeping with our altered habits of life and the demands which we make upon such outdoor living rooms. With few exceptions the large living quarters of the early hacienda days are, perforce, giving way to smaller, urban homes in which, if such exist, the patio areas are necessarily much smaller. One problem of the landscape man thus becomes that of properly handling a very small enclosed area so that it will attractively invite use without seeming to be overplanted or cramped in space.

Although the confines of a patio are most rigidly definite, the method employed in its planting will largely determine whether or not it appears to be adequately spacious. Overplanting is a multifarious sin. Restraint is a rare virtue and an elementary principle of true art. In the world of plants and planting, the sinner is more common than the saint and has held sway in many a patio garden. The ordinary patio demands a very restrained use of plant materials, for if overplanted the area may become a jungle instead of a court. Hold the foliage masses to the scale of that which they adorn, keep a proper proportion between open spaces and upright masses, and one at once gains in the appearance of spaciousness, in possibilities of use and in general attractiveness.

If a patio is enclosed on three side by a building, the fourth side may be closed by a wall of foliage instead of the traditional wall of plastered adobe. But this should be done only after thoughtful consideration has pronounced it to be a desirable modification of the original patio conception. The enclosing hedge might be of variously chosen material, such as bamboo, acacia, privet, pittosporum, or others, the height and texture of which should be chosen with consideration for the scale and harmony of the design which is being treated. Restraint and thoughtfulness should be watchwords known to every owner of a garden.

During May the rose garden may be strongly forced by cultivation, irrigation and fertilization, in order to obtain choice cut flowers. All garden areas should be generously treated wth old manure. One may transplant, into the open ground, the aster, carnation, chrysanthemum, antirrhinum, balsam, centaurea, dianthus, marigold, zinnia and similar flowering things. Plant tuberose and dahlia bulbs, amaryllis, cannas and gladiolus. Sow seeds of amaranthus, aquilegia, balsam, celosia, centaurea, cosmos, campanula, cypress vine, delphinium, digitalis, helianthus, humulus, hunnemannia, ipomoea, marigolds, maundia, nasturtium and portulaca.



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(Continued from page 6)

dren, who in times past had undefined boundaries and were wild and carefree and who now still have undefined boundaries, but are living in subjection and bewilderment.

In passing through Rincon, we found two churches, a number of houses, and another small trading post. This small building was tucked under the live oaks and very modern and resplendent in its white paint and plate-glass shop windows, and we were not too surprised to find it run by an Eastern professor and his wife, who believe that personal health, permanent and apparent beauty of scenery and sincere Indian friends more than compensate for the hustle, grind, and greediness of cities.

It was interesting to note that the Indian houses, tucked here and there about the hills, always face a particularly splendid view, are as near as possible to water and trees, and are situated where there is the best obtainable current of air coming through distant canyons or between smaller hills that provide the least frosted area in winter and the coolest drafts in summer. White men will do well when relocating homesites on old Indian claims to search for 'dobe ruins and so find the most beautiful and comfortable locations.

Before leaving the valley, at Rincon, we listened to a discussion as to whether the Indians were to be allowed to give their traditional "feather-dance" at a coming celebration. These various peculiar and rhythmic dances and ceremonies are often tabooed by the various agents. The theory is supposed to be that the participation in these dances by the young men stir warlike feelings and lead them back into barbarism instead of encouraging the patterning themselves more constantly after the white people. Many of the dances, chants and ceremonies are far too difficult to be done excepting by those Indians who have been taught them by watching their elders do them for many seasons and then imitating them painstakingly. Not all of them can do the dances well after having seen them done many times, and, of course, they are never written or recorded in any way excepting by memory and practice. Therefore, when these exhibitions are refused permission, the younger men do not learn them and the customs die out—as is rapidly becoming the case. It seems to a lover of the artistic and even to casually interested persons, that there should be no more reason for Indians to forget their tribal dances than for the Irish, Italian or Spanish to forget their folk-dances. America has no typical or national dance as expressed by those of white skin, why can we not be very proud of the true native dances of our Original Americans and wish to preserve them always.



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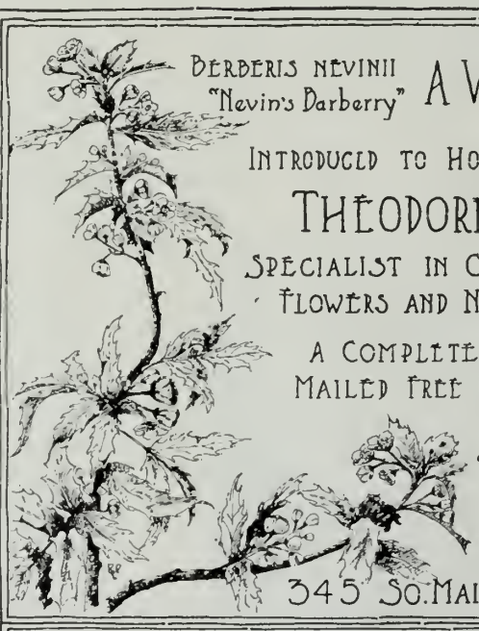
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By F.W. SHRYER, *Director of Service for Harold L. Arnold; Hudson, Essex Distributor*



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TO THE ARDENT MOTORIST there is no more unpleasant sensation than that induced by the sight of a decrepit, weather-beaten automobile, struggling along the highway in mechanical misery resulting from rheumatic joints and loose connections.

While heroically endeavoring to perform like its well-kept brother, the painful process is accompanied by audible evidence of the consequences of neglect, the squeaking, rattling, knocking and groaning increasing appreciably the sorrow of the sympathetic onlooker.

Lack of oil, grease, tightening and cleansing in every instance of this kind is responsible for the faithful old fellow's plight. Yet if you were to remark to the driver that his car had not been treated rightly in this respect he would in many instances assume an injured air and assert that "Oil has been put in every few hundred miles, and occasionally the car is given a full grease job."

The lubricating of an automobile is an art—not an industry nor an operation to leave with nonchalance to the tender ministrations of an irresponsible "grease hound." Nor can even the engine of any car be regarded as properly lubricated merely because the owner at irregular intervals instructs the garage employee or man in charge of a "Service Station" to "Put in a quart or two of oil."

Motor power, acceleration and sustained hard service are all dependent on proper lubrication. A car dry and stiff, with frozen shackles, empty universal joints, rusted spring leaves, groaning transmission and growling differential is jerky in operation, expensive in maintenance and will soon reach the stage where it may be labeled an automotive "lemon." If it is not exasperating to the owner the reason is not hard to find—as a car owner that chap is beyond redemption.

Too few operators and still fewer "Service Stations" appreciate that the smooth-gliding, bird-like action of all standard cars originally is dependent on the art of the expert, trustworthy greaser. A dry automobile is comparable to a muscle-bound athelte. A frozen shackle bolt means to it the same as a "Charlie horse" to a baseball player. An empty motor means far more to a car than does an empty stomach to an animal.

A thoroughly lubricated automobile runs its race smoothly and quietly and responds to further demand without fear of failure or destruction obsessing the driver. To sit at the wheel of such a vehicle gives calm, deep-seated enjoyment.

Years of study and experience have demonstrated that scientific lubrication will lengthen the life of an automobile from 50 to 75 per cent. But to get such results dependable oils and greases must be used properly and regularly. The choice of these essentials must not be left to the garage man or the employee of the "Service Station," and the application must be made by intelligent, experienced operators.

Comparatively few repair shops and "Service Stations" have the proper equipment and the expert workmen necessary to the scientific lubrication of a motor car. The car owner should feel it to be his duty to seek one of these few and take advantage of its facilities. Not to do this is expensive—and supremely foolish.

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THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE HENRY
Blythe, Witter & Company

THE continued firmness of money rates with gradual and well sustained advances in the price of securities is no longer occasioning surprise. The condition of banks with record deposits against which there are no large withdrawals in sight, together with the diminishing requirements of commercial interests for funds, has made the falling interest rate now a thoroughly understandable matter.

That the investment public anticipates still further reductions in the price of money during the next few years is best evidenced by the remarkable success attendant upon the floatation of the Union Oil Company Twenty Year Non-Callable 6% Bonds at 101 to net 5.90%, as well as the prevailing market price of about 102 on the Pacific Gas & Electric Company First Mortgage Non-Callable 6% Bonds. Finally, the strengthening of price in the municipal market, despite a record liquidation through the issuance of new loans, and the continued maintenance of Liberty bond prices in the neighborhood of par, all are indices of the wealth of long term investment money in sight for the immediate future.

Less than eight months ago the writer was asked to give his opinion to the school board of the City of Pasadena on a rate of interest to be paid on bonds to be issued by that district in order to assure a price of par and accrued interest, and was compelled to set a figure of about 5½%. Within the last week, consulted by the same authorities on the same matter, the market has warranted naming a rate of 4½% on a similar issue of securities by the same community, showing a change of 1% cash interest to the city, but actually a reduction of 20% in the cost of money in a relatively few month's time for such prime obligations.

The current yield for bonds due to the plentitude of investment capital is such as to turn the minds of the sharpest of the investment class to the best of preferred stocks, due to the fact that most of them are non-redeemable and carry a current dividend rate of about 7% through what promises to be a number of years of 5½% money. Particularly the preferred shares of our state regulated power companies are drawing the attention of this class, since the maintenance of dividends by such companies is a public problem in the hands of the State Railroad Commission, whereas the maintenance of dividend rates on industrial preferred stocks is in a large measure subject to the fluctuations in market conditions and the administrative capacity of the personnel of the issuing concern.

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PASADENA

A Summer and Winter City---Parks in Every Section and the Mountains Close at Hand

HOSPITALITY has always been a prominent trait in the civic consciousness of Pasadena. Those who first settled here called the city, "The Crown of the Valley"; and have never ceased to welcome tourists, or new townsmen, with regal hospitality. Situated at the head of San Gabriel Valley on a sloping mesa which overlooks Los Angeles, and the deep fertile valley running down to the sea, Pasadena is in a position to take wide vision. Under "the crown" she has acquired much of the gray matter now found directing the affairs of the whole Southland.

The great hotels which have for many decades made Pasadena noted as a winter resort are now prepared to take anew their place as professional hosts competent to care for any number of summer or winter visitors in an expert way; while the city itself turns its attention to the development of a well rounded, self contained and handsomely housed community of modern up-to-date civic buildings and homes.



CARMELITA GARDENS LATELY ACQUIRED BY CITIZENS AND TO BE GIVEN TO THE CITY OF PASADENA

HOMES have ever been Pasadena's chief product. Every comfort and convenience which a finished town can offer to homeseekers is here for all. The welfare of the owners of small, or medium sized houses and lots has had the chief attention of the city commissioners ever since that form of government was inaugurated, and now that one city manager's office is in full control of all departments, those conveniences which make city living so desired by modern peoples, are at their best in Pasadena and available for the smallest cottage.

Streets are cared for by the city which owns its own lighting and water plants. Every house owner takes especial pride in his lawn and street parking. Rows and rows of flower covered porches and pergolas testify to the outdoor summer life of the inhabitants of Pasadena's bungalows and gardens.

No publicity is given the police, but an indefatigable corps of watchmen is constantly on guard.

The New Pasadena and Its Development

As the seat of California's Institute of Technology, the Mt. Wilson Observatory, the Huntington Library and many minor institutions, Pasadena can justly claim to be a center of American Science and Literature. Music and Art are also developing and the recent acquisition of Carmelita Gardens by gift to the city, secures to posterity a Park devoted exclusively to these finer things of life.

Other parks devoted to athletics center around the new stadium and are linked together by fine boulevards. To meet these new conditions involving the intangible growth of the city, the present administration has taken an advance step in its building and providing for its future. It has recently passed an ordinance which protects residences from the invasion of undesirable structures or industries where only residences should be permitted. This, together with the city plan which is being formulated, puts Pasadena in position to build a city according to a plan, and, at the same time protects its residential section.

The people recently voted bonds to the extent of one and a half million dollars for street openings, sewage disposal works, comfort station, fire alarm system and buildings. The city has under way the building of a bridge across the Arroyo Seco, and a sewerage system for San Rafael Heights; also a sewerage system for the northeast section of the city, these two latter sections being new additions to the city. It is the policy of the city to provide a sewerage system to newly annexed territory. An underground conduit system, and street paving, entailing expenditures around three hundred thousand dollars for these improvements, are now well under way.





PASADENA IS NOTED FOR CLEAN, WELL KEPT STREETS, MILES OF TREES IN PARKINGS, AND THE GENERAL CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY PROVIDED FOR CITIZENS. PASADENA IS CONNECTED WITH SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S BOULEVARD SYSTEM, AFFORDING THE FINEST MOTORING IN THE WORLD.



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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

SMITH COLLEGE:
The Smith College Club of Southern California has raised all except $1,320.00 of the impressive $72,000.00 which it so generously pledged towards the $4,000,000.00 Endowment Fund. $1,200.00 was cleared at the Pasadena performance of the Tony Sarg Marionettes and $1,000.00 at the children's movie of The Wizard of Oz and a Marguerite Clark film—both given under the auspices of the club. Mrs. C. M. Booth at her two triumphant rummage sales in Victorville and Orro Grande cleared the almost incredible sum of $600.00—selling everything practically in terms of cents! The regular spring meeting of the Smith College Club was an informal luncheon held at the home of Mrs John McWilliams, Jr., of Pasadena Avenue, on April sixth

BRYN MAWR:
Bryn Mawr graduates are so widely separated that they find it impracticable to have a regularly organized club here in Southern California, although they do try to meet informally once a year. Dr. M. Carey Thomas, who has been Dean of Bryn Mawr since 1894, retired at the first of the year because of the age limit. Her place was taken by Dr. Marion Edwards Park, formerly Dean of Radcliffe College. Dr. Park received both her B. A. and M. A. at Bryn Mawr.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE:
The annual meeting of the Radcliffe College women of Southern California was at the home of Miss Jesse Sabin, 40 South Grand Avenue, April eight. Professor and Mrs. William Bennett Munroe were the guests of honor and it was with pleasure that the club greeted Prorfessor Munro as a Harvard professor and Mrs. Munro as a Radcliffe Alumna. The officers elected for the coming year were: Mrs. Beulah Dix Felbbe, of Hollywood, for President; Mrs. Thomas C. Austin, for Vice-President, and Mrs. Palmer H. Cooke, 110 Ridgewood Avenue, Los Angeles, for Secretary. Pasadena has the distinction of being the only town in Southern California whose entire group of Radcliffe women contributed to the present drive for an Endowment and Maintenance Fund. In consequence Pasadena is given prominence in Radcliffe journals as one of the few cities whose college women gave 100 per cent.

VASSAR COLLEGE:
At the annual spring meeting of the Southern California Vassar Association, the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mrs. W. T. McArthur; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Van Dusen; secretary, Mrs. R. Hartley; treasurer, Mrs. William Davies.

A very pleasant surprise incident of the annual luncheon of the Vassar Association of Southern California which was held at Hotel Vista del Arroyo, April 22, was the discovery that Miss Julia Lathrop, a distinguished alumna of Vassar, was staying at the hotel for a short time. Miss Lathrop joined the meeting after luncheon and gave a short inspiring talk on college affairs.

At the meeting, although most of the time was taken up in discussion of the compaign for the salary endowment fund of $3,000,000, a few minutes was taken to hear read the appreciative letter from Miss Margaret Ray, of Los Angeles, holder of the loan scholarship which the Southern California club has given for the past two years, who graduates this year. The Association voted in favor of pledging the balance of the Southern California quota of the endowment fund, $9,783,78. The entire quota is 527,800. An informal meeting of Vassar women, to discuss plans for helping raise the Southern California quota of the salary endowment fund was held at the home of Miss Alice C. Brown, May 12. Ideas for a summertime entertainment, a rummage sale in the fall, and other affairs were brought forward, as well as details for a card party to be held at Hotel Vista del Arroyo, May 16, the latter having been arranged by Mrs. Stephen Royce.

To Lovers of California

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Art

THE Los Angeles Museum of History Science and Art, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, announces an exhibition of Old Laces in the Print Room, May 29 to June 11.

An exhibition of the work of the Otis Art Institute Students, Main Gallery, June 20 to July 5.

A newly installed exhibit at the Museum is the china collection on the mezzanine floor of the North Wing. The larger part of the collection consists of the Hinman blue china placed with the Museum by Mrs. Hinman's daughter, Mrs. William May Garland.

The Museum is open daily from 10:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m., except Wednesday afternoons Open Sunday 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

THE California Art Club held their annual dinner in the main dining room of the City Club, Los Angeles, Saturday, June 3.

CANNELL and Chaffin, Los Angeles, announce an exhibition of Mezzotints, showing examples of such artists as Wilson, Webb, Edwards, Stevenson, Thorne, Henderson, Hunt, Edsole, Brook. The exhibition of Eastern artists will continue throughout the summer months.

DOUGLAS Donaldson announces the opening of The Donaldson Summer School of Decorative Design at the Donaldson Studio, Melrose Hill, Hollywood, July 8. The school will close with the annual exhibition on August 13.

BERRY'S Inc., announce an exhibition of Italian statuary in their gallery, Los Angeles. The collection includes original pieces by Professor Guglielmo Trafeli and Professor Giuseppe Bessi.

ON Monday, May 22, a farewell dinner was given in the Stendahl Galleries, Ambassador Hotel, to Edgar Payne, prior to his departure for the East and Europe. At this dinner James Slauson presented to the Southwest Museum, through Dr. Milbank Johnson a picture by Edgar Payne, and a picture by Orrin White to the Los Angeles Museum through William Alanson Bryan.

THE Franklin Galleries, Hollywood, are showing water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith.

ELMER Wachtel is showing at the Kanst Galleries.

MR. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison recently presented three important canvases, by Turner, Robert Vonnah, and William Wendt to the Los Angeles Museum.

WILLIAM Wendt is holding his first one-man show in the West at the Stendahl Galleries, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles.

A recent exhibition at Cannell and Chaffin's included two new pictures by Alson Clark and two new ones by Edmund Osthaus.

THE Kanst Galleries are exhibiting five pictures by James R. Hopkins, and two landscapes by Maurice Braun.

THE American Federation of Arts held its thirteenth annual convention in Washington, D. C., May 16 to 20. Announcement has been made by the Federation of a traveling exhibition of American handicrafts to be assembled under the auspices of the Federation in Washington next October and sent on a tour of the leading art museums of the United States. The exhibition will comprise basketry, bookbinding, china decorating, enameling, illuminating, ivory carving, jewelry, leather work, needlework, polychrome and gesso, pottery, textiles and wood carving. It will be a thoroughly representative collection, but upheld to the highest standard.

Music

THE fourth annual convention of the California Federation of Music Clubs was held in San Francisco, April 3 to May 3. The following officers were elected for the coming term: president, Mrs. Lillian Birmingham, of San Francisco; first vice president, Mr. Clarence Gustlin, Santa Ana; second vice president, Mrs. Carroll Nicholson, of Piedmont; vice president at large, Bell T. Ritchie, Fresno; treasurer, Mr. Julius V. Seyler, South Pasadena; and auditor, Mr. Selby Oppenheimer, San Francisco.

Mrs. Cecil Frankell, president and founder of the federation, was unanimously elected president emeritus of the federation.

ERNEST R. Kroeger, of St. Louis, will conduct a normal course for piano teachers of the West, June 12 to July 1, in Los Angeles. Mr. Kroeger has conducted normals in various cities in the East, and for four years was so engaged at Cornell University during the summer sessions.

Science

ROBERT A. MILLIKEN, head of California Institute of Technology, has, with his family, sailed for Europe, where he will attend the meeting of the International Research Council which is re-organizing the scientific interests of the world on a broader plane than that which was possible before the war.

THE scientific meetings preliminary to the International Research Council have several of them been held in Italy. The Astronomical meeting was held in Rome, May 2nd to 8th. The delegates from Pasadena were Chauncy M. St. John and Frederick H. Seares, both chairmen of important committees whose reports have been accepted. Much progress was made in re-organization of international astronomical work.

DIRECTOR WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California, has been elected presiding officer of the International Astronomical Union.

SENOR ABETTI of the Observatory at Florence received the delegates to the meeting at Rome and entertained for them with excursions to neighboring points of interest.

DIRECTOR GEORGE E. HALE of the Mt. Wilson Observatory has left for Europe, with Mrs. Hale, as a member of the Executive Committee to attend the meeting of the International Research Council in Brussels, July 26-27-28. The work of Mr. Hale in this re-organization of world science has been fundamental and places organized science of the present and the future much in his debt.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Council Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1922.

"The President announced the appointment of the following delegates in response to invitations received by the Academy:

"To the seventh centenary of the University of Padua, May 14 to 17—H. D. Curtis and F. H. Seares."

Clubs

VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
The formal season at the Valley Hunt Club closed with April, after which no programs are issued. The tennis court and swimming pool offer the outdoor attractions during the summer, and individual parties, both afternoon and evening, are arranged as desired.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties have been discontinued for the seaason, but individual parties will be arranged as requested. Tea served when and where desired

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweep-the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the members. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price.
The swimming pool is open for the summer and parties are arranged as requested.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

CALIFORNIA YACHT CLUB:
Announces the completion on June 15 of the new Club house at Los Angeles Harbor. The building affords all the facilities of a modern clubhouse, including a big lounge room, attractive dining rooms, and an unusual feature is the observation tower from which a panoramic view of the harbor may be otbained.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
Saturday, June 24, and Sunady, June 25:
Cruiser Race from Jetty to Newport Pier and back, twice around, 12 noon. Rear Commodore's Cup, First; Club Cup, Second; Merchandise, Third.
One Design Sloop Race, 2:30 p. m. Second Series, Frank Smith Trophy.

California Southland

M. URMY SEARES - - - - - *Editor and Publisher*
ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 30 JUNE, 1922



BRONZE TABLET FOR THE PASADENA AMBULANCE CORPS UNVEILED MAY THIRTIETH AT THE AMERICAN LEGION HEADQUARTERS.
JULIA BRACKEN WENDT, SCULPTOR.

CONTENTS

		PAGE
CALIFORNIA IN JUNE—*Color Plates by Bryan and Brandenburg*		
A Painting by Paul Lauritz	*Cover Design*	
PASADENA'S WAR MEMORIAL	*Contents Design*	
Julia Bracken Wendt, Sculptor		
THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY	*Elizabeth Connor*	7
CALIFORNIA'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	*Paul Perigord*	8
THE PASADENA STADIUM	*Myron Hunt*	10
WITH THE AUDOBON SOCIETY	*Theresa Homet Patterson*	12
SOUTHLAND OPINION		14 and 15
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES	*Ellen Leech*	17
BOOK REVIEWS	*E. Taylor Houghton*	18
THE MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY	*William Dunkerley*	18
EL MONTE THE END OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL		19
GARDEN PLANTING MANUAL	*Ralph D. Cornell*	20
HOME PRODUCTS IN FURNISHING	*Katherine Van Dyke*	23
GOOD DESIGN IN SUBDIVISIONS	*Rose Connor*	23

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LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Plunge open to the ladeis on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

ON Wednesday, May 24, the 1900th performance of "The Mission Play" was given. The present season will continue through June, with the possibility of a longer run.

THE Pligrimage Play, "Life of Christ," opens for the third season, Monday, July 10th, Cahuenga and Highland Avenues, Hollywood.

THE last monthly meeting and luncheon of the season was held by the Woman's Civic League of Pasadena, Monday, June 5, in the Palm Room of Hotel Maryland. Fred C. Bull was the speaker.
Annual reports of the officers and the chairmen of the committees were read.

Hawaii The Orient

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
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THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

By ELIZABETH CONNOR
Librarian at the Mt. Wilson Observatory

ONCE upon a time in college I followed a course in Middle English, under the guidance of a wise and lovely lady, full of enthusiasms for scholarliness and Italy and England, who sent us far beyond the pages of our own Chaucer texts to libraries where we studiously delved into books big and little. But the book we pored over most was in our own college library—a copy of the text of the Ellesmere manuscript of the *Canterbury Tales*, illustrated with copies of the little illuminated drawings of the pilgrims, from the Wyf of Bathe and the Pryoresse to Chaucer himself on his little nag. Several years later, in England, I saw in the British Museum the manuscript copy of Occleve's *Regement of Princes*, and delighted in the familiar hooded portrait of Chaucer which it contains. At that time I did not dream that I should ever see the Ellesmere manuscript then hidden away in the Bridgewater Library and accessible only rarely to scholars. But two years ago I had the privilege of seeing that precious manuscript, in New York, when it had crossed the Atlantic to take its place in the collection of Mr. Henry E. Huntington.

It would be futile to try to list here even the most important treasures in this library, with its manuscripts, early printed books, Bibles (including the famous Gutenberg Bible), Shakespeare folios and quartos, countless first editions, New England Primers, and Americana, gathered from all parts of the world under the personal guidance of Mr. Huntington, whose agents are keenly alert that nothing of interest or value escape them. Most of his collection has been acquired since 1911, when in buying the Church Collection, Mr. Huntington made his first great purchase. Since then he has had unusual opportunities to purchase not only rare single volumes but many important and valuable private libraries, including that at Bridgewater House, which had been growing since the days of Queen Elizabeth. While some of the volumes thus purchased have later been discarded, many duplicate copies, showing variant texts, have been acquired—a great advantage in many kinds of research work, where critical comparisons for textual differences are to be made.

It is this collection which Mr. Huntington is now bringing to Pasadena to be housed appropriately in the quarters he has had constructed for it on his estate at San Marino. Here the landscape architect has planned a perfect setting for a building which combines beauty and the features necessary to make the place workable—reading room, catalogue room, offices, work rooms where the staff of cataloguers prepares the volumes for the use of the scholar, the great



Shirley Vance Martin *Myron Hunt, Architect*

THE LIBRARY AT SAN MARINO, PASADENA, BUILT BY MR. HENRY E. HUNTINGTON TO HOUSE HIS FAMOUS COLLECTION OF BOOKS. DR. GEORGE WATSON COLE IS LIBRARIAN. TO THE LEFT OF THE LIBRARY ON THE SAME ESTATE STANDS MR. HUNTINGTON'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE WHERE ARE HUNG MANY OF HIS COLLECTION OF ENGLISH MASTERS INCLUDING "THE BLUE BOY" BY GAINSBOROUGH LATELY BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

stack, just being put in place, the photostat room where copies of rare books may be made for scholars in other parts of the world, and the galleries for exhibits. The building is now approaching completion; in the part already finished Dr. George Watson Cole, the librarian, and his staff have been for some eighteen months carrying on the work, started in New York, of making the bibliographical record necessary for each volume—a work which continues as long as a library grows, although in this case the entries are much more detailed than for an ordinary library. At present many of the most valuable and interesting books are still in New York and will not be sent out until the building is quite ready to receive them, when its contents will be arranged to offer their resources in the way most useful to the research worker and most enjoyable to the bibliophile.

Although this collection started as a private library gathered together for the pleasure of its owner, he has now deeded it to the people of the State of California, to be managed by a board of trustees. In spite of the fact that it is so owned and so managed, it can never be in any sense popular; its use will be limited by its very nature to the scholar and the serious student. We have yet to see, of course, just what its part in the community will be; but that it will have a remarkable place no one can doubt. The collection rivals, and in some parts surpasses, the library of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library in Oxford. Here will be unique manuscripts and rare texts, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. These will inevitably call to Pasadena the scholar and the writer who wishes to use the material they contain. Surely, in spite of the lure of "old lady London," a scholar would prefer, had he a choice in the matter, to work under almost ideal conditions, remote from dirt and crowds, in surroundings rivalling those of the old estates of France and Italy, rather than in dim rooms of the British Museum, from which he would have to return through close streets to dull lodgings in Bloomsbury.

For us here in Pasadena it is a great pleasure to have so close at hand anything so rare and so beautiful. Opportunity to enjoy the treasures of the Huntington Library may come to us only occasionally, but those occasions must act to take us far beyond our own narrow limits to events and persons long ago and places far away; and at last, by virtue of the fact that the Library will be one of the intellectual centers of the world of letters and constantly in touch with the others, we must through it be connected up with them—not insularly placed in a remote corner of Southern California, but one with Oxford or Paris or Boston or whatever place you will.



Greene and Greene, Architects

ALONG THE EDGE OF THE ARROYO SECO NATURAL PARK IN PASADENA ARE MANY BEAUTIFUL HOMES SET AMONG THE NATIVE TREES AND ORANGE ORCHARDS WITH WHICH THE LAND HAS BEEN SUCCESSIVELY COVERED. IN PLANNING THIS RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY M. ROBINSON, THE ARCHITECT, HAVE MADE A FORMAL GARDEN OF THE ORANGE GROVE AND PLANNED THE HOUSE FOR THE MAGNIFICENT VIEW AT THE REAR. MR. ROBINSON IS PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES WHOSE BRANCHES EXTEND ALL OVER THE SOUTHWEST. HE IS A TRUSTEE OF THE PASADENA MUSIC AND ART ASSOCIATION AND THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

By PAUL PERIGORD

PASADENA may be justly proud of her palatial homes and picturesque gardens, of her spacious hostelries, of her rugged mountains and of her friendly skies which draw to her yearly thousands of visitors, but there is quietly growing, within her limits, an institution which will add immeasurably more to her real glory than all these and, in a few decades, carry her name to the far ends of the world; the California Institute of Technology.

It is evidently impossible within the compass of a brief article to pay fitting tribute to the generosity, the foresight and the learning of the men who have been the founders and the inspiration or who are now the life and the promise of this growing center of higher studies. And still, such names of Arthur Fleming, Norman Bridge, George E. Hale, James A. B. Scherer, Robert Millikan, Arthur Noyes must at least be recalled for they should ever be held in esteem and reverence by the citizens of the Southwest. Equally impossible would it be adequately to describe the character and ideals of this Institute or to suggest that its existence may contribute to science, both in its theoretical and experimental fields.

Dr. George E. Hale, whose faith in the future of Southern California is unbounded, was one of the first to realize, in 1907, that here the conditions for the advancement of technical education were exceptionally favorable. In no part of the world had electrical engineering so rapidly progressed, especially in the transmission of power from long distances. In hydraulic engineering we were facing an undertaking of enormous magnitude and with the advantages afforded by the climate, by the immediate neighborhood of mountains where water power can be developed and experimental transmission lines installed, the demand for a technical school of the highest type was imperative.

"In creating such a school," declared Dr. Hale, "we must provide the best of instruction and the most perfect equipment that modern engineering offers. However, in laying stress upon the practical aspects of the problem, we must not forget that the greatest engineer is not the man who is trained merely to understand machines and to apply formulas, but the man who, while knowing these things, has not failed to develop his breadth of view and the highest qualities of his imagination. No great creative achievement in art, in literature or in science has ever been the work of a man devoid of the imaginative faculty."

With this lofty declaration of principles, the College of Technology was born. Although but eleven years old and constantly loyal to the high standards set forth above, its attendance has grown from thirty-one to four hundred forty-eight, of which twenty-six are graduate students from twenty institutions of learning. The campus, the buildings and the equipment of the Institute art at present valued a pproximaely a million dollars. The budget for the eurrent year amounts to an expenditure of five hundred and ninety-seven dollars against an annual tuition of two hundred dollars. At the dedication of the Norman Bridge Laboratory, last January, Mr. Arthur Fleming, chairman of the Board of Trustees, stated that the Directors of the Institute were looking forward to the time when California Tech would have a select student body of two thousand.

Everyone can grasp, therefore, what an asset, materially, the Institute is to Pasadena. Its real significance, however, lies along other lines, as Dr. Bridge eloquently pointed out at the recent dedication of the Laboratory of Physics due to his generosity. "Much beyond our dreams," said he, "the College has grown. Now it summons from afar and often times invents tools for its art unheard of before. It calls from the ends of the earth the ablest experts into its faculty. Moreover, men famous in science come here to pursue further research with its facilities, under the inspiration of its environment and in the midst of its many advantages."

Among the prominent scholars who have been so attracted to Pasadena, one of the most celebrated is Dr. Millikan, who has lately been elected to preside over the destinies of the Institute. With a vigorous enthusiasm and greater definiteness he thus recently outlined the widening scope of the School. "The present Institute is a substantial step towards the realization of the ideal not very common in American educational institutions, an ideal not of large growth in numbers, nor of extension of the field of study over a large range of subjects, but rather the ideal of doing work of superlative quality in the chosen and relatively limited field of the Institute's activities; the cultivation of the mathematical and physical sciences and their applications."

"Moreover the Institute," continues Dr. Millikan, "hopes to contribute an important element to the development of American education. We have succeeded in this country marvelously well in quantity or mass education as we have in quantity production. We have not as yet succeeded, as well as have a number of other countries, in quality education. There is, then, a tremendous need in the United States for some schools which are designed to furnish exceptional opportunities and to give exceptional training to exceptional men. This is the aim of the Institute."

Any institution might well rest satisfied with such high purposes and such a gratfying record, but the man of great vision who, a decade ago, clearly realized the need of an Engineering School sees, now, for the greater Institute a prominent role to play in a far more ambition scheme of scientific research. Dr. George Hale has opened new vistas before our eyes and his programme, masterly conceived and brilliantly exposed, has not only stirred the enthusiasm of specialists and enlivened their hopes but has inflamed the imagination of the laity. In the words of the New York Times, "the most promising news in the field of science is that which comes from the united forces of research in Pasadena, California."



ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WILSON LOOKING EASTWARD OVER MONROVIA HILL.



CAPTAIN PAUL PERIGORD, WHO AS A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION CAME TO THIS COUNTRY AFTER BEING MANY TIMES WOUNDED ON THE FIELD OF FRANCE AND IS NOW PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. THIS PORTRAIT, PAINTED BY TAUSKY, REPRESENTS CAPTAIN PERIGORD AS HE LOOKED AT VERDUN AND, WITH ITS WAN BUT DETERMINED MIEN, ITS HORIZON BLUE UNIFORM AND THE TUMULTUOUS SKY, SEEMS MORE A PORTRAIT OF FRANCE ITSELF THAN OF ANY SINGLE INDIVIDUAL.

Dr. Hale believes that the progress of research has brought us to the present critical juncture where the possibilities of a joint investigation along the converging lines of Physics, Chemistry and Astrophysics are most promising. The primary objective of this investigation would be the constitution of matter and the nature of radiation. In each of the physical sciences, the methods and instruments of research have advanced to a high degree of perfection. The physicist can "penetrate to the core of the atom and visualize the electrons swinging in their orbits" and remove them one by one for detailed study. The chemist can, better than ever, study the union of the atoms into molecules and the combination of the molecules into one or many elements. The astrophysicist can now penetrate the depths of the universe and have under observation the gigantic experiments which go on in the "cosmic crucibles of the vast laboratories of nature."

By the organization in Pasadena of unified headquarters for this threefold attack, the equipment needed for physics is now supplied by the Norman Bridge Laboratory and by a high tension laboratory containing a million volt transformer, the latter built by the Southern California Edison Company; the Gates Laboratory will meet the necessary requirements for chemistry; and the Mount Wilson Observatory provide for astrophysics. This material equipment, excellent atmospheric conditions, available sites for physical experiments ranging from sea level to easily accessible mountain stations up to 12,000 feet, a neighboring Army Balloon School for free air experiments, and ample sources of hydro-electric power should meet the needs of the widest research activities. Such an attack, under the leadership of Dr. Hale, Dr. Millikan and Dr. Noyes, in their respective departments, can not but register signal victories.

These revelations will come as a surprise not only to Americans at large but to the inhabitants of Pasadena themselves. The average citizen can not as yet grasp the significance of this undertaking, but it is of great moment that the leaders, in civic and national enterprises, realize what powerful instrument for good they have within their reach and eagerly seize any opportunity for increasing the efficiency and extending the influence of the California Institute of Technology.

THE MAKING OF A STADIUM

By MYRON HUNT, *Architect*

IN designing a Stadium the Architect is first interested in the site and its natural restrictions. The Yale Bowl, substantially a great reservoir on a comparatively level plain with some 25 feet of cut and an equal amount of fill about the sides, occupies in the neighborhood of thirteen acres without counting approaches. The Harvard or the Princeton scheme, which might be described as a permanent bleacher scheme almost entirely built above the surface of the ground and almost entirely built of steel and masonry, brings in a building problem rather than what might be called a reservoir problem of cut and fill.

Such an Amphitheater as the Coliseum was of this type, while the Stadia of the Greeks, like their Theaters were usually located in a valley or a depression of the surrounding land, in order to utilize the immediate soil as a rest for the seats. In both such an amphitheater as that at Pompei, and in such case as the Coliseum, the level arena was totally surrounded by banks of seats. Recent developments in American Stadia have combined this idea of the complete development of the level field with the general idea of the Greek Theater, which was open at one end and generally occupied a shallow valley on a hillside.

The Harvard Stadium, and that of Princeton, and the Stadium which was projected for the University of Ohio, and the Stadium finished for the University of the State of Washington are all open ended. With banks of seats on three sides, the open end is used to make possible a 220 yard running track leading into the field from without the banks of seats. This is the natural compromise when it is decided to use the Stadium for other than Football purposes, because within such a Stadium as that at Yale, which closely surrounds the Football Gridiron, there is not sufficient length for a 220 yard straightaway.

The Los Angeles Stadium, now under construction, adopts a still different compromise. It begins by making a bank of seats totally surrounding a quarter mile track, which means a stadium so large as to be quite wonderful for pageants, but which means end bleacher seats much farther away from the center of gravity of football play than is the case in stadia primarily designed for use as football fields, such as the best example—Yale. However, a quarter mile running track does not afford a straight side giving a 220 yard straightaway, and in Los Angeles the starting point of the 220 straightaway is in a deep tunnel beneath the bleachers at one end.

The Pasadena Stadium, in charge of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association Building Committee, adopted the following assumptions as the best series of assumptions for Pasadena use:

First—The location of the Stadium in the two thousand foot broad portion of the Arroyo Seco practically in the middle of a great public park, where the possibility of the parking of automobiles was almost unlimited.

Second—The utilization of the fact that a test hole dug fifty feet in the soil still showed dry gravel, and the adoption of the cut and fill, Yale Bowl, type of construction.

Third—The adoption of the open end type, with the open end looking down stream and incidentally allowing for the entry of the afternoon southwest wind, thus further making possible a 220 yard straightaway, without the necessity for beginning the races in a tunnel.



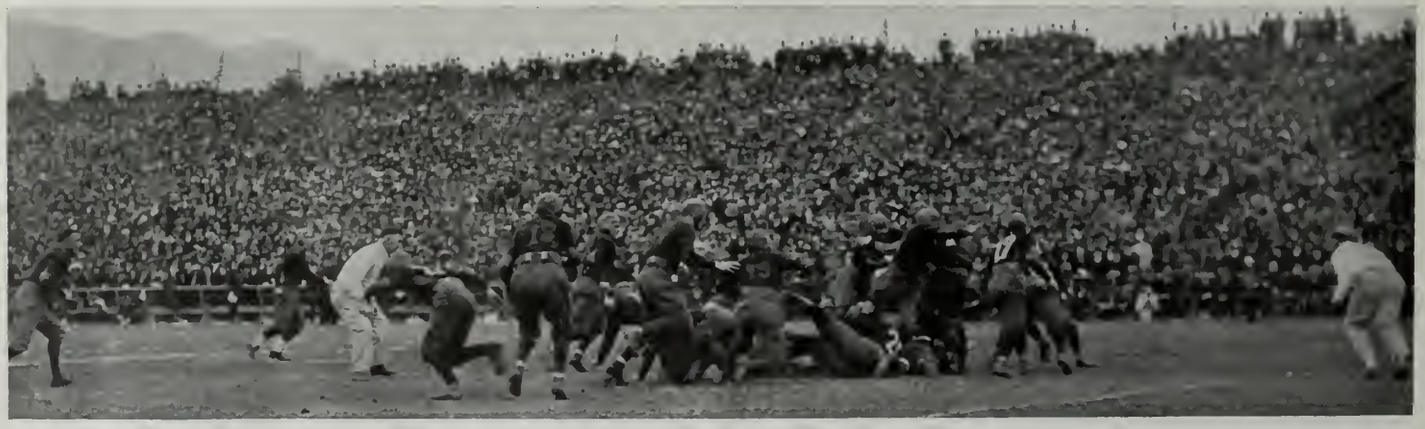
AS NO ADEQUATE PHOTOGRAPH COULD BE TAKEN OF SO VAST A SUBJECT, THIS RAPID CHARCOAL DRAWING OF THE PASADENA STADIUM IN PROCESS OF BEING BUILT WAS MADE, AT THE REQUEST OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, ON MAY 2ND, 1922, BY MR. ARLSON S. CLARK, WHOSE PAINTINGS OF THE PANAMA CANAL ADD TO HIS FAME AND TO THE BEAUTY OF THE GREAT COLLECTIONS OF AMERICAN GALLERIES. MR. CLARK HAS BUILT A DELIGHTFUL GROUP OF LIVING UARTERS AND STUDIO ON THE EDGE OF THE ARROYO, WHERE HE HAS WORKED PRODIGIOUSLY FOR EASTERN GALLERIES. HIS INFLUENCE ON THE ART OF CALIFORNIA IS ALREADY MANIFEST IN THE FORMATION OF A VIRIL AND ACTIVE ART STUDENTS LEAGUE WHICH WORKS AT NIGHT IN THE STICKNEY MEMORIAL ART CENTER. VISITING ARTISTS FROMOTHER CITIES ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE STUDIOS.

Fourth—Instead of using the Harvard or the Princeton straight-sided, "U" shaped, open ended stadium, the principle of the Yale oval or ellipse was adopted, but instead of using the approximate ellipse formed by the employment of segments of circles, the true ellipse was adopted for reasons of beauty of line, and the ellipse rather than the straight-sided "mule-shoe shape" was adopted because it was found that in a great bank of bleachers so formed that no seat rows are in a straight line it was possible for practically everybody in any seat in the bleachers to see everyone else in the stadium. The enthusiasm of the game, or, as it has been called, the crowd psychology, is augmented thereby, and incidentally the view to the right and left from the side lines is improved.

Fifth—The Yale Bowl seat rise was adopted. Speaking broadly, this means the raising of the second tier of seats above the first tier by some 8 inches, and then the increase of the rise of each tier thereafter by a constant equalling .006 of a foot. It is surprising to note that so small an increment of rise results in the last tier riser being over 13 inches above the one below it. The further effect of this method is to add a beautiful curve to the line of the rising seats, a curve approximating the front of a skate or a sled, starting out slowly and accentuating as it rises and giving to the Yale structure quite naturally its name of a Bowl.

These are the principal assumptions made from the results of the experience of others in adopting a plan for the Pasadena Stadium. They are not unlike the assumptions since made in the already completed Stanford Stadium, except that in order to get a 220 yard straightaway the curves in the two sides of the Stanford Stadium were not kept alike, with the result that it has a slight appearance of being warped. At Stanford the tunnels or level exits and means of entrance from the outer plane of the original ground were not included, with the result that it is necessary in order to reach the front lower row of seats to climb to the top of the Stadium from without, and then climb to the bottom on the inside. Obviously the omission of the tunnels was adopted for economy's sake.

In the Pasadena Stadium there were originally to have been twenty-six tunnels—four major tunnels and twenty-two minor tunnels. For reasons of economy two of the major tunnels were omitted, being the two nearest the open end where they were of least necssity, and two minor tunnels nearest the same end were also omitted. The last one of the remaining twenty minor tunnels, and all but the lower portal of the two main tunnels of the Pasadena Stadium were cast in concrete before the end of May. The minor tunnel entrances lead you from the automobile stands surrounding the Stadium, substantially on the level straight through un-



ON NEW YEAR'S DAY EACH YEAR PASADENA CELEBRATES HER OUT DOOR LIFE WITH A TOURNAMENT OF ROSES AND A GREAT FOOTBALL GAME. THIS SCENE AT TOURNAMENT PARK SHOWS THE CROWDED CONDITION OF THE OLD BLEACHERS NOW BEING TORN DOWN AND REMOVED FOR TEMPORARY USE IN THE NEW STADIUM.

der the great bank of earth to the middle of the center of gravity of the bleacher seats.

The two major tunnels also start from original ground level in the parking space and dip down rather sharply, leading to the playing field level. It is from dressing rooms at the outer ends of these two tunnels that the two competing teams will make their entry. Incidentally they will be used as the means of reaching the box seats, which, of course, occupy the first four to six tiers immediately above the field.

Twenty-six hundred chairs can be accommodated in the three banks of box seats, one at the lower end, and one at the east and at the west sides. The floor or risers of these box seats will be cast in concrete, work upon which casting will begin early in June, and the great elliptical wall immediately back of the boxes and forming the base of the bleachers, also concrete, will be under way before the middle of June. Above this level, for the present, except only for the concrete of the great entrance tunnels, this year's appropriation will not afford permanent concrete bleacher floors. Instead, the lumber from the old Stadium at Tournament Park will be used to build seat flooring and risers, and new lumber will be used to build the actual seats. Eventually as the great mass of filled ground settles, and as funds accumulate in the hands of the Tournament Directors, it is expected to replace these wooden bleachers which rest directly on the fill, and will of necessity in time decay, with a concrete flooring upon which will be superimposed wooden seats or pews of the type used at Yale.

Two principal more or less revolutionary ideas have been injected into the plan of the Pasadena Stadium, that have not before been used, the first is the location of the two major tunnels down which the teams enter the field, and through which the box seat owners enter the field, not as usual in the middle of the side lines, but at a point 45° from the center of the upper end of the gridiron; in other words, at a point which some one has described as in the two upper corners of the ellipse. This was done because it was discovered, after studying airplane photographs of games in some of the great Eastern Stadia, that the seats in these corners of the ellipse were least popular, in fact that they were never in use and never sold except when the game was important enough to involve selling out the entire house. It was, therefore, decided to utilize this least valuable space for the tunnels which kill a large number of seats down close to the play.

The other item which represents a new departure in the building of Stadia, is the scheme by which the soil from the bottom of the bowl piled up about the sides and upper end of the bowl is piled much higher on the sides than on the end. This for the same reason; namely, because it was found, in examining airplane pictures, that the most popular seats no matter how high they might reach, were on the shady side, the next most popular seats were on the opposite side, while, except for the corner seats, it was the end seats which fill last, although it is to be said that football experts and the men watching the play of competing teams will take the end seats at a football game rather than side seats, because the play formations can be better read straight on than from the side.

This arrangement of extending the sides will give from twelve to fifteen thousand seats, half on the east and half on the west above the level of the normal bowl, as represented by the north end. The open south end letting in the wind, will also let in automobiles, so that a certain amount of sale of automobile space within the enclosure can be provided for, but the great mass of automobiles will be parked in open air garages which radiate from the tunnels in the great plain of the park surrounding the Stadium.

The seating capacity of the present plans for the Pasadena Stadium will be sixty-five thousand, of which between fifty-five and sixty thousand can be completed this year. The difference represents seats which will be more expensive to build, and which may be carried over to some future time. Should it ever be necessary, it would be possible to raise the seating capacity of the Pasadena Bowl to substantially that of the present Yale Bowl; namely, seventy to seventy-two thousand.

The Excavating Contractors agreed to turn over to Mr. W. A. Taylor, the general contractor, the floor of the bowl ready for sod on August 1. To date work is up to schedule. When the work of planting grass in preparation for the fall games is started early in August, the northerly end of the bowl will already have been completed from major tunnel to major tunnel, and the contractors working southward from this closed end will, by the 28th of August, the date of the first game, be ready to seat at least forty, and in all probability fifty thousand people, while the full capacity obtainable from this year's budget will be more than ready for the January 1 game.

The problem of the coming summer and fall is the opening up of the various valleys leading from Linda Vista, Altadena, Pasadena, and San Raphael into Brookside Park, and into the upper level of the Arroyo Seco Park. There are ten such valleys. Four of them are in use today. At least four more should be opened up before January 1.



STATUTE OF A FAUN AT THE ESTATE OF MR. J. L. SEVERANCE, OAK KNOLL, PASADENA. THIS STATUE WAS IMPORTED FROM ITALY, FOR THE NORTON COLLECTION IN MONTECITO, AND WAS BOUGHT BY MR. SEVERANCE FOR HIS REMODELLED GARDEN AND HOME. THE WALL IN THE BACKGROUND AND PLANTING BEHIND THIS WALL ARE PLANNED TO CONCEAL AN ADJOINING RESIDENCE. PAUL G. THIENE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, PASADENA.

IN CALIFORNIA'S FIELDS AND GARDENS

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

THE open road is calling the year around in California but in springtime when beautiful trips swarm about one's brain we all become David Graysons, and leaving corn planting to Harriet are off with a youthful thrill. May 1st the Isaac Walton branch of the Audubon family heard the call of the Santa Cruz.

The trip to Coachilla Valley below sea level whetted our appeties for the birds and flowers of the mountains. After a cold early run we were breakfasting on hot coffee and bacon sandwiches—the sun warming our backs and a flaming oriole our hearts, a gopher was shoveling up dirt like a small dredge from his underground channel.

The Cadillac old in the service still felt its mettle as it sped miles along Sherman way—that city boulevard that's trying to find its way to town. We glimpsed the San Fernando Mission, the olives, fruit ranches, irrigation extension and new homes in the making, and then green billowy hills with oaks hiding between them or scampering up the steep ways. The rise is gradual; the summit a surprise, from which one drops down into Boston beans and gray-barked walnuts. Feathery avenues of mustard with the surf of a blue sea breaking on one side and mountains on the other, lead to gateways of Monticito mansions and Santa Barbara's bungalowed hotels. Just at noon our car swung into the court of this mountain side hotel. How alluring the pool with its depth measured by the sky, its lilies floating around on green rafts, the glint of gold fish. The pergola which framed it was hung with wistaria and pink roses, from which the humming bird was gathering plant down for her nest. Butterflies floated aimlessly. Towering eucalyptus trees at the back were a wall of song. The Galli Curci of the vireos! What a voice and what a setting! Still here was the linnet not abashed. Why will any linnet choose the desert when he can hang his basket in jasmine, with food and water and little fear of enemies? Just because it is *home* to him, of course.

Leaving Santa Barbara expectation is a laggard in the race with reality. The gray mossed oaks of Cooper Ranch, shore lines and color and mountains, and over Gaviota Pass curves and woods, and sycamores lounging by singing waters, all added to by the constant delight of birds and flowers! The Piliolated warbler with his black cap fastened on by a band of orange would set any day to music. Way up in the heavens were some volcanic cliffs from which flowed swallows, and bounding along with a sporty love of racing were many ash-throated fly catchers.

Leaving the boulevard beyond the long steel bridge one quickly reaches an old tavern where Mr. Matter has dispensed hospitality for thirty-four years. You expect to see the old stage coach roll in and hear the crack of the driver's whip. In the real stage coach days the only road led over San Marcos Pass from Santa Barbara to San Francisco.

The Yellow Warblers claimed the willows at Los Olivas back of Matter's. The yellow violets revel in Foven canyon where five magpies surprised us. They are long pointed tailed black birds with striking white trimmings. The nest is disguised to the casual observer being about the size of the clumps of mistletoe growing in the trees where they build. With a nest two feet across the tail is usually protruding from either the front or back door. The dome roof may be a necessity on account of the conspicuous coloring. Crows were dancing about on a patch of twenty-four carat gold. One color may predominate and then another, but the whole Santa Inez valley is one Persian carpet of owls clover, forget-me-nots, miniature lupine, sunshine, sun-cups, tidy-tips, fiddle-necks and buttercups, wild radish and yellow violets.

At Armour's ranch three buffalo were taking turns in the dust wallows. Over at the river one has only to wait to see every kind of a bird go by. A flash of blue led the eye to a hole in an old sycamore where a pair of admiring blue birds were saying: "Isn't it just the dearest home?" Eight gold finches dipped and splashed in a row where the shallow water ran over yellow green moss. A glowing red linnet joined them. There were almost enough ash-throats for every fence post; the rest were capped by the Lewis woodpecker. When I saw his robin breast I said "There is no such!"

The road follows near the river for ten miles. It is one magnificent park all the way to Santa Barbara.

Summit Lodge grew out of a ranger's cabin and revels in sunshine above the fogs. The sweep of mountains, the peep into valleys, hill sides of lilac madrone, manzanita and bay, springs and mountain streams and towering evergreens, the fragrance of damp ground and new leaves and nameless flowers and sage—oh, the lure of such a road! The old toll gate rolling fancy backward to the Mission Fathers, Indian trails and Spanish grants, then dropping down by many a turn upon the sweet valley by the sea—this is San Marcos Pass.



THE YOUNG ASSISTANTS AT THE WEDDING OF MARGARET WILLIAMS, DAUGHTER OF MRS. ELIA WILLIAMS, TO DR. R. L. I. SMITH, IN THE GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES D. BLANEY OF PASADENA AND SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA. THIS SARATOGA GARDEN AND HOME IS ONE OF THE MOST BEUTIFUL IN CALIFORNIA. TO IT THE OWNERS HAVE CALLED THE BEST EXPERTS OF SAN FRANCISCO, WILLIS POLK, ARCHITECT, AND BRUCE PORTER, ARTIST. THE LITTLE NIECES OF THE BRIDE ARE IN ATTENDANCE. THE TWO SONS OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KUHN OF SAN JOSE AND SAN FRANCISCO. MISS MARIAN KENNEDY, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY PIERCE OF SARATOGA. MISS BARBARA KIRKWOOD, NIECE OF THE BRIDE, AND MISS CORLENA SHERIDAN, DAUGHTER OF MRS. PHIL SHERIDAN, MATRON OF HONOR.



G. Edwin Williams

MISS ELEANOR CALHOUN ANDERSON, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON OF LOS ANGELES, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO EDWARD KUERTON SHEAHAN, OF OREGON, IS ANNOUNCED FOR JUNE SEVENTEENTH, ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOS ANGELES



IN THE GARDEN OF MRS. ARNO BEHR ON THE LOWER TERRACE OF THE ARROYO SECO PARKWAY. REGINALD D. JOHNSON, ARCHITECT, MAUDE DAGGETT, SCULPTOR.



DETAIL OF "THE GOOSE GIRL," A STATUE BY MAUD DAGGETT EXHIBITED IN THE PARIS SALON WHEN MISS DAGGETT WAS STUDYING IN ROME AND NOW SHOWN IN THE GARDEN OF MRS. ARNO BEHR WHERE IT FORMS THE CENTRAL POINT OF THE FORMAL GARDEN. BEHIND THE DELIGHTFUL WALL IS A NATURAL GARDEN CONFORMING WITH THE NATURAL ARROYO.



Arnold Schroder, S. F.

MRS. R. L. I. SMITH, WHOSE MARRIAGE AT SARATOGA WAS ONE OF THE NOTABLE WEDDINGS UNITING THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. MRS. SMITH IS THE NIECE OF MRS. HUSSER OF PASADENA AND A CHARMING SINGER. DR. SMITH MADE HIS REPUTATION AS A SKILLED SURGEON DURING THE WAR IN FRANCE. HAVING COME TO PASADENA TO LIVE THEY MAKE A DISTINCT CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY.

SOUTHLAND

Pasadena and Her Intangibles

THERE comes a time in the history of any city when the intangible assets which have been slowly accumulating within it begin to dominate.

Pasadena, the finished place in which to live, has been made so by the realty men who live here. For forty years to be a citizen of Pasadena was to be a realty man in the highest sense of the word. During those growing-up years, the whole population set itself to the congenial task of telling the world about Pasadena and calling back across the Rocky Mountains for more friends to come out and enjoy its genial climate, its comfortable homes and hostelries. Every home turned itself into a guest house; and the great hotels became the winter homes of thousands of tourists. Led by The Raymond and The Green, brilliantly followed by The Maryland, The Huntington and The Vista del Arroyo, the city found itself known all over the world as a winter resort and place of residence. That the finished product presented through this publicity is the work of the Pasadena realtors and the civic administration which they created, no one who has watched the growth of the city will deny. Now that the genuine love of home, the spirit of the city, is becoming manifest through the screen of material beauty it is with a peculiar sense of pleasure and satisfaction that we print on our cover the words, Official Number of the Pasadena Realty Board, and place in their hands our earnest endeavor to show in fine engravings suggestions of the surroundings, the homes and their gardens; and, in the contributed articles, the people themselves and their highest ambitions for the City of Pasadena.

Carmelita

NATURE seems to have designed Carmelita for the purpose for which it is now to be used. Situated upon a hill, it commands a view over the beautiful San Gabriel valley, and immediately at the left the Sierra Madre range of mountains, while in the central distance are the snow-capped peaks of San Antonio and San Jacinto.

To Nature's handiwork was added the interest and enterprise of the first owners of this beautiful tract of thirteen acres, who planted it with the rarest shrubs and trees, many of them imported, and all of which have had nearly forty years of growth. Thus Carmelita provides a fitting setting for a noble Art Institute, with its accompaniments of Art and Dramatic Schools, and open air music "of approved merit."

It would have been a pity,—some say it would have been a crime,—to have had this beautiful property cut into small lots and its beauty destroyed; but the two-thirds vote required for its purchase by the City could not be secured, although a majority of those voting saw its desirability, as well as its possibilities for a continuation of the development of the highest interests of Pasadena.

It was then that some of the Winter residents, who could not vote, proposed to join in giving, what they could not do in voting, believing that there were a sufficient number of residents and non-residents in the city to prevent the sacrifice of Carmelita. Happily, the generous citizens of Pasadena joined with them, and, within a few days sufficient subscriptions were secured to warrant the purchase and preservation of this fine property.

And now, we come to the formulating and carrying out of the plans which will develop the Art interests of Pasadena correspondingly with the interests which are being developed by the California Institute of Technology, the Mount Wilson Observatory, the Huntington Library, all of which have their foundation in the forward-looking spirit, as well as the enterprise and energy of Pasadena, not only for the present generation, but for its future citizens. Whatever plans for the future would leave the children out of consideration would be a great mistake, for they are the ones who are mainly to be benefitted. This has already been proved by the experience of other cities. In Minneapolis, during the last year, over twenty thousand children, from the grade schools alone, have made use of the Art Museum, beside six thousand students in colleges, the University, and Industrial Schools.

Looking forward then, what vision can foresee the results, if the energy and enterprise of those who have inaugurated this undertaking shall, as in other cities, have the co-operation of the City and the State.

EUGENE A. MERRILL.

The Community Playhouse

IN the midst of the largest mountains in the world and the longest and levelest road routes in the world and the — but why enumerate, we all have it daily thrust upon us? — it is a relief to find one of the smallest stages in the world and see it operate successfully, produce convincing delusions, bring out genuine mirth or comprehending sympathy. If in the face of all these magnitudes of southern California we are permitted this spot in which to boast of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, please may it be to brag of its stage's stature — sixteen by twenty — and of the pleasing intimacy of its auditorium, mercifully forgetting cubic feet, and claim that through its magic switchboard we have eliminated space. And may we brag next of its courage because therein lies its charm — fortitude towards any difficulty. There is nothing too regal, too antique, too barbaric, too mediaeval, too modern, too minute for it to attempt; its "mise-en-scene" is unlimited because of its adamant faith in its band. Everyone is a part of its understanding; there is no audience, we are all players, so everything must "go over."

This month tremblingly with fluttering hearts we produced the prize play of the Drama League Contest. And then we lolled in the lobby after the performance to get the audible re-actions from the house. One old man remarked with satisfaction as he was being helped into his very glittering limousine, "Good, good, we brought out a fine play." Two women extracting fares in the light of the entry arc commented proprietorily, "We do it well when we go to it." And so on. In no event was it toleration, always participation; and that probably is the key note of the work. It is, of course, the sort of thing America is able to bring about; it isn't a bit continental. You can't, for instance, in a thousand years, conceive of a group of Europeans in a city of parallel size, gathering thimble and scissors and needle in hand, literally, to set to with locust-like vigor and put through a batch of costumes. Such sort of informality just doesn't exist over there and so though you may for twenty years be a part of the tenth row, left, at the Grand Guignol in Paris, and share all the thrills of a spectator even to terrors of probable fire in its inadequately protected interior, still at the end of twenty years, you are only a spectator; whereas here at the end of twenty days you may be really a Belasco or a Pinero.

To be allowed to see a play in the making — for the factory is wide open to the public — to see the MS in the raw, to hear it discussed, selected, cast, costumed, set, produced, applauded — or condemned, I write it gently, but it sometimes comes about — and sometimes to see it move on to wider stages, and be a part of each step — all that is our community privilege. Of course they're doing it everywhere all over the country, so we try to be modest, but we like to feel not only that we are doing it well and a little differently, — my pen is too blunt, it stumbles over the word "better" — but that we are actually doing it purposefully; and that it all goes a long way, especially in the months with an "r," toward making up for the unusual periods in the climate.

MEDORA CLARK.

Manuscript Committee Pasadena Branch Drama League of America

OPINION

The Health Center or Dispensary

IN a paragraph entitled "Powder Mill Rights" contributed to the Press of the state through the Pasadena Star-News, Mr. Chester Rowell emphasizes the fact that while smoking and drinking may be personal rights, there are powder magazines where personal rights of such dangerous nature must be suspended. When all the world drives an automobile "the personal liberty of drinking must be suspended."

It may also be said that in the complex fabric of the modern community the personal right, or misfortune, to be ill must be so guarded as to protect others and to conserve efficiency.

The spirit of the Red Cross, which led many women to study the question of public health and to train themselves for the work during and since the war has, in Pasadena, largely concentrated in the local hospital and the Pasadena Dispensary nearby. Supported by contributions and fees this remarkable plant for conserving the public health has made such strides during the last two years as have astounded even its friends and workers.

In a future number, California Southland hopes to picture the model rooms and corrective gymnasia already built; at present we can but suggest the immediate use of this vital service by individuals and families either resident or home-seekers. Suppose that a man of middle age who has never been ill or formed the habit of dosing, finds himself overcome by indigestion or otherwise unable to go on with his work; suppose a child in the family is listless and unable to keep up with its class. A doctor is needed, but to which one shall the stranger go? Unfortunately the medical profession has allowed its name to be used by the ignorant and untrained as well as by the skilled and conscientious. The title "Dr." may mean anything from a Ph. D. to a D. D.—from the keeper of a "Doll's Hospital" to an expert surgeon, the savior of many lives. Here the advice of the women who have made a thorough study of the community and its health facilities is invaluable; here is the chief function of the Pasadena Health Center known as the "Dispensary" but dispensing more of service and expert information than of mere medicine.

On Saturday the clinic rooms are thronged with workers and children. Rich and poor alike receive the advice of the best members of the profession.

The School Board and the City contribute to the Dental Department, where much trouble is constantly being alleviated. Charges are in proportion to one's ability to pay, and the rich help the poor to find the best care obtainable in a world which today has so conquered disease through scientific investigation and experiment as to make ignorance and neglect of our bodies inexcusable if not a crime against the race.

Forming the Library Habit

ALMOST every successful business man has a small collection of books and periodicals for his immediate use, but he also helps to support in the Public Library a very much fuller and larger collection. He comes to the library for information on reclamation projects, oil wells, advertising, window decoration, fruit raising, street paving, real estate, accounting, location of mountains, swamps, drainage of land, milk ordinances, etc. The library can be of help on every question and is always glad to add new material on subjects when necessary. New books and magazines are constantly being added. Twelve thousand dollars was spent for books and magazines the last year, and it is hoped a larger sum may be had the coming year for this item.

The Public Library has become a public service plant, an educational institution which is in constant use by business men and women, school children, college students, educators, and club women seeking information on all kinds of subjects as well as for reading and recreation. During the last year over 600,000 books have been loaned for home use and the use of the reference collection has increased correspondingly. There has been a one hundred per cent increase in the last three years.

It is the business of the Public Library to collect comparative data on all subjects, in order that our community may profit by the experience of others in expending money wisely and that we may have the most approved systems in our private and municipal business. We have the Main library, four Branch libraries in rented quarters, and the Boys' and Girls' department housed in a new semi-colonial, one-story building.

An especial effort is being made to direct the reading of the boys and girls to the best in literature. The Children's librarians not only serve those who come voluntarily but invite whole classes from schools to come with their teachers that they may have definite instruction; how to use the library, how to find books, how to get a library card, what the resources of the library are. In these visits the children see many books on all kinds of subjects and their desire and curiosity are aroused to examine and read them. The habit of going to the library for information is being formed and many will keep it for life.

JEANETTE DRAKE,
Librarian, Pasadena Public Library.

The Genoa Conference

IN the bewildering confusion of reports which have reached us during the stormy sessions of the Genoa Conference, it has been well nigh impossible for the average reader to bring into light the fundamental principles involved. The American correspondents, as a whole, have shown neither independence of thought nor critical judgment in their dispatches. They have been hypnotized by political reporters of the English, Italian, and German groups or by the skillful leadership of Lloyd George and have deplorably failed to look at the problems under discussion from a genuine American standpoint. If we are going to maintain our civilization, there are certain things which we must hold as essential and those we must vigilantly protect against the insidious attacks of fanatical reformers, unscrupulous politicians and light-hearted opportunists.

A few questions candidly put to the American people would bring forth an unmistakable expression of condemnation of the maneuvres of the Russo-German combination at Genoa. Some of these questions might well be:

Is the right of private property, corner stone of our present civilization, worth preserving even at the cost of a temporary business depression?

Can a nation hope to attract foreign capital, which she vitally needs, without offering a reasonable measure of security?

Does such security merely imply guaranty for the future or also include redemption of past pledges and the recognition of property rights legally acquired before a war or a revolution?

Is it even elementary wisdom to undermine our present economic system for the sake of trade concessions with a country which can not pay either in goods, money, or services?

Should a country, heavily mortgaged to repair the damage she has unjustly inflicted upon her neighbors, be given absolute freedom to enter economic understandings which ignore the claims and interests of her creditors?

Such questions which embody the very essence of the Genoa Conference could have been answered by the majority of Americans in no other spirit than in that of Secretary Hughes and Secretary Hoover. We hope that the Genoa Conference may be for our press a lesson in sane thinking, and that instead of joining the foreign chorus of unfair denunciations of the conservatism and militarism of Belgium and of France, they may, in true American fashion, learn to rejoice that these two nations are still holding back destructive forces on the frontiers of freedom, social, political, and economic.

PAUL PERIGORD.
Professor of Economics and History, California Institute of Technology

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUBS AND FUNCTIONS



Mabel Watson

Representative of the progressive citizens of Pasadena, Mr. William R. Staats (left) has done much to further the interests of the city during the past constructive period and has lately built on the principal street a fine building housing the Wm. R. Staats Company.

Representative of the scientific interests of Pasadena is Professor Kapteyn (right) of the University of Groningen, Holland, and Mount Wilson Observatory, who because of his work in corelating the results of all observations has been designated the greatest astronomer of this age.



THE SPIRIT OF THE COLLEGE AT CLAREMONT *By* ELLEN LEECH

THE tablet at the entranee gates of Pomona College admonishes that only the eager, the thoughtful and reverent enter. And while this may have a bit of a Puritanical, even early Victorian ring to a modern ear, the sheer beauty of the loeation and the surroundings so modify the injunction that all is forgotten except the eagerness to be for a time at least a part of it.

The element that first holds your interest is the freshness, the youthfulness with which you are surrounded. Even the tall eucalyptus trees have all the grace, the slenderness of youth, their bodies like velvet in soft smoothness. The play of the sunshine through the feathery leafage, the song of the birds, gives to the whole a flavor of the hills, the mountains and the blue sky and typifies the energy of the young minds and bodies.

Pomona is a young college, comparatively a few years ago it was housed in Sumner Hall, which still forms a part of the college buildings, but is soon to be remodeled and through the aid of an understanding and sympathetic architeet will be moulded more into eonformity with the new buildings of the eampus.



Margaret Craig

THE CHARACTERS IN ELECTRA AS GIVEN BY THE PUPILS OF THE STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE ON THE CAMPUS.

The Music Hall, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Appleton Shaw Bridges in memory of their daughter, Mabel Shaw Bridges, is a lovely thing in thought and deed, beautiful within and without. The gray walls with the delicate green tracery of the creeping ivy, the interior with the dark soothing brown panelling, catching and reflecting here and there a shaft of sunlight, which steals past the blue hangings at the windows. The ceiling in polychrome gives the touch of bright youthfulness which is the note of the college, and yet the dignity is again emphasized by the thoroughly satisfying sweep from the ceiling to the floor of the stage of the heavy velvet curtain. The practice rooms of this building open on to a delightful patio with a small pool and a Piping Pan, by Bert W. Johnson, a gift of the class of 1915. As a eomplete whole it is a beautiful example of the art of Myron Hunt.

In the new dormitory, Harwood Court, given to the girls through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Harwood and other friends, may be found just the eonditions and surroundings which a college girl pronounces "ideal". Two new buildings are under eonstruction, the Hall of Science and the Chemical Laboratory.

Because Pomona College is young it is still small in comparison with the universities of the East or those of the north. There are about eight hundred students and as it is coeducational it is the desire of the governing board that entrants each Fall be made up of one hundred girls and one hundred boys. It is not so large that the individual is lost in the mass but large enough to give a wide seope to the instructors and to the indefinable growth which comes from contact with minds of distant lands and varying customs.

Every college has, must have, a broadening influence and when there is an irresistable tendeney to keep the youthfulness coupled with a maturer judgment is it not the better part



FORMING THEMSELVES INTO A FRIEZE THE CHORUS OF THE GREEK PLAY "ELECTRA" POSED FOR MISS MARGARET CRAIG IN A BEAUTIFUL GROUP, WHICH MADE EVEN THE BACKGROUND OF THE CITY CLASSICAL IN ITS WHITE LEVEL LINES. MISS EVELYN THOMAS IS THE DIRECTOR OF THE PLAY GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN BRANCH.

of wisdom? One of the most delightful things about the college to a casual visitor is the refreshing thought that there are still boys and girls in the world. Girls wholesome, sweet and lovely without the aid of lip sticks or beaded eye lashes. Perhaps there is a vanity box here and there that a surreptitious dash may be taken at a nose now and then but "preserving that school girl complexion" is not the most important thing in life.

You come away from a visit to the college with the impression that along with the material knowledge gleaned the seeds of dreams are brought to fruition and the flames of high desires deepened into the rich glowing fire of resolve that will help America to find herself.



POSING IN A DETAIL OF THE GREEK PLAY LOIS AUSTIN MADE A CHARMING FIGURE ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN LOS ANGELES

Below is a representative float in the Tournament of Roses, which, under the auspices of the Tournament of Roses Association, is celebrated every year on January first.



RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

The New Heavens, by George Ellery Hale (Charles Scribner's Sons)

This slender volume on astronomy, written especially for the general reader by the Director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, stimulates a very genuine interest in the heavens which we are still so apt to think of merely as a painted background. In the three articles comprising "The New Heavens," Mr. Hale touches on the rise and development of the photographic telescope, the application of the spectroscope to the study of celestial objects, giant stars, and cosmic crucibles. By means both of specific information, which is easy to remember because of its concreteness, and a broad comparative consideration of the astronomical problems and methods of ancient, medieval and modern times he summarizes the scope of the new astronomy. Especially interesting is the detailed description of the 100 inch Hooker telescope, the largest in the world, which Pasadena is proud to possess at the Mt. Wilson Observatory.

Linda Lee Incorporated, by Louis Joseph Vance (E. P. Dutton & Company)

Linda Lee Incorporated is a novel of married life and movie life. While it has its lurid flashes of melodrama, without which it could scarcely be a movie story, it is not as sensational as it could so easily have been. It is not propaganda for motion pictures. Los Angeles will probably enjoy featuring again in a new novel and movie fans will revel in it because it gives intimately, picturesquely and even fairly the atmosphere of the Hollywood world. The incidents, so the author says, actually took place in California studios but the people are fictitious. This possibly accounts for the characters being types rather than indivduals and the plot humanly plausible—as well as entertaining.

"Q" by Katharine Newlin Burt, (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

"Q" is the story of a cowboy who fearlessly stalks big game in the heart of the civilized east. Enamored of an aristocratic girl of the world, "Q," the cowboy who "thought straight even if he didn't talk straight," starts out bravely to secure as a full grown man the education which should have been his as a boy. While he is somewhat idealized he is nevertheless true to cowboy type in dialogue and philosophy. The novel is written in an engaging way. While it would not bear a too serious scrutiny, it is a book whose lightness neither palls nor becomes ridiculous. It has many such quaint aphorisms as "talking makes things happen just as happenings make folks talk."

Juvenile Stories. Harr Wagner Pub. Co. San Francisco.

The Harr Wagner Publishing Co. of San Francisco has recently brought out two interesting juvenile books of western life—The Autobiography of a Tame Coyote, a story of out-doors written by Madge Morris Wagner, and Wawona, an Indian tale of the North West, by Ella Sterling Mighels.

Herman Melville, Mariner and Mystic. by Raymond M. Weaver (George H. Doran Co.)

Once more the eye of the reading public is focused, after years of neglect, on Herman Melville, the American writer, whose Moby-Dick is a classic. At the present moment Melville's works Typee, Omoo and Moby-Dick are being extensively republished and thoroughly enjoyed—or re-enjoyd—by all lovers of sea stories. Considering this freshly awakened and widespread interest in Melville, Mr. Weaver's splendid biography comes at a very opportune time, as the newer generation seems to know little or nothing about this important and picturesque figure of American literature. Mr. Weaver "lifts up the hatch and shows" us Melville in the forecastle of a whaler forced into the companionship of desperate degenerates, "villains of all nations and dyes picked up in the lawless Spanish main and among the savages of the islands—men whose virtues were but the nobler vices of barbarism." He tells us Melville's experiences while harpooning sperm whales with the "blubber boilers" in the Pacific, where "whale was king." Melville, like Richard Henry Dana, came of the very best American stock. He "applied whaling as a counter-irrtant to New England decorum, and he seems to have smarted during the application." Melville wrote "whatever swift rushing thing I stood on was not so much bound to any haven as rushing from all havens astern. . . I was tormented with an everlasting itch for things remote." Herein lay his mysticism, in regard to which Mr. Weaver says "the greatest of all dreamers conquer their dreams, others who are great but not of the greatest are mastered by theirs, and Melville was of these." The very first chapter of the biography strikes home. It epitomizes all that Mr. Weaver wishes to do with his subject matter, what problems and questions he intends to meet. Right at the beginning we make the acquaintance of Melville without having to wait for him to be doled out to us piece by piece from the cradle to the grave, according to the habit of some biographers. Irony and sardonic humor form a bond between author and subject. By means of a carefully considered background relieved by dramatic episodes and strikingly characteristic trifles we see Melville in a comprehensive and intriguing perspective. Mr. Weaver gives us an accurate sketch of everything, hereditary and environmental, which could have accounted for the brilliant vigor of Melville's writing as a young man and the literary impotence and metaphysical yearnings of his later years, keeping constantly before us past and present criticism of Melville and a comparison of him with such men as Captain Cook and Dana. More tang has been added to this biography of a seaman by the fact that Mr. Weaver makes a response of his own to the romance and realism of the sea. It is claimed by some artists that a really excellent canvas should be able to stand the test of having a relatively small frame placed at random anywhere on its surface with the result that the section thus framed will prove a satisfying composition. Something like this may be said of Mr. Weaver's book, for several portions could be bound separately as enjoyable essays on general topics including maritime history and the South Sea Islands.



MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY

By WILLIAM DUNKERLEY

THE Mount Wilson Observatory under the direction of Dr. George E. Hale was established in 1904, after a careful test of atmospheric conditions at various promising points in California, Arizona, and Australia. The site selected is on the summit of Mount Wilson, near Pasadena, in Southern California, 5,714 feet above sea-level. The laboratores, instrument and optical shops, and the offices for measurement and reduction of astronomical and physical photographs and for other activities not requiring the favorable atmospheric conditions of the mountain station are situated in Pasadena. From this point the summt of Mount Wlson, about 14 miles distant, may be reached in two hours by automobile. The purpose of the Observatory is to study the structure of the universe and the evolution of celestial bodies. The observational program comprises series of closely related investigations, chosen so as to aid in interpreting one another and all directed toward a common objective. The underlying scheme is based upon an intensive study of the sun, the only star near enough to the earth to be examined in detail.

The constitution of matter is also being studied in co-operation with the Norman Bridge Physical Laboratory and the Gates Chemical Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology.

Three telescopes are provided on Mount Wilson for solar observations: The Snow horizontal telescope, the 60-foot vertical tower telescope, and the 150-foot tower telescope. These instruments were designed and constructed at the Observatory to permit sun-spots, prominences, and other phenomena of the solar surface and atmosphere to be investigated under conditions as favorable as those attainable in the study of artifical light-sources in the best of physical laboratories.

The highest of the two tower teleseopes receives and reflects sunlight vertically downward from a clock-driven mirror at its summit to a 12-inch objeet-glass of 150 foot foeal length. This forms a sharp imiage of the sun, about 16.5 inches in diameter, in a concrete laboratory building at the base of the tower. Here a sun-spot or other solar detail can be studied by the aid of a speetrograph of 75 feet focal length, mounted vertically in a well, excavated in the rock beneath the tower.

These three telescopes are used daily for photographing the sun's surfaee and its atmosphere, and for investigations of the solar vortices and magnetic fields eonnected with sun-spots; the general magnetic field of the sun; the law of the sun's rotation; the displacements of solar lines and their bearing on the Einstein theory of relativity, etc., the results thus obtained have been of great serviee in the initiation and interpretaion of researches on stars and nebulae.

Three other telescopes, each equatorially mounted and provided with special aceessories, are employed for the night observations of the stars and nebulae. One of these is a 10-inch Cooke photographie refractor, of 45 inches focal length, permitting large areas of the heavens to be photographed on a single plate. The others are reflectors of 60 inches and 100 inches aperture. The paraboloidal mirror of the 100-inch Hooker teleseope, ground and figured in the Observatory optical shop, is made from a glass disk nearly 13 inches in thickness, weighing 4.5 tons. This mirror is earried on a balanced support system at the bottom of the skeleton tube, which is 11 feet in diameter and about 40 feet in length. The upper seetion of the tube is removable, permitting several different optical combinations to be made by attaching plane or convex mirrors, giving equivalent focal lengths ranging from 43 to 250 feet. Observations (almost exclusively photographic) are made from observing platforms attached to the dome or to the telescope mounting, or from within a eonstant-temperature laboratory south of the telescope pier, where a star image ean be formed by one of the combinations of mirrors. The great light-collecting power of this telescope permits the

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SEVENTH AND GRAND

Whatever is new and interesting in travel, biography, fiction—literature in general—is procurable in the Book Section. *First Floor*

faintest known stars to be photographed directly on the sensitive plate, and makes it possible to study a great number of objects with the aid of spectrographs of high or low dispersion. The 100-inch telescope is also especially adapted for the photographic and spectroscopic examination of nebulae, whose minute details of structure are beautifully revealed by its large-scale images; for the determination of stellar magnitudes and motions; the investigation of star clusters and the scale of the stellar universe; the detection of changes in nebulae and the measurement of the velocity of rotation of spirals; and a great variety of other studies.

THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE HENRY
Blythe, Witter & Company

FOR those who have been inclined to believe that the downward trend in interest rates and consequent advance in security prices which has been going on during the last eighteen months is due for a set-back of more than temporary duration, developments in financing in this country during the last twelve months afford some striking data for their consideration.

Perhaps the most notable fact is that despite the fair amount of foreign bonds floated in this country the total of them has not depleted the pool of investment capital in this country by one dollar. It is significant that the total of loans made to South American countries and the total Canadian national and provincial bonds sold in this country during the last twelve months have in neither case equalled in their par value the interest paid by South American countries and Canada respectively to the United States on commercial transactions, with the result that instead of the loans having depleted our capital, the difference between them and the interest paid by people in the borrowing countries to us has actually added to our investment capital.

In the meantime agriculture, industry and commerce laws, both in the domestic and foreign trade lines, produced new capital for investment purposes, so that today we have a larger loaning power than we had twelve months previous with no withdrawals in sight since even though industrialism should become exceptionally active it will absorb but a small part of the reserves for investment then in hand.

Finally, there is 40 per cent of the world's gold supply in Amerıica. To date we have not discovered the ways and means of putting that to work, with the result that little or no income is being enjoyed from any measurable part of it. However, the pressure of that gold will eventually force us to devise ways and means for its use as in matters financial necessity is the mother of invention, even as in other fieldls of activity. When that time comes, which can not be in the very far distant future, there will be returned to us in interest and dividends stll larger margins of capital increases over that which at the present time we are enjoying in the financing of South America and Canada.

The American investor who appreciates the fact that America has within her power the right to command the first banking position in the world, and who recognizes the actual condition in other countries, will be appreciative of the fact that we are embarked upon a course that whether we will it or not will make us an investment nation for all future time. In the interim that must elapse before we devise ways and means of putting out all our funds we will be subject to the pressure of that money, with the result that interest rates will go down, as they must go down, far below present levels.

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THE GARAGE

By F. W. SHRYER
Director of Service for Harold L. Arnold, Hudson-Essex Distributor



WHAT IS LIFE TO NEWLY-WEDS WITHOUT A MOTOR CAR? THIS HAPPY YOUNG COUPLE, WHO HAVE JUST PURCHASED AN ESSEX COACH, CAN ANSWER THAT QUERY FRANKLY AND DEFINITELY.

FEW persons really appreciate the rapid progress which has been made in the service and repair departments of the larger automobile distributors and dealers.

That the size of these institutions, the number of mechanics employed and the amount of machinery utilized have increased, they realize—these facts are evident to a person running and reading in the third class.

But the improvement in the types of machinery now turned out for automotive work, in the time and labor-saving tools and devices employed and in the efficiency of the men drawing wages for repairing and "servicing" cars is something to which few have given any consideration.

Quite naturally this widespread lack of knowledge of the conditions obtaining today is causing many car owners to waste their coin on unsatisfactory repairs, grease jobs and the like. If they should give the matter any thought whatever the error of their way would be apparent.

The facilities of automobile dealers have kept pace with the growth of the automobile business. Machinery and hand-tools are manufactured today that make quick work out of what previously was laborious process. Moreover, the results attained as a rule are largely superior to those formerly marking the culmination of a repair operation.

Now, it stands to reason that a firm equipped with modern tools and time and labor-saving devices, employing only capable, experienced workmen and conducting its business on a systematic basis, can accomplish results much more satisfactorily and much more expeditiously than the smaller garage or repair establishment. Not only is its work cheaper in the end but it is as a rule actually cheaper at the time—the charge is less.

Believing, however, that the smaller the establishment which handles his car the less the work is likely to cost, many an owner falls into the error of intrusting a valuable piece of property to some person or persons inadequately provided with facilities for repair work and nine times out of ten lacking the technical knowledge necessary to produce the best results.

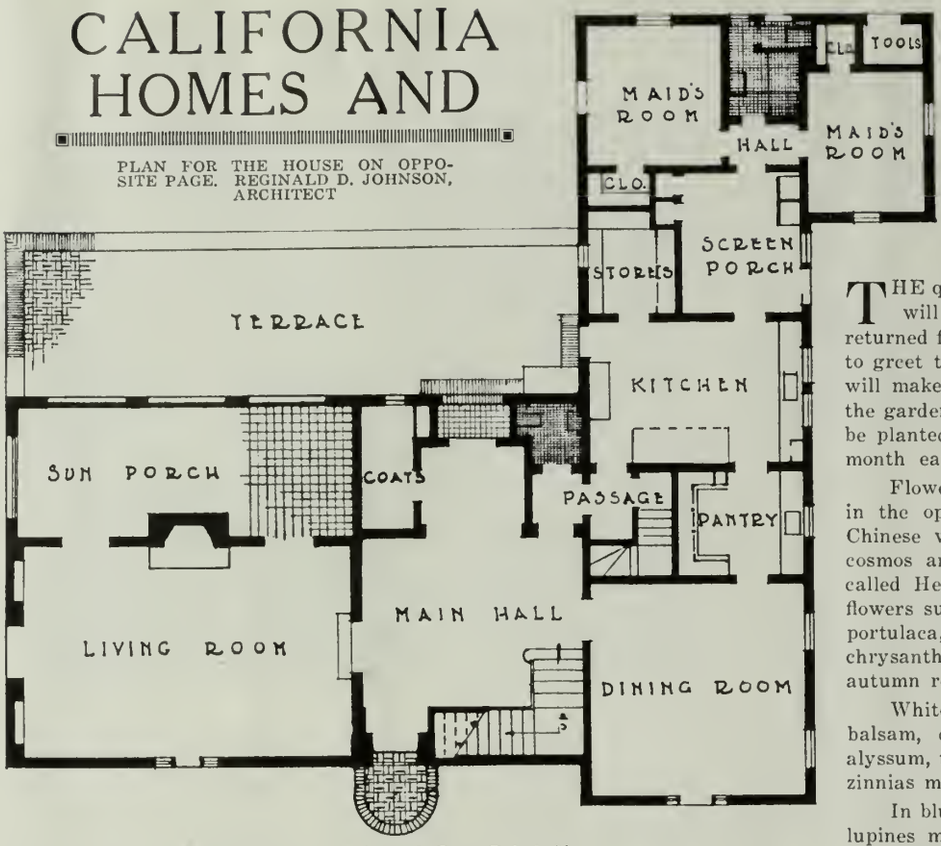
Types of cars vary so greatly that few mechanics have an intimate acquaintance with more than a few. A man who might be a good Cadillac mechanic or produce good results in repair or service work on a Franklin or a Chandler might also have little or no knowledge of certain mechanical features peculiar to a Nash or a Buick. Without this knowledge and without the special tools required for certain operations on a certain make of car, such small shops usually feed the car owner grief in large gobs.

Take your car for repairs or service of any kind to a responsible firm, and there will be no weeping among the angels because of another automobile owner going wrong.

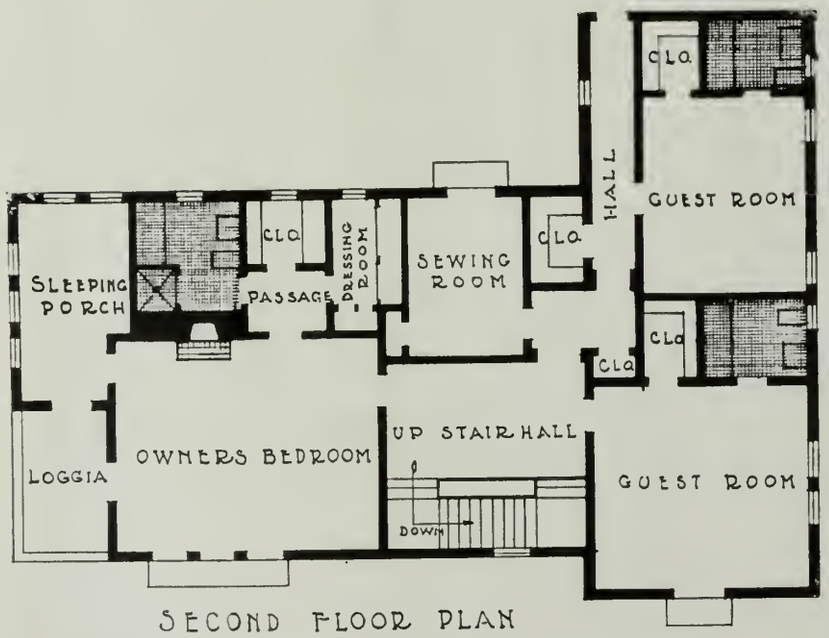
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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL

PLAN FOR THE HOUSE ON OPPOSITE PAGE. REGINALD D. JOHNSON, ARCHITECT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

RALPH D. CONNELL, MASTER IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

THE question has been asked, "what may I plant now that will give me flowers in September, when my family has returned from the summer vacation?" It is a happy thought to greet the returned traveler with a flowery welcome that will make home seem the brighter and the finer because of the garden. This being a late season, many things may still be planted with that thought, that would ordinarily fall a month earlier on the garden calendar.

Flowers of red and its shades which may now be sown in the open ground include balsam, celosia of which the Chinese wool flower is the most striking type, centaurea, cosmos and the little red linum or flax; the straw flower called Heliochrysum monstrosum is one of the everlasting flowers suitable for present sowing, as are also nasturtium, portulaca, shirley poppy and salpiglossis. Dahlia bulbs, chrysanthemum and zinnia plants may add their color to the autumn red garden.

White flowers for autumn include the white forms of balsam, celosia, centaurea, cosmos, portulaca and sweet alyssum, to be sown at once. Dahlias, chrysanthemums and zinnias may be transplanted to the open ground.

In blue and its shades the centaurea and annual garden lupines may be sown. Plants of ageratum, aster, delphinium, dianthus, petunia, pentstemon, salvia and salpiglossis may go into their garden home.

For yellow flowers one has celosia, hunnemannia, French and African marigolds, straw flowers, nasturtium, portulaca and salpiglossis sown from the seed. . Tubers of yellow dahlia, chrysanthemum and zinnia plants should go into the ground.

Annual vines of rapid growth which will afford effective summer and autumn screens include the cypress vine, Mina lobata, the blue dawnflower or Ipomoea leari, the Japanese hop vine called Humulus japonica variegata, and the morning glory or convolvulus.

The cutting of flowers is an art than can be best learned through experience and observation. Most flowering plants are improved by the removal of blossoms. The length of stems and proper place for cutting is more or less obvious even to the uninitiated, with herbaceous flowering things such as sweet peas, carnations, larkspurs, but the cutting of flowers from woody plants such as roses, often leads the amateur into the mutilation of bushes to the extent that their future flowering value is much impaired. Flower cutting should not be a shearing process, but rather one of temperate pruning. Do not leave stub ends of twigs all over the bush, but cut back clean to the branch from which the flower stem springs, even at the sacrifice of some buds. Bear in mind the shaping of the bush and the directions of its future growth, and remember that roses will flower much more profusely if the flowers are cut than if they are permitted to remain on the plant. As has been before advised in these columns let such work be governed by thoughtfulness and consideration for those things which one seeks when he makes the garden.



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TYPICAL INEXPENSIVE HOMES IN PASADENA

The smaller Pasadena residences, costing from $5000 to $15,000, are unusually charming and attractive. Architects and builders have made special study of moderate-priced homes, and Pasadena offers a large selection. The bungalow with low spreading roof of shingles, the plaster home built of hollow tile with red tiled roof, and the colonial type, painted white, all contribute to the picture.

















THE VALUE OF GOOD DESIGN IN SUBDIVISIONS

By ROSE CONNOR



THIS GROUP OF SMALL HOUSES WAS DESIGNED BY REGINALD JOHNSON AND IS USED TO ILLUSTRATE THIS ARTICLE BY COURTESY OF THE OWNER, ALBERT E. LOMBARD, 760 SOUTH EUCLID AVENUE, PASADENA.

IT is only as a community grows older and more cultured that the real value of well designed houses and well planned grounds is fully realized. In our new and rapidly growing section of the country one only too frequently witnesses the swift deterioration of residential property. A new suburb or tract is opened, several attractive homes are built on scattered lots, houses of poor design then follow on the remaining ones, and the artistic and commercial value of the entire tract is immediately impaired. Building restrictions do not solve the difficulty—good design and thoughtful planting must be the controlling factors. Further, the relation of the size of the house to the lot and of one house to another, as well as their places on the lots, must be taken into consideration. When such careful planning has been insisted upon, the last lots in a tract are more easily sold than the first, because of the growing attractiveness of the neighborhood. The Arden Grove Tract in Pasadena is one of the few subdivisions in this vicinity where such ideas have been consistently carried out.

This theory of development, when combined with good sense, has proved a great success in the east and abroad, and many well known examples, planned and started years ago are constantly increasing in beauty and desirability as residential property as time goes on. This is true of an entire village, as well as of a suburb or smaller subdivision.



ONE OF THE GROUP OF SMALL HOUSES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT. REGINALD JOHNSON, ARCHITECT

That good design is a real factor in building is shown by the fact that if one block on a street consists of well designed homes, and a nearby block of poorly designed ones, the real estate value of the former is much greater than that of the latter. The advantages of a group of well designed houses can scarcely be overestimated, for each house helps the others, and when the planting is planned as a whole, privacy can be assured for each home without impairing the unity of the group. An unusually good example of such planning is shown in the accompanying illustrations of a group of small houses recently completed in Pasadena.

These illustrations are especially interesting as they prove that small houses can be well designed, yet cost no more than those which are poorly designed. Good design is defined with difficulty, but consistency is its principal keynote—and the small house to be consistent must be simple and sincere. If the lot is small the house should be small, and all the details, both exterior and interior, should be in scale. A house may contain an unexpected amount of room, but by the manner in which it is placed on the lot and by its simple treatment it can be made to appear in the correct proportion. Just such are the smiling wee houses with thought put into placing of windows and chimney, used to illustrate this article. Over elaborate mantels, ornate woodwork, and waterspouts which serve no practical purpose, have no place in the well designed house. They merely add to the expense of building, and it is much wiser to put that amount into good design, good material, and good workmanship. Many houses of all sizes, and in all parts of the world, which have these three qualities, have stood for several hundred years and are still considered desirable property; while other houses, built even a few years ago, but lacking these attributes, are already of no commercial value. And in order that a home may possess these very necessary qualities, it must be planned by someone who thoroughly understands and loves his work, and has been willing to give the best years of his life to the study of design and good building.

SOUTHLAND SOURCES FOR THE FURNISHING OF HOMES

By KATHERINE VAN DYKE



THE BEAUTY OF PROPORTION AND FITNESS IN THESE SMALL HOUSES IS A SOURCE OF PURE DELIGHT TO THE EYE TRAINED IN WORLD ART.

ONE day last week the editor of California Southland wandered into my office and asked me in her seemingly inconsequent and charming way to write something about house furnishings. What were the possibilities of using articles and fabrics manufactured in Pasadena only, or if not in Pasadena, then in southern California?

Realizing how dependent we are on the eastern market I felt there would not be much to write about, but the more I thought about it the more interested I became in making an outline of some of the things at least that we can supply here at home. The difficulty has been, of course, to meet the prices of the eastern market, but large furniture factories in Los Angeles are doing it successfully. It was not so easy at first. In many cases costly experimentation had to be made. I remember the interest I felt on receiving the prospectus of a large new furniture manufactory in Los Angeles. It seemed like the circus bills to the small boy, almost too good to be true. Trained artists, in many cases Beaux Arts men, had been employed to design the furniture. Months had been spent to assemble the plant; great sums of money expended. I could hardly wait to visit it. It was all there, but what a waste! Showrooms of heavy, much carved and over-ornamented stuff. I longed to design some very simple Italian and English models, to be sold at about one-eighth the price of these others; but the owner would probably have received my suggestions with the same degree of condescending disapproval as an Italian dressmaker whose exhibition windows I once offered to design. "Nussing like that, nussing like that," she said.



AND AS FULL OF JOY AS IS ANY ONE OF THE LARGER HOUSES BUILT BY THIS FIRM, JOHNSON, KAUFMAN AND COATE, ARCHITECTS

It was all the more disconcerting, as not being in business at that time, I had offered my services gratis. I often pass that shop. It remains hopelessly unprogressive. But the manufacturer of furniture has come to his senses. He is waking up to the needs of this California Southland of ours and the over-elaborated pieces of furniture are going back unsold to the effete East from which they came, and simple, more suitable things taking their place.

The wrought iron workers have achieved something remarkable. In three years they have gone far ahead of the East with more than twenty-five manufactories in the two cities. We have good potteries, Mr. Batchelder selling all over the United States. The Clay Craft Pottery is manufacturing fine glazed tiles suitable for fountains, also unusual garden furniture in semi-glazed Terra Cotta.

The Plastone people have made a new and beautiful wall and floor covering. The Italian Terra Cotta Company are making fine reproductions of old Italian wine jars as well as original shapes.

At a dinner in New York I once heard a poet express her disapproval of Miss Vanderbilt's marriage to Count Szechenvi. She regretted the fact that so much wealth was being diverted to a foreign land. "Think," she said, "what might have happened! The Vanderbilt millions might have made Arizona blossom like the rose." While I do not wish to be thought as visionary as this idealistic but impractical author of new verse, still, I do feel that something might be done to bring the old weaving arts back to their own. From an educational standpoint weaving is extremely helpful. The necessary study of patterns and the realization of value of beautiful textiles alone is of much importance. The other day some wonderful old Persian print hangings were brought to me to be copied. Batik was



AN OLD ADOBE AT EL MONTE, END OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL

decided upon as the most practical process of reproducing them, but I regretted so much that block printing could not be used. I believe block printing could be made a commercial success in southern California. If we could only transplant a colony of Armenians, put them to work producing and teaching; but that is only a dream also.

A cabinet maker told me about a year ago of some thirty-six carloads of furniture which had come from the East and which he was going over, careless crating had caused so much damage. When one remembers the mass of junk, people often bring out here, one regrets the damage could not have been complete. . Of course I do not mean the fine old things that have association and which are lovely in themselves. I mean the fumed oak, the ornate chairs, the cuckoo clock, the things they never liked but dare not throw away.

There is a great wind blowing across the world, sweeping away the old, making way for the new; which reminds me of a speech Chauncey Depew made at the University of Minnesota in the days of President Northrup. The President was adored by his students, who would put their money on him against the greatest wit in the world. Depew came and spoke before the students. Interest ran high. "Prexy would get back at the great Chauncey."

Depew was the polished, charming gentleman. He compared President Northrup to the cyclones of the Northwestern country sweeping away the dead lumber, making way for the new. The President acknowledged the compliment. He appreciated it, he said, coming as it did from "an authority on wind."

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El Monte the Garden End of the Santa Fe Trail



THE early Span-American history of the southern part of California centered in the San Gabriel valley. Though the coast garrisons and port towns were first founded, San Gabriel in the south and San Antonio de Padua in the north (1770) were the inland mission towns bearing the brunt of establishment. Expert as were the Spanish in selecting the best sites for their settlements, we are not surprised to find an early town named El Monte in the heart of this most fertile of valleys.

From the time of their landing on this continent, the adventurous spirits among the Americans have trekked westward. Descendants of the founders of Baltimore, among whom were the Johnsons and James, ancestors of the president of the El Monte Chamber of Commerce, drifted down into Virginia. The next generation journeyed to North Carolina. Ever led by the pioneer spirit, ever in search of homes and wider opportunities, the early thirties found them in Tennessee, and the later forties in Kentucky. Early in April, 1852, Captain William Johnson started from Lexington, Kentucky, for California. In Arkansas, numerous recruits joined the caravan, among them such well-known names as Tweedy, Guess, Pryor, Talmage and others.

It was a primitive train of eighty wagons, wheels unbound by iron, containing all the worldly goods of their owners. Slowly westward, they drove month after weary month. Once out of sight of the Missouri they entered a world where personal courage and strength was their only protection. More than once they withstood the attack of Indians, parking their wagons in a circle at night, for protection. Through the wilderness of what is now Kansas and Colorado, they trekked to Santa F, capital of New Mexico, which five years before, had, with California, become part of the United States. Santa Fe, as the chief halting place on the route to the west, gave its name to the trail, which was later followed by hundreds of thousands rushing westward to the land of gold and sunshine.

Still between the travelers and the smiling "land of heart's desire" lay a sinister stretch of scorching desert and forbidding snow-capped mountains. All were not destined to reach California. The lives of some went out when they were drowned with their oxen attempting to cross a mountain torrent. Captain Johnson, warned by the fateful experience of the Donner party in Death valley, sent scouting parties ahead to locate camping places with water, and under his wise guidance, the party traversed the Mojave desert, passed through the Cajon pass and entered the western land which they were to call home.

Outriders returned with news that they had found the promised spot, which had wood, water, and a most fertile soil, and in a few days, the caravan, now dwindled to sixty ox teams, reached an old adobe building, near the San Gabriel river, in the very heart of the valley. The long overland trip was ended. Captain Johnson named the place Lexington, from his home town, disregarding its name at that time, El Monte. Later the name was given back by act of the legislature.



THE HIGH SCHOOL IN EL MONTE IS A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING IN THE SPANISH STYLE

Times have changed. The years, in their silent, ceaseless course, have placed El Monte almost at the gate of the metropolis of the southland. The old ox trail has now become the Ocean to Ocean highway. Yet here in the deep, fertile San Gabriel valley are all the things which made El Monte the source of the Mission's wealth. It still remains the end of the old Santa Fe trail, reached with rejoicing by the pioneers, and the center of the garden of California.

Centering around this modern California town, with its fine schools and enterprising business houses are great walnut groves, apple orchards, extensive vegetable gardens and tracts for general farming. The City of Pasadena owns three of these farms, bought in early days for the spring water found there, and now a source of income

With every advantage of fertility of soil, facility of transportation and type of citizenry, El Monte's position is strategic as regards the future growth of this section of the state.

The people of El Monte are proud of their history and the part played in the development of a great western empire. The youth of this promised land were lately reminded of the struggles of the pioneers who had made present plenty possible, at the celebration of the opening of the Santa Fe trail by the completion of the bridge over La Honda River.

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THE CITY OF ALHAMBRA *By* JOHN McGROARTY

WHAT is it that gives to Alhambra its pecular charm and fascination among the alluring cities of Southern California?

In what way can its amazing growth and progress be accounted for?

These are questions often asked.

It may be that Alhambra imbibes the spirit of the old romance of California because of its promixity to the ancient Mission of San Gabriel, founded A. D. 1771. When to this spirit of old romance is added the spirit of modern progress the blend produces marvelous results.

No doubt it really is this blending of the old beautiful past with the wonder and thrill of the vibrant life of today that has set Alhambra in a place by itself among the younger cities of the world. No doubt this is why it attracts home-seekers and business enterprises equally—the one step by step with the other.

As a place in which to live a more desirable community than Alhambra cannot possibly be found anywhere in the whole wide world. As a place of present progress and potential wealth there is no city to exceed it and few to equal it.

And, all this being true, is it any wonder that Alhambra grows so fast that it can hardly keep pace with itself? And that its destiny is glamorous with possibilities too big for the imagination.

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Photograph by Margaret Craig

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El Monte Chamber of Commerce El Monte, California

THE color plates on our cover this month are made from an original oil by Paul Lauritz, who comes to us from Denmark, where he made his reputation as a painter of snows.

The four plates, like those which have for the past two weeks been exhibited so courteously in the windows of the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank on Seventh and Springs Streets, Los Angeles, are made by Bryan and Brandenburg and were published in The Thumbtack as an example of the finest work of this firm, to whom we owe the opportunity to use them. The printing is by Wolfer Printing Co.

THE interesting history of Spanish California running as a serial, under the title, A Pasear Through Casa Adobe with Senora Dona Florencia Dodson de Schoneman, written by Virginia Calhoun, will be continued in the July number.

AUCTION BRIDGE NOTES

By MRS. JAMES A. BURTON

SO easy to overlook and so important to see —discards!

Of course you have a lot of things to think about when you are playing a hand, and one of the things which may make the difference between going game or falling short of it, is the discard.

The natural discard is a small card from a weak suit. If you want to show strength in a suit discard a high card, seven or better. Suppose the hand is being played at no-trump, and you are in with a number of perfectly good cards; your partner did not bid and you have no idea what he holds. An extra trick would set the adversary before he could get in to lead his suit—what are you to do? Watch discards! Ah! partner made his first discard of a seven of clubs. Fine! When you have taken all the tricks you can you lead your best club, and you have that trick you needed. But, you say, suppose partner does not have a seven to discard? If not, he may hold two small cards with which he can play an echo—that tells you the same. Or, he can discard from two weak suits, then if he has anything at all it must be in the other suit. . There is always a way to manage—just keep your eye on the discards, and apply your brain power, and draw inferences therefrom.

S. B. says: What is the best bid with this hand? It is rubber game and no score on the third game. I dealt and held five spades —ace, king and three small ones; six diamonds—ace, king, queen and three small ones, and two small clubs? Bid one spade and if it comes to you again bid the diamonds to allow your partner to choose the suit which he prefers.

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  Ever the sharp ravines,
Steeps that climb, like our human hopes,
  Eager for Pisgah scenes.

Far bright fields in an emerald wedge
  Cleaving the fields asunder,
Deeper green of the tule sedge—
  Ah! what a place of wonder.

Ever the low wild blooms
  Unafraid in the dizzy spaces,
The sun and the fitful glooms,
  And ever the wind that races.

Haze on yon ghostly peak,
  Haze on the nearer range;
And here in the hush we two that speak
  Words that are strained and strange.

Dearest, what matters it—
  Difference, displeasure, stings?
What a puny farce seems our human wit
  In face of these mighty things.

Burning the heart of me,
The old love wells unceasingly!
  Ah! let us be friends—and more.

—JULIA BOYNTON GREEN.

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HOMES : GARDENS : ART : SCIENCE : INVESTMENTS
ARTICLES BY LESLIE HENRY, KATHERINE VAN DYKE,
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No. 31 **JULY, 1922** **20 Cents**
CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Clubs

VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
The formal season at the Valley Hunt Club closed with April, after which no programs are issued. The tennis court and swimming pool offer the outdoor attractions during the summer, and individual parties, both afternoon and evening, are arranged as desired.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties have been discontinued for the seaason, but individual parties will be arranged as requested. Tea served when and where desired

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweep the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the memoers. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price.
The swimming pool is open for the summer and parties are arranged as requested.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
Sunday, July 2, 2:30 p. m.:
Ladies' Yacht Race. Cup 1st.
Ladies' Motor Boat Race under 600 cu. in. Cup 1st.
Saturday, July 22, from 7 to 12 o'clock p. m. (Handicap):
Star of Long Distance Cruiser Race. George E. Vibert Cup, 1st; Cup, 2nd; Cup, 3rd.
Sunday, July 23, 12 noon:
One Design Sloop Race in one class.
Cat Boat Race in 2nd class.
Later One Design Sloop, 3rd series, P. S. trophy.
Return of Long Distance Cruiser Race, Cups, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Frank Smith trophy.

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Sailing and Motor Boat races.
William Wrigley Jr, cups.
Avalon cups.
July 9:
Open Sailing races.
July 22:
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ON Wednesday, May 24, the 1900th performance of "The Mission Play" was given. The present season will continue through June, with the possibility of a longer run.

THE Pligrimage Play, "Life of Christ," opens for the third season, Monday, July 10th, Cahuenga and Highland Avenues, Hollywood.

Music

THE Philharmonic Orchestra will give a summer series of symphony concerts in the Hollywood Bowl, beginning July 11, and continuing ten weeks.

THE Pasadena Community Orchestra recently re-elected Will Rounds, violinist and conductor of Pasadena, as conductor for the coming season.

THE California Music Teachers' Association will hold the annual State convention in Los Angeles, July 5 to 9, at the Bovard Auditorium, University of Southern California. Z. Earl Meeker is president of the State Association and Miss Eva Frances Pike is president of the Los Angeles Music Teachers' Association.

THROUGH the Fitzgerald Concert Direction, recently organized, with Merle Artimage as manager, Los Angeles will have a series of concerts during next winter which will contribute to the musical advancement of the public and to the pleasure of all music lovers. Plans for the coming season include four concerts to be held at the Philharmonic Auditorium, and the artists to appear are John Charles Thomas, baritone, in November; Erwin Nyireghyhazi, pianist, in January; Titta Ruffo, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in March, and Rosa Ponsell, also of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in May.

THE outdoor production of "Carmen" is announced for July 8, in the Hollywood Bowl. The artists include Marguerita Sylva in the title role; Edward Johnson, tenor of the Chicago Grand Opera Association; Henri Scott, baritone; Edna Leopold, lyric soprano, and Carl Cantvoort. The chorus, consisting of 250 voices, is under the direction of Cavalier Fulgenzio Guerrieri, conductor of the opera, and Ernest Belcher, who will dance, is assembling the ballet of 100. The seating capacity of the Bowl has been increased to 35,000.

GRAND operas were produced at the Stanford Stadium, during June. Speial trains for the accommodation of 500 people having been rachtered for the purpose of carrying the cast, the musicians and the stage hands back and forth between San Francisco and Palo Alto.

The orchestra contracts called for 110 players. The chorus consisted of 150 men and women. The ballet, under the direction of Natalie Carossio, the famous Italian ballet master, numbered fifty girls. And in addition to these there were the stars of the various operas to be presented, the lighting experts, the business staff and the stage crew.

"We are drawing upon the entire country for our musical talent and we are doing the unheard of thing in bringing a group of the world's greatest singers all the way across the continent for four performances," explained Gaetano Merola, the director "From New York we are bringing Giovanni Martinelli, the world's leading tenor; Leon Rothier, the bass, and Ina Bourskaja, the sensational Russian Carmen, all from the Metropolitan Opera Company. From the Chicago Opera Association we are bringing Vicente Ballester, Bianca Saroya, the noted soprano who is also coming from the East. Among the local people in the cast will be Doria Fernanda, Georgianna Strauss and Marsden Argall."

Art

THE portrait of Captain Paul Perigord, typifying the spirit of France, painted by D. Anthony Tausky, will be exhibited at the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, for one year. Mr. Tausky has just completed a portrait of Luigina Carpenter, daughter of Ingle Carpenter, and is now doing a portrait group of the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Spencer Hook of West Adams Street, Los Angeles.

THE Donaldson Summer School of Decorative Design which opened July 8, at the Donaldson Studio, Melrose Hill, Hollywood, will close August 13 with an exhibition of the work of the students.

MRS. Guy Rose has sold recently for Mr. Rose, who, while very ill in June, is much improved, the following pictures: "The Leading Lady," which won the gold medal at San Diego, bought by Mrs. Rupert Hughes for her home. "Carmel Coast," bought by the Los Angeles Museum. "La Gsorse Pierre," which won the silver medal at San Francisco, has been presented to the Cleveland Art Museum, Cleveland, Ohio.

HANSON Puthuff, Jack W. Smith, Orrin White, Helen Balfour, Elmer and Marian Wachtel are painting in the High Sierras.

DAN-SAYRE Groesbeck is showing a series of pictures of Russian, Siberian and early California life at the Franklyn Galleries, Hollywood.

PAUL Lauritz has returned from a sketching trip in the Sierras.

CLARENCE Hinkle is conducting painting classes at Laguna Beach.



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THE California Water Color Society, at a recent meeting, elected the following officers: Dana Bartlett, president; Max Wieczorek, first vice-president; John Cotton, second vice-president; Henri De Kruif, secretary; Edouard Vysekal, treasurer. The society will hold an exhibition in the Los Angeles Museum next September, jointly with the International Water Color Exhibition.

MARGARET Craig, photographer, announces an exhibition of paintings by Maurice Brown and Elmer Wachtel, July 12 to 17, in her studio, 610 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles.

THE William Wendt, one-man show at the Stendahl Galleries, will continue through July 12.

THE Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, announces the Second Annual Competitive Exhibition of Paintings by California artists to be held in the rooms of the Southwest Museum, Marmion Way and Avenue 46, Los Angeles, November 1, 1922, to December 3, 1922. Only those artists may exhibit at this competition who have held a bona fide established residence in the State of California for a year or longer, last passed.

Awards:

First Prize—$100 will be awarded by the Jury for the best landscape or marine in oil.

First Prize—$100 will be awarded by the Jury for the best figure or group of figures in oil.

First Prize—$100 will be awarded by the Jury for the best water color or pastel.

Museum Grand Prize—$250 will be awarded by the Jury for the best picture. Such award shall be made to one of the works receiving a first prize.

Popular Vote Prize—$100 will be awarded for the picture receiving the highest number of votes from the visitors at the exhibition.

THE annual exhibition of the California Art Club will be held at the Los Angeles Museum, October 19 to November 19.

THE annual Summer Exhibition of the Los Angeles Museum will open to the public on July 9th. Approximately fifty paintings will be on exhibition in the main gallery, many of which have never been shown before in Los Angeles. The Museum has been fortunate to secure the loan of about twenty-two paintings from the permanent collection of the San Francisco Museum of Art. Many of these paintings are by famous artists, both American and foreign. It should be the most interesting summer exhibition that has been held here for some time.

In addition to the pictures that are loaned from San Francisco, a number of canvases have been borrowed from art lovers of the city and in addition the Museum will show a number of paintings which it has secured either by purchase or by donation.

The exhibition will close on the 14th of September, to be followed by an international water color exhibition.

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No. 31 JULY, 1922



CONTENTS

		PAGE
THE BLUE PACIFIC	*Cover Design*	
A Painting by Guy Rose of California		
A Painting by William Wendt	*Contents Design*	
TORRY PINES PARK, A REPORT	*Ralph D. Cornell*	5
THE GEOLOGY OF LOS ANGELES	*John B. Wood*	8
CASA ADOBE, A SERIAL HISTORY—PART THREE	*Virginia Calhoun*	9
GUY ROSE OF CALIFORNIA	*M. Urmy Seares*	10
A PARK SYSTEM FOR A METROPOLITAN COUNTY	*Charles H. Cheney*	11
SOUTHLAND OPINION		
COOPERATIVE BANKING		12
WAR AS AN INSTRUMENT		12
IN THE GUISE OF ADVERTISING		12
THE RIVER (*Verse*)	*J. H. Morrow*	13
IMAGINATION (*Verse*)	*W. H. Anderson*	13
SAN CLEMENTE INLAND FROM A YACHT	*Joseph Allan Beek*	14
WITH THE BIRDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT	*Theresa Homet Patterson*	15
THE TRANSFORMED BUNGALOW	*Katherine Van Dyke*	16
THREE LETTERS FROM FRANCE		16
THE WALLED GARDEN	*Frederick Kennedy*	17
RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS	*E. Taylor Houghton*	18
THE BEAUTY OF WALL SURFACES	*Rose Connor*	19
GARDEN MANUAL	*Ralph Cornell*	19
THE PAGEANT OF PROGRESS AND MARKET WEEK	*Alcyon Robinson*	20
THE MONEY MARKET	*Leslie M. Henry*	22

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A PICTURESQUE PORTION OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST

A REPORT ON TORREY PINES PARK *By* RALPH D. CORNELL, *Landscape Architect.*

THE tract of land which is commonly known as Torrey Pines Park, because of the Torrey pines growing upon it, is owned in part by the city of San Diego and in part by Miss Ellen B. Scripps of that city. It is unique in the unusual sculpturing of ground forms caused by erosion, in the vivid colors of sub-strata exposed to view, and in the picturesque forms of growth which the pine trees have assumed in their struggle against the winds from the sea. It is of further decided interest in that it is the only spot in the world, excepting one, where this species of tree, known botanically as Pinus torreyana, grows indigenously. The other habitat of this tree is a very limited area on Santa Rosa Island, a few miles off the coast from Santa Barbara.



IN TORREY PINES PARK NEAR LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA. A CANYON VIEW ON THE WINDWARD SLOPES LEADING DOWN TO SEA

The accompanying report was made to Mr. J. C. Harper of La Jolla, California, agent for Miss Scripps, requested for her in seeking a policy which might govern the control and maintenance of the park and assure its unblemished perpetuation to the generations that follow. It is but one man's opinion, though very earnestly given.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation of the kindly co-operation and assistance given by the custodian of the park, Mr. Guy L. Flemming, who most helpfully and interestingly piloted his tour of inspection. Mr. Flemming's interests are most deeply entwined about the welfare of the park, and his work is altogether that of devotion to a cause. He shares in the thought that Torrey Pines should be so preserved that it will lose none of its present individualistic and distinctive charm, but will grow more beautiful as the years go by.

THE REPORT

After tramping through the Torrey Pines tract for the consideration of the best methods for its development, and in both its first hand and lasting appeal to the public at large, there is one impression that stands out eminently above all others,—that is the distinctiveness of this one spot and its difference from any other spot that one may have visited in his world wandering. In its way such a place as Torrey Pines ranks among the natural phenomena and should hold its small, though proud, place among our national monuments to nature's ability as a temperamental artist who now and then exceeds even her own hopes in the creation of something unusually attractive. Torrey Pines is not a place of typical scenery; it is not representative of the primitive, natural landscape of San Diego County or of any other place in the world. It is itself, alone, unimitated,—with precipitous cliffs carved and sculptured by the erosions of time; it is picturesque, unique, colorful and beautiful, with a combination of nearby sea and distant mountains that delights the eye and soothes the soul; it bears as adornment botanical species of plants that occur nowhere else as indigenous species. And as such I think all would agree that it should be kept,—true to itself, typical of nothing; for it requires many more than one of a thing to establish a type.

If Torrey Pines is to be preserved and held in trust for the gen-

erations which will follow ours, and if the tract is to escape the commonplace, the exploitations and the encroachments that become the heritage of so many public lands, it must be very zealously guarded. As a watchword to guide in its development I feel that one cannot too loudly state nor too often repeat the slogan of "*restraint*." Do not forget that this is "*Torrey Pines*,"—*not* typical scenery. Do not permit the love of plants and the zeal of the collector to make this into a botanical garden or plant museum which will leave no semblance to the original landscape. Do not introduce features or plants foreign to the spirit and feeling of this area as it now exists. Do not permit acts of forestation to clothe the slopes densely with pines to the exclusion and concealment of the open spaces of yellow earth against which the gray-green pines now show so beautifully. Remember that open spaces are necessary for the proper sight and enjoyment of the vegetation which shows in relief against the ground forms. Remember that Torrey Pines' fame was won without man's creative aid, and that preservation rather than change should be sought.

To remark briefly upon the different units of area, in the order of their inspection, I shall start with the east canyon which has been considered as a possible site for an arboretum or botanical garden, should such a feature be introduced into the park. Obviously, if we are to have a plant museum, this canyon is the logical site for reasons of isolation, soil, exposure and protection from winds. But, personally, I should regret the introduction of even an oak tree into the chaparral-covered floors of this arroyo.

Oaks we have everywhere. They are typical of California, but not even suggestive of Torrey Pines. Let the bottom of this canyon be kept free and open, with plant cover of low relief such as now exists. Introduction of added varieties of Ceanothus or other chaparral would not be objectionable, so long as it did not alter the general appearance of the canyon. The mere adding of plant species neither implies nor necessitate a change in landscape character, so long as these added species bear the same general qualities of size and appearance of those plants already existing, or so long as they appear only as details of the composite which makes up the larger picture. But those things foreign in appearance to the existing landscape elements should be avoided like a scourge.

A few old pines now cling to the rim of the wall which encloses the canyon; but few, if any, are found in the canyon bottom. I feel that efforts towards forestation should be directed towards and confined to these canyon walls and the encircling rim of skyline; that the bottom of the canyon should be kept flat and low, as it now appears. It is a beautiful spot at present, and its beauty lies in the picture it presents as seen from the canyon rim,—not in the individual interest of its plants at close range. Torrey pines on the walls and skyline, with low chaparral on the canyon floor, will tend to accentuate the present ruggedness of topography and increase the apparent depth of perspective and distance. Such a treatment would not destroy the present feeling of distinctive character, but would rather strengthen and accentuate it, if the pine plantations were not made densely, but after the fashion in which they naturally grow.

Crossing the highway to the area between the road and the ocean there seems to be little that should be done other than a very careful and conservative work of gradual forestation. In areas where the trees are old, with apparent signs of the infirmities of age, young pines should be set to replace those which soon must die. This planting should all be done thoughtfully, with an eye to the picturesqueness so well exemplified on all sides. The trees should be irregularly and thinly spotted, placed in crevices, on ledges and pinnacles where they can be so established, and generally handled in thoughtful consideration for their natural appearance. Do not heavily clothe the slopes. Retain the bare open spaces. Remember that to be enjoyed, both trees and views must be visible. A decided factor in the interest of this spot is that of the land forms which exist and which should not be concealed.

Where erosion is alarmingly rapid or should be checked for any reason, the establishment of the apparently indigenous ice plant on the threatened surfaces would, if successful, check the damage. This same treatment would apply to any part of the preserve. Another herbaceous plant suitable for cover of the driest spots in the most exposed places is the Australian salt bush, which is already growing in the park and which is more at home there than some of the native plants. It is very attractive in appearance and not objectionable.



OLD PINES NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE GRADE, THEIR GRAY-GREEN FOLIAGE IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE BACKGROUND OF YELLOW SOIL

One spot exists where I would make exceptions to the discouragement of introducing outside plant species. This spot comprises the arid, basin-like canyon at the northwest corner of the preserve,—the canyon where the cacti and yuccas already flourish in abundance. This is an isolated, enclosed, natural garden that features as a distinctive unit, related to the tract but not intruding itself upon the other units of the park. Its existence is scarcely realized until one is within its bounds. Once within, its difference from the rest of the park and its own unified completeness are at once apparent. Here I feel that it would be very appropriate to add to the indigenous collection of cacti and dry-land plants such things as other species of cacti, yuccas (particularly the Spanish bayonet), agaves, aloes, dudleyas and like fleshes. Here, however, as always, employ restraint in order that this canyon may not become a hodge-podge mess of plant bric-a-brac which will take on the unrelated appearance of a museum collection. A very few things wisely handled will give a far better effect than would many things strewn about with garish abandon.

THE SALT MARSH

Perhaps the salt marsh and the slough which lie back of this park do not bear a very direct relation to the preservation of Torrey Pines; but they do bear a most vital relation to the panoramic view that unfolds from the foot of these hills which rise above tide-level and tide lands. One beautiful picture is that to the north, with the marsh at the foot of the pine-clad hills and the broken line of white surf behind the marsh pools, and the hills of the coast-line farther beyond. Anything which would mar or obliterate these marsh lands would hurt Torrey Pines, for it would change the natural setting and might convert the now beautiful into an ugly environment. We are here seeking preservation of a beauty already established and recognized. The marsh lands are indispensable to that which we would perpetuate and their sanctity should be assured.

Wild flowers already cover the slopes in prodigal abundance and wide variety, although many kinds which would undoubtedly thrive here are not represented. I see no reason at all why annual *wild* flowers and herbaceous perennials of native habitat might not be introduced,—always thoughtfully and restrainedly. Scarlet and blue larkspur, mariposa lilies, lupines, nemophila, many, many flowers might be added to increase the beauty and interest of the spot without in any way altering its scenic character. The seed of these things should be cultivated into the soil in autumn in open spots where they would not disturb the existing shrub growths. There might even be places where shrubs could be advantageously removed to make space for more wild flowers. But any such procedure should be followed cautiously, without haste. Study well all changes before it is too late effectively to alter the opinion. Wild flowers serve as decorations, not as the motif to the picture we seek at Torrey Pines. Other spots are known for their wild flowers alone, for they have naught else.

A small lath house, a very few cold frames, some potting soil and a water supply are all that are needed for a simple little nursery that will care for all the propagating and nursery needs of this small park. There is no reason why such things cannot be economically grown on the property, thus assuring their age and vigor. Grow only the things needed for the planned development. Plant only what is needed. Never plant a tree because it is on hand and perhaps is passing the age when it should be planted. It is better to destroy all plants than to fall into the habits of the park department that clutters its park spaces with weirdly strange and grotesquely heterogeneous species, simply because these plants were growing in the nursery and should be planted. Have the little nursery, but propagate thoughtfully, plant from its restrainedly. One hundred trees a year for ten years would increase the present grove of pines by more than fifty per cent. The area is probably sufficiently large to bear this increase with benefit. It might even carry twice or three times its present number of family members without any apparent need for birth control. But the time will undoubtedly come, if this work goes on, when no more pines should be added except as the aged die and go back to the soil. Enthusiasm of plant lovers should not be permitted to carry the park work past the point that exemplifies the character of plant life, topography and scenic beauty that now exists.

As the human use of the park increases in intensity it will become essential to open adequate trails along the routes of travel on which it is desired to confine the pedestrian traffic. If such use is not influenced by inviting paths the foot travel will seek its own routes, tending to follow the washed strips and other lines of least resistance and thus increase existing tendencies towards erosion. These trails should avoid, so far as possible, routes along which water would naturally gravitate unless it is obvious that such use of dry water-ways will not increase the tendency to wash. Scenically considered, the trails are best anyway, along the side walls and ridges of the canyons. Here the water can easily be diverted from the walls and spread over the slopes as frequently as is necessary to prevent its accumulation in dangerous quantities. It will be hard, at best, to control foot travel, particularly as the popularity and use of the park increase, for the average human being "wants what he wants when he wants it."

Inviting trails along easy gradients, to points of obvious interest will, by their suggestive hospitality, greatly help in directing the routes of travel along paths that have been thoughtfully laid out by the directors of the park in their effort to at once conserve and make available the natural beauties of this wonder spot.

Some few oaks have already been planted on this and adjoining property which belongs to the city. I begrudge them the very space they occupy, even in their juvenile state. Nothing is finer nor more majestic than our natural live oaks, but they do not belong here. We have many reserves particularly for the oak. Here it is inappropriate.



A VIEW TO THE NORTH WITH THE SALT MARSH AND WHITE LINE OF SURF AT THE FOOT OF THE PINE-CLAD HILLS

Let Torrey Pines Park be a monument to all that is characteristically beautiful. Let its present feeling be preserved, and leave the extraneous, outside things to other uses.

THE PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGY OF LOS ANGELES *By* JOHN B. WOOD

POETS, travelers and lawyers are more or less called liars. Reading what a traveler has written is thus a suspected way of knowing the things that are not so. Still there is something to be said for traveling by book and map. In the real way, is it found that railroad porters, hotel men and fellow Pullmanites are well springs of truth, accuracy and information? As for that title written above, it does have some relation to reality. The reader can cut it down to size.

The map is the part of the Santa Monica Quadrangle, U. S. Geological Survey, limited by the Santa Monica Mountains to the north. The reader is supposed to have it and a certain amount of imagination.

Here is the southwest corner of Central Park. A geologically important line due to Mr. Ralph Arnold, our oil geologist, passes close to this corner, Sixth Street; it starts from the 250 contour and goes through the hill, 350 contour, the place of the Old Normal School, Fifth Street. And here, northeast of the Sherman marsh, some seven and one-half miles from the park, is the most northerly placing of the 250. As we look to the mountain rise, 500, we realize that the 300 contour is less than one third of a mile from it. We pass down to Ballona Creek and the extensive flat of the Ballona Marsh; we have noted that a permanent stream of discharge from the upper marsh drops 100 feet in coming into this area. Continuing on, the Ballona Creek is traced to the border of the quadrangle. (And in the Redondo quadrangle is found to have accomplished another 100 feet in dropping to sea level at the salt marsh and lagoon, which is cut off from the ocean on the west by a sand bar beach). No other permanent stream comes in after leaving the Ballona Marsh flat. Coming again to the Sherman Marsh, we strike due east so as to pass through the elliptical hill 356. We find but one permanent stream on this line. It supplies Ballona Creek. Even this is not permanent farther north. It seems not to be so beyond the 300 contour which is here directly east of the most northerly 250. Ballona Creek is the only stream south of the Santa Monica Mountains, (the Santa Monica Mountains as the north boundary of the Plain), of permanent flow in this plain which reaches the ocean. And all the waters of per-

manent supply to this creek start from the sands of the plain and not from the mountains to the north of the plain; that is, as visibly evidenced.

The inference from the phenomena is easily made. The plain is not due to the streams. It is not an alluvial plain at all. Stream erosion and rainwash have modified and done something on an abandoned sea floor. How thick or persistent the fresh water deposits may be is a curious question. The real cause of the plain is the Pacific Ocean.

Lyell, in his Principles of Geology, has a cautionary piece of advice to speculators; his judgment was excellent, for he had a passion for reality. He virtually tells us when thinking of rivers, not to limit our thought to the customary flows but to remember floods. But granting the general maxim, and its application to desert and semi-arid areas, it does not hold here. There are no high and wide mountains, no deeply cut dry river channels, no extended and lofty plateau areas.— We have a low sea coast plain, low and not wide or extended mountains, (the Santa Monica Mountains as the north boundary of the plain), and no sign of any deeply sunk channel; in fact there are no loops, meanders, double or braided streams in nearly level stream beds. The currents are not sluggish in spite of the phenomena of two marsh flats, which are plainly not the work of stream filling or of wide valley curving. But it would lead us away from our main object to go into that. It is enough to say the streams are too weak ever to have made the plain.

Suppose this plain should sink 300 feet. That wouuld bring the Pacific Ocean within less than one-third of a mile from the mountains northeast of the Sherman Marsh. But Arnold has shown that



TIME WORN AND ERODED, THE CLIFFS SHOW STRANGE FORMS OF FLUTING AND CARVING IN VIVID COLOR

marine pleistocene reaches the 300 contour below the 350 hill on Fifth Street. (See his section in Bulletin 309, U. S. Geological Survey). Therefore in pleistocene time the Pacific Ocean was somewhere near the 300 contour, wherever that runs. "Somewhere" because the mountain rise may have formerly been further south, or deposited material may have brought the 300 line farther south. With this thought in mind, in a general sense we see the sea covering the plain in the pleistocene, and the shore line well to the north of the line of 250.

In the first place under the principle of unity of cause and effect if the pleistocene deposit on the sea floor carries the present slope to



ON THE CANYON RIM SCATTERED PINES CLING IN PICTURESQUE LOVLINESS IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

250 and beyond, we in imagination can believe it once was at the 500 line as modified today, say at the miocene lava at the mouth of Cahuenge Pass or at the Edgemont Granite. The marine sands may "thin to an edge" at the rocks of the mountains. It may have been greatly eroded there and the ancient beach line much higher when the land began its pleistocene rise. These are general considerations and may logically perhaps be disposed of as guess. But there is evidence which does throw some light on the question.

On our map the 356 hill is half way between Western Avenue, to the west, and Vermont Avenue, to the east. Draw a line through the 250 at the stream wash where it crosses Western. The line (due to Mr. Arnold) is to strike in at the Edgemont area, say, between "g" and "e" as lettered on the map.

The geologic section, as given by Arnold, makes plain to the eye the fact that the Edgemont granite has been lifted 2000 ft. to be in contact with disturbed miocene normally that distance above the granite. The line crosses what may be named the great Hollywood Fault, a zone of "profound displacement," as Arnold says; "involving all the formations." There are many faults and dislocations in the zone which extends from the Los Angeles River to the miocene lava at the mouth of Cahuenga Pass for more than four and one-half miles. And is believed to extend south of the mountain exposures of granite and schist still further west.

The date of the great break in the rocks is given by Arnold as "late in pleistocene time." He does not say where the beach or shore line of the Pacific then was.

Perhaps R. T. Hill's study of the region, when it is published by the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington, will tell us something on this point.

Meanwhile and without any direct proof in hand our hypothesis is: that the San Fernando Valley was covered by the sea and that the beach or cliff to the northeast was at the place of the Verdugo Mountains. There was no Cahuenga Pass and no Cahuenga Peak and no Los Angeles River. The region, as a whole, having risen 1000 feet at least. (The Verdugo-San Gabriel range having been previously uplifted.) The plain is supposed to have risen the amount last mentioned.

It is said above there is no direct proof. There is, however, justified by the Hollywood Fault, an immense balance of probabilities in favor of the assumed extension of the Pleistocene ocean waters. For the granitic thrust took place either on land dry at the time or on the floor of the ocean. If on dry land there is the superincumbent rock, Pleistocene, Pliocene, Miocene to be got rid of afterwards. Whereas the ocean would only have to run off from its floor.

Rocks do not flow like water and rains. Rainwash erosion would have to cut down and carry away all that rubbish through our apologies for streams;—say into Ballona Creek? Whereas, the ocean floor of Pleistocene, etc., beneath the ocean constantly rising would be redistributed as an abandoned and sloping beach beneath the much more destructive action of the waves.

We are not however to think of the 2000 feet as produced at once. The fracture having been established many subsequent movements, the forces concerned acting constantly in the same direction, must be assumed. Each movement was the cause of an earthquake. And many and many an earthquake marked the gradual rise of the Cahuenga extension of the mountain range before Cahuenga Peak reached its 1825 feet of the present day.

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[*Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.*]

A SERIAL HISTORY *By* VIRGINIA CALHOUN PART III.

CIVILIZATION has been called Woman. The writer reasons: "If civilization means arts of life, then many brutal lands, both before and after the Christ, were highly civilized. Such as Babylon, Nineveh, Sodom, Gomorrah, Memphis, Thebes, Egypt, Arabia, China, B. C. Greece and Roman lands—for they were all great in wealth, philosophy, the arts, law, song, poetry, and beautiful withal." On the other hand if Woman is Civilization, what of Thamar of the Caucasus, Cleopatra of the Nile, and their kind, Lady Macbeth and her kind, Lucretia Borgia, Catherine de Medicis, Catherine Second of Russia, and their kind, the German-spy woman, with "my life for the kaiser" written across her heart, and her kind, and the American woman who engages a pew at the church of her choice, on Sundays sends there her domestics, while she may be found at home, sitting placidly with her fingers clasped in a peculiar fashion, toes turned in—why?—to keep the evil spirits away, after the manner of Orientals who deny the dignity of womanhood, treating her as an abject slave, an inferior animal, existing solely for the benefit of her lord and master? And according to investigators, even in Christian Spain today may be seen the Spaniard who is a Mohammedan convert, or the Mohammedan-Spaniard who is a Christian convert, walking out, robed in the finest, richest garments, his wife walking just behind him, head down, clothed in as poor and coarse clothing as many a Spanish mendicant. In both cases the Mohammedan social custom regarding women prevails. And from such minds as this man's comes that extraordinary exercise indulged in by the above-mentioned American. Could such as she, be called Civilization? And all the other women of public and private life, whether oriental or occidental, who willingly and deliberately, circumvent, overreach, cruelly torture, and even murder their antagonists. Plainly Woman, per se, is not Civilization, any more than man, per se, is not. Is civilization, then, wealth? Is it invention, discovery, manufacture, composition and utilization of raw materials, both human and otherwise? Are these things, then, the pride of nations, destined to avert their cataclysms, national and international? Since 1914, it has been demonstrated, conclusively, that these things cannot avert, or withstand, cataclysms, national or international. On the other hand, if this is not true, would there not be then civilizations many, even as there are races and nations, many? And as inaccurate, as unjust, for one people to speak of another as uncivilized, simply because they are unlike themselves in their ideals and in their ways of attaining them? What, then, is civilization—that thing which not only makes a citizen after a given national stamp, but such as all nations alike are striving for, whereby cataclysms, national and international, may be averted? In the light of human experience can we say civilization is the attainment of one, uniform, outwardly visible, national and international, anything? Is it not rather indicated by the motive that actuates the individual or nation, and the manner of the actuation? And this universal, invincible, motive whose manner of actuation may avert cataclysms, national and international, could it have been set in motion by any other energy than the Angelical Salutation by which was set up the mysterious Gate, whence the Earth-Light derived its date—Earth-Light—that is the Light Universal, irrespective of race or nation, when Womanhood was exalted to co-creator with God, and the figure of a man declared a fit body for our Lord? And this was done, if we believe the Scriptures to be revealed religion by Divine interference, by the operation of the fundamental factors—grace and chastity. For grace and chastity alone, can elevate Woman and Man to Friends of God. And in the attainment of this Goal, all the material, intellectual, and spiritual works are but incidents—results, not factors. And the fundamental civilizing processes of grace and chastity, among whatever race in this world, call for the successful co-operation of that supreme triumverate—God, Woman, Man! Lacking either of the three, that precious, immortal, invincible fruit—the sum of all good motive and manners—civilization—is doomed. At least so it seems to me.

At least, this concept of civilization disarms prejudice of opportunity against virtue it may not understand. Also it disarms incapacity and human limitations, against unjust judgment. For Grace and Chastity develop and mature and bring to fruition, in the "fullness of time," all things after their kind. Not destruction, but construction of nations and races, after their kind, until in the vast invisible realms, they each and all go to their own in Him. This, it seems to me, is civilization and its process, whether consciously or unconsciously experienced, both B. C. and A. D.

But whether civilized or uncivilized, whether sophisticated or unsophisticated, whether æsthetical or materialistic, the picturesque race, California Spanish-Colonial, is vividly projected out of the splendor of a background that reflects the golden age of romance, poetry, song, and dance of European Spain; and, too, out of the splendor of the first, tropic-like flowering of lofty, spiritual ideals having their way with the heart of the Spanish people and the Spanish Empire. But to follow these background tracings up to their source, would be to lose ourselves, first in the sublime pageant of the Crusades, when the peoples of a continent were set in motion with appropriate dignity and splendor, in pursuit of an ideal. Imprints of this vast and sublime commotion among European peoples are conspicuously manifest in exploits by sea and land of the Spanish-Californian's antecedents, undertaken ever in His name. When by them the Cross of the Christ and then the standards of Castile and Leon were set up in primæval wilds, as pre-emption claim stakes.

All the human and superhuman effort that men and women and the Empire could muster were called into action in these exploits. And out of this extraordinary physical, intellectual, and spiritual activity was born the California Spanish-Colonial race, characterized as a new and peculiar people

And why such national travail during the centuries for bringing forth this new race—a mere handful of human beings among the world of nations—a new people that never again could go back and be absorbed into their mother-country no more than they could become one with her Mexico, or other New World Colonials. Where is evidence that their existence in the economy of things is justified? Where, if the answer is not to be found, at least in part, at that crucial moment of American experience, when our Government began its first big west-of-west expansion? For at that crucial moment, this new race, come forth of the Spanish-Colonials of the Pacific, taking their political destiny into their own hands, acknowledged and accepted American supremacy; and thereby, in the midst of conflict and conspiracy that hedged America in on all sides, *stopped war in California in the midst of war, and secured the western half of our country to our American government, and which, but for that act*—according to governmental records of the conspirators—*would have been lost to it forever!*

It is possible and probable, that without this decision of Spanish Californians, the Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo would never have been written, a record of the justice and generosity of our victorious America over a country that had deliberately conspired to destroy her utterly.

This international achievement was not accompanied with the usual battlefield butcher's bill, but was an act of lofty, pure, and exalted diplomacy—known as Cahuenga Capitulations! Was this worth bringing forth a new race for? Together with whatever freedom from record of Indian revenge, hate, and unspeakable atrocities,



YOUNG AMERICA IN CALIFORNIA DELIGHTS TO DRESS IN SPANISH ATTIRE AND TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE SPANISH WHO WERE EPERT HORSEMEN AND KNEW HOW TO LIVE IN CALIFORNIA AT EL MONTE'S RECENT CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF CALIFORNIA THESE YOUNG LADIES WERE A PART OF THE PROCESSION ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL AND OVER THE NEW BRIDGE AT THE RIO HONDA.

California pioneer history enjoys? Only in this new order of things, which they so vitally helped to establish, could this new race's highest destiny be realized.

The foreground, the set-scene, of their activities, was the adobe dwelling—casa or hut—that nestled among California hills and valleys. Sometimes they were huddled in small groups called pueblos and were of mission, presidial, and royal character. Sometimes they were distributed far and near in the midst of vast land-grants. But wherever found, whether casa or hut, their adobes were always backed by the ever-present, cyclorammic drop of lofty blue mountains which pierce cobalt skies that with recurring day vary from rose-glow of morn to deepening purple of afternoon to rose and gold of sunset, at last darkening into midnight-blue, star-set, or else radiating ineffable moonlight whose sheen and shadow, like a vast mirage, reflect the farthest reach of Spanish-Colonial background and foreground, into one majestic present. Such was the California at work with old Spain traditions on the new race.

(To be continued.)

THE COLOR PLATES AND WORK OF GUY ROSE

THE Cover Plates on this issue are made from a painting of the California Coast by Guy Rose whose atelier in Pasadena has long been an inspiration to art students. Born on one of the old Spanish land-grants ranches in southern California, Mr. Rose studied and painted for many years abroad. Living for years in Paris and in the sketching country of France, Mr. and Mrs. Rose devoted their talents to landscape and the figure and absorbed much of that genuine development of the art of painting from the French environment.

When they came home to California the artists began at once to give of their largess, and Mr. Rose has painted with keen sympathy and subtle skill the scenes among which he grew up. There are no pictures of California more full of the clear color and delicate beauty of our landscape than that collection now on view at the artist's studio on La Loma Road in Pasadena. It is with great pleasure that we share this beautiful glimpse of the Pacific Sea with our readers. The painting was for sometime in the Galleries of Cannell and Chaffin, Los Angeles, but has been bought back by the artist from Mr. Cannell, who considers it one of Mr. Rose's best works. Perhaps it is because he is a native Californian, perhaps because of inate finesse, but Mr. Rose's art seems to represent skies a little bluer and hills more golden than that of any other painter now in California.

A PARK SYSTEM FOR A METROPOLITAN COUNTY

By CHAS. H. CHENEY, *in charge of City Planning Work for the City of Long Beach and the Palos Verde Project*

LOS ANGELES, Long Beach and the other cities of Los Angeles County have grown so tremendously fast that it has heretofore taken almost the entire attention of city and county officials to try to keep up with the demands for streets, schools, and other



ONE OF THE WONDERFUL OLD DRIVES ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE ITALIAN COAST NEAR AMALFI. PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDERICK H. SEARES

necessities, putting off many things that we should have, but which did not seem so urgent; so much so, in fact, that we have grown into a great metropolitan community without providing for the future, and are about to lose some of the things that have made this part of the world so attractive unless prompt steps are taken.

As the territory between the mountains and the sea fills up with the thousands of homes, factories, and stores necessary to a great city, we begin to realize how easy it would have been to have saved certain fine gulches, promontories along the ocean, beaches, viewpoints, knolls, ball-fields, and places for ponds and lakes, and to have linked them up with broad parkways that would forever maintain them country-like, for scenic walks and drives. Thousands of acres could, and can still, be acquired by gift for these purposes if there be established some central public authority, such as a County Park Board, to work them into a continuous, well-distributed, and serviceable county park system.

Whoever has been in Cleveland will know of its wonderful county park system, with its miles of continuous drives linking up fine belts of woods and parks, in Cuyahoga County, almost encircling the city. The nucleus of this system was obtained through the energetic work of the first County Park Board, and the county then provided for a permanent small tax for maintenance and improvement. Needless to say, these parks have greatly increased the sale value and desirability of adjoining acreage for a considerable distance on either side of them, thus materially augmenting the county's assessed values and taxable returns.

The wonderful park system being built by the Essex County Park Board about Newark, N. J., is another example well known throughout the East.

About Chicago, the Cook County Park Board has already acquired some 20,000 acres in a belt twenty to thirty miles long and extending from a few hundred feet to a half mile in width. This includes glorious stretches of sand dunes along the lake shore, as well as the thousands of acres of forest reserves, all acquired for permanent recreation and improvement.

We cannot too soon establish a County Park Board in Los Angeles County, and set it to work to secure as many gifts of park lands as possible before the rapid further development of our city extensions spoil the opportunity. This does not mean that such a board should accept any and all lands offered, and thus withdraw them from taxation. Only such gifts would be taken over as would actually fit into a well-linked-up system, each part of which would be located to serve definitely the present and future population of its local area.

Donation of the great 3500-acre Griffith Park to Los Angeles made one of the greatest park acquirements ever achieved by any city—one that will be more and more appreciated by future generations. True, it is a city park, but one so large and so useful to the whole metropolitan area that it is bound to form an important link in any county park system. In the same way the great five-mile stretch of sands at Long Beach, now about to be condemned and acquired by that city, will form another link or objective for the permanent park system of the whole metropolitan area. Its use and enjoyment will be shared, and gladly so, with all the people of the county, although developed and improved solely by the City of Long Beach.

But there should be connecting parkways, linking up all the communities of the county with these two great recreation areas, and with other new ones about to be developed, such as the beautiful fourteen-mile ocean drive through Palos Verdes, a beach parkway along Santa Monica Bay, and interior parkways from Los Angeles to Pasadena, Alhambra, Pomona and Long Beach, thence connecting with Palos Verdes.

Announcement that at least 3000 acres of the 16,000 in the Palos Verdes Estates are to be devoted to permanent parks shows the new trend of development. The managers of this great project foresee the value that these parks will create and are donating them as a matter of business. They have also agreed that a parkway will follow the bluffs for the whole fourteen miles around the edge of the sea.

This ocean drive parkway of Palos Verdes will in time prove the greatest scenic drive of the whole Los Angeles area, the one most talked about and most shown to visitors, in my opinion. It rivals in scenic possibilities the famous seventeen-mile drive at Monterey, and, with Catalina shining in the distance, stirs one as only those wonderful old drives along the Mediterranean in France and Italy have the power of doing.

But Palos Verdes will provide a local Park Board to care for these splendid donations to the public. The need is for a County Park Board to co-operate with the local boards in providing con-

necting links, and particularly to secure gifts of parkways and other needed areas before they are broken up or spoiled. Millions of dollars can be saved taxpayers by a little foresight on the part of the County Supervisors in establishing such a board at this time.

We are unfortunate on the Pacific Coast in that the term "boulevard" has been misappropriated by overambitious real estate men and applied to ordinary traffic roadways, which have no border strips planted with trees and parks in the ordinary sense of the term. It is therefore necessary, out here, to talk of "parkways" when we mean boulevards in the sense in which the term is used in other parts of the world.

Traffic streets should necessarily be designed to lead people and goods as directly as possible from one part of the city to another, and particularly from the outlying business districts into the center of the city. So urgent has the need for such streets become, since the great increase in motor vehicles of the last fifteen years, that all existing direct routes in most cities have been appropriated as traffic streets, whether thus intended or not. In Kansas City, the splendid boulevard system laid out twenty years ago has thus been appropriated in close-in districts, to the distinct loss of the city.*

A real boulevard, on the other hand, must of necessity carry only limited traffic, and to be safe from future appropriation by commercial hauling, should be indirect in route. A real boulevard should primarily serve as a pleasure drive, flanked on both sides with permanent plantings, and arranged as a link in a system which passes the principal show features, fine scenic views, public parks and buildings of the city.

While indirect as to route, the general boulevard system should also furnish opportunity for the tired business man to drive or walk home, or to work, through a refreshing parkway, and enjoy the fine sights of the city. Business should be prohibited by zone ordinances for all real boulevards or parkways of the permanent boulevard system, except at certain intersections with traffic streets.

In laying out a boulevard or parkway system, care must therefore be taken to adopt indirect routes, or direct routes always paralleled by traffic streets, so that when developed this system will be permanently suitable to boulevard use and not liable to be appropriated by traffic.

It is a well-understood practice, in cities having developed boulevard systems, that all boulevards should be not less than 150 feet wide, and preferably 200 feet wide. This width is necessary to secure ample permanent parking strips on each side of the main roadway. Such parking and planting are what make a boulevard desirable, refreshing and useful, as distinct from ordinary or traffic streets.

"It is an abuse of language to call a street of ordinary width a boulevard. A street 100 feet wide would be a street or avenue of handsome width, but a mean boulevard. As residence streets commonly have two rows of trees, a boulevard should have at least four rows, and should be wide enough to accommodate them properly. A width of 150 feet would generally be a minimum for a boulevard.

"In the case of boulevards and parkways, the houses should be set back 25 feet or more from the sidewalk, and suitable legal methods for securing this should always be adopted at the time of laying out a boulevard or parkway."*

In these days, when in several states there is an automobile for every five people (approximately one for every family), it is necessary to provide boulevards for recreation and pleasure—attractive routes within or near the city, in loops, that will allow for one or two hours continuous drives that can be lengthened or shortened at will.

Short drives through or along the edge of a few scattered parks are not sufficient. And it is neither refreshing nor satisfying to bump over poor roads or through ugly districts in between. Hence many cities are now developing continuous boulevards and well-planted parkways, which, once on them, give the impression of passing through miles and miles of deep wooded parks or meadows, although in reality they are but a few hundred feet wide. Thus we are refreshed as if in the deep woods far from city environment, by parkings built at a minimum of cost.

Not many years ago Kansas City and Chicago, with their stock yards, freight yards and miles of jumbled dwelling districts, made a distinctly bad impression on visitors and undoubtedly reacted on the local inhabitants. Today the reverse is true. From almost any part of these two cities one can, by only a few blocks' drive, turn into a permanent well-planted boulevard and then ride for a hundred miles, continuously if desired, through refreshing greenery, without duplicating any part of the trip. The old jumbled districts are, most of them, still there, but nobody ever sees them any more, and the attractiveness of these cities is now hailed and known the world over.

A continuous and well-planted boulevard system is one of the best investments any city or county can make. The way to get it is to plan it out carefully, but not extravagantly, and never let up till it is built.



THE CALIFORNIA COAST NEAR SANTA MONICA. IN THE CITY ITSELF IS A FINE BOULEVARD AND PARK ALONG THE PALISADES. THE STATE HIGHWAY RUNS ALONG THE BEACH, BUT A SCENIC ROAD SHOULD FOLLOW THE EDGE OF THE BLUFFS TO VENTURA COUNTY

*See "The Relation of Traffic Ways to Parks and Boulevards," by W. H. Dunn, Superintendent of Parks, Kansas City, in Proceedings of National Conference on City Planning, 1917 (Kansas City).

*Olmsted Bros. in report on Spokane Boulevard and Park System. 1913.

SOUTHLAND

Co-operative Banking

THE great advantage of youth, which leaders are finding in the Far-West is supplemented by freedom from tradition. The spirit of our times, which is co-operation for better service, therefore moves more quickly than in older communities and many Californian co-operative institutions are the result.

From the First National Bank of Los Angeles comes the following interesting move in banking circles which has as its foundation such clear logical thinking and such evidence of usefulness that even those without money to invest as well as those who have so much that they can employ others to do their worrying should read the report in full.

Los Angeles, June 30.—A merger of Pacific-Southwest banks, involving resources of approximately $200,000,000, headed by the First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank and the First Securities Company, of which organizations Henry M. Robinson is president, becomes effective at the close of business today.

Twenty-four California cities at key positions in the southern part of the state contain banking institutions affected in this merger.

Under the form of merger, the stock of all of these institutions is pooled and beneficial certificates are issued to all present stockholders, giving to each a pro rata ownership in all of the merged institutions.

Following the merger plan it is announced that all merged banks will operate under the name of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, with the exception of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the First National Bank of Hollywood. The latter will be taken directly into the First National Bank of Los Angeles and will operate as the Hollywood agency of the First National Bank of Los Angeles.

In working out this consolidation no banks have been bought out. Each bank goes into the merger on an even basis of actual book value of its stock, and, as a result, it is stated that no one set of stockholders has benefitted at the expense of others, the whole plan being based upon the setting up of an equitable partnership between the various banks merged—a partnership in which local officers and local boards of directors will still control local business. There will be no changes in the personnel of officers and employees in the various cities.

Following the merger, it is announced that the First Securities Company will parallel in the field of investment the banking service to be rendered throughout the Pacific-Southwest by the merged institutions.

The First Securities Company will furnish underwriting assistance to sound California enterprises of good management and proven earning power, and will recommend to investors good securities which have first been carefully investigated and are deemed worthy of investment by the banks' own funds.

In creating this merger no effort has been made to achieve "bigness." The plan has been to unify some of the best banks of the Pacific-Southwest occupying key positions in the various districts, in order that more complete financial assistance may be given the marketing of the various seasonal crops of the Southern California territory from Fresno south to the Mexican line, and to provide the necessary financial machinery for the upbuilding of this territory upon balanced lines.

It is announced that the merger has been the result of two years of careful investigation of the needs of the Pacific-Southwest. Particular attention in this investigation has been given to the working out of plans whereby the credit of the community may be equitably allocated to the various agricultural and business interests of the entire Pacific-Southwest.

By this merger money returned to the Pacific-Southwest in the spring from the sale of the orange crop of Southern California can be used for financing the raisin crop in the San Joaquin Valley. Money obtained in the fall from the marketing of raisins is available for the early vegetable grower of the Imperial Valley. Similarly, the diversity of seasonal movements of other products results in the elasticity of bank credits, and this elasticity in turn results in additional service to the various communities.

Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank and the First Securities Company—the man who brought this merger about and who will direct its operations—in outlining the policies to be pursued by the merged institutions, said:

"One of the results of the experience in the great war has been that people have come to know definitely that economies can be made and wastes eliminated by the merging of institutions in practically every line of endeavor, and it will be observed that this tendency is very strong in all parts of the world and in all lines. It is a form of co-operation on a definitely organized plan, in which a given activity in various communities is co-ordinated for the benefit of all of the communities. This particular merger contemplates the co-ordination of institutions within an economic area which constitutes a part of the great Pacific-Southwest, to the end that the institution's work will prove of general benefit throughout the area.

"The area in which this merged institution will carry on its activities directly is that part of California including Fresno and south to the Mexican boundary, and in this section the products, agricultural, mining and manufacturing, are harvested and marketed in such seasons that it will make substantially a continuous use of credits and flatten the curve of peak demands to the minimum. This gives a more economic use and co-ordinates the funds within the area to the advantage of all concerned.

"It is a fallacy to think that size and 'bigness' are desirable ends. In a country producing as prolifically as this, and where nature is so kind, it should be the endeavor of all the producers to improve the quality of their products. The California co-operative associations which are outstanding successes, as compared with co-operative associations in other parts of the country, are committed to the policy of improvement in the quality of product. So, too, in the banking institution the aim should not be volume, size and figures, but on the other hand should be a continual striving for improvement in the quality of service. The immediate benefit runs to the customer, the secondary benefit to the institution itself, and to its stockholders.

"Our theory is that the necessary thing is to bring banking institutions together in such a way that the merged institutions will have the co-operative assistance of officers, directors and stockholders who have cared for the needs of thei rrespective communities and have knowledge of their requirements and the desirability of customers in their respective communities and districts. We have felt that the mere installation of branches, or the absolute outright purchase of already existing banks, would not accomplish the fundamental purpose. It is for this reason that the present method of co-operation has been worked out, a method by which none of the local control or knowledge is lost through the entering of any particular bank into this system. The old stockholders retain a proportionate interest in the new institution and accordingly each locality has a proportionate interest in the whole operation. We are doing in banking the thing which has proven advantageous in all lines of human endeavor, and we have adopted as fundamental the aim —*Improvement in quality of service.*"

In the Guise of Advertising

SO heavily weighted have the merchants of southern California been by the tax of philanthropic organizations, that many towns and cities have instituted a community chest which will support the authorized charities and legitimate community affairs. This has freed the merchant from pseudo advertising which did him no good and yet was hard to avoid. The following agreement is typical of what all groups of merchants are forced to do while ridding the community of those solicitors who demanding alms in the

OPINION

guise of advertising are respectable mendicants, giving nothing in return for value received.

Agreement in Relation to Advertising, Charities and Contributions, Entered into by and Between Members of the Pasadena Merchants' Association

The parties hereto, members of the Pasadena Merchants' Association, in consideration of the mutual understanding hereinafter set forth, agree as follows:

1st. Each party hereto shall be free to advertise in all Daily and Weekly newspapers, or weekly or monthly standard publications, street cars, on bill boards and wall signs or by sending out announcements, circulars or circular letters, and giving away souvenirs, *provided such advertising relates exclusively to his own business and is issued at his expense. Any other form of advertising* done or permitted to be done for any of the parties hereto or in his behalf, except as set forth above *is a direct violation of this agreement.*

2nd. Each party hereto *agrees not to give, contribute* or *subscribe any money, goods or anything of value in his store,* at his home or on the street, *to any individual, institution or organization,* for any purpose or of any character, whether religious, charitable, philanthropic, fraternal or social, except to an organized charity or fraternity holding a properly executed letter of authoriation issued and signed by the Pasadena Merchants' Association.

War As An Instrument

WHEN a great wave of human progress has acquired enough momentum to sweep over a country, those who are ready for it when it comes turn and go with it, those who are not ready oppose it and go down.

Thinking men and women who obstinately stand for a principle after that principle has become embodied in the world's consciousness and is being used by all are makers of war. This fact makes it possible for war to be superceded by peace conferences and international law. Unknown to each other, opposing parties are often seen by the outsider to be standing for the same thing. Each interprets a known principle in terms of self; and thus decides to fight for his principles without knowing that the opposite party is doing the same thing. Right is Right, and the chances are that if you could formulate that general principle for which you are willing to die, your bitterest enemy would find that general principle identical with the one which strengthens him to kill you.

So widespread has the wave of human progress become that those who are making up its atoms can disagree permanently only on the subject of their own selfishness.

When we see, therefore, leaders of the American idea of freedom for all lying in ambush to murder and destroy each other, collecting funds to fight each other and spending time, which might be productive, in destruction, malice and murder, we remember why the Savior of mankind wept over Jerusalem, that city which, chosen to lead, spent its time killing the prophets and stoning those who loved its better part. Ignorance of what is true freedom has caused the enraged miner to massacre and run away. It is ignorance of their ignorance which causes employers, merchants and manufacturers to combine to fight them. Noblesse oblige, the motto of aristocratic times means today that those who are noble in their purpose are under obligation to teach the world true nobility, not to oppose its eager efforts toward liberty. The manager who stood by his post as he saw his duty and was murdered with his men must not be blamed. Ignorance, one side of the other is to blame. And those of us who have gained liberty without war are to blame so long as one foreign born resident in the United States of America remains ignorant of his privileges and duties.

Local Verse

The River—*By J. H. Morrow*

(Dedicated to F. W. B.)

Ho, the River, Lo the River,
As it flowed its way along
With delight was all a-quiver,
And this its murmuring song:

"Midst the peaks whose snows eternal
Frost the mountain's sky-line sweep,
'Neath the azure dome supernal
From the Ice-Storm's arms I leap;
And my course is ever downward,
Toward the Ocean's heaving breast,
And my current ever onward
Toward the glories of the West.

"But I sing not of an ending,
Of a haven's welcoming hail,
Of a zest that comes from wending
As I glide from height to vale.
There's a joy to me more precious
Than far-travel's sure surcease,
There's a joy to me more precious
Than long-duty's last release.
'Tis the thought of sweet refreshment
Which I carry in my hand,—
In my silver-cup's regalement
For the thirsting lips of land—
For the hills that would be treeless,
For the vales bereft of vine,
For the fields that would be greenless
But for gladsome gift of mine.

"Oh, the joy that's just in giving—
Giving, giving without stay,
Can there better be than living
Bearing blessing on the way?
That the mill may hum with grinding,
That the cattle drink their fill,
That the feet of children finding
May disport them in my rill?

"And ne'er shall there be ending,
And ne'er my race be run,
E'en when the sea-foam blending
My mission counts as done.
God will lift me back to mountain
On the lambent wings of sun—
Back to sky-line's trickling fountain,
Back to life anew begun,—
To a life of fresh beginning,
To a life of new bequest,
To a life whose only yearning
Is for action, not for rest."

Imagination—*By W. H. Anderson*

The world of shadows, fancy filled,
Lies just across the border where
We put aside life's carking care
And feel ourselves with joyance thrilled.

It is the land of no restraint,
Where thoughts untramelled fleetly speed,
Where limitless of reck or rede
We picture scenes no brush can paint.

There words are useless, idle things;
For who can harness to the pace
Of lexigraphic sloth the race
Of Fancy's onward-rushing wings!

Who dares make bridle-wise the leap
Of the wild, loosed Pegasian steed,
Choicest of all the firey breed
That roams uncurbd Parnassus' steep!

There thought outsoars the power of speech,
And music knows no gamut's span;
There Art not yet conceived of man
Rears temples passing mortal reach.

Such is the land of waking dreams,
In which the earth-clad spirit feels
True inspiration when it steals
From that which is to that which seems!

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS







SMUGGLERS' COVE, SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

WHEN Claude G. Putnam, commercial artist, returned from a cruise to San Clemente Island, undertaken in the cause of science—a search for the eggs of the "Woofel Bird"—he found not only the door of the studio but the adjoining wall space covered with ribald jests, such as:

"I can see no mirth in your
Hobnailed mirth
Nor the jolt head jest
That you did."
—R. Kipling.

Plenty of ivory above your shoulders,—why the unnecessary hunt?

"You ham and egger,
You low down sot
Out jazzing around
In your wreck of a yacht."
—Woodyard Kindling.

"Dese fella Put—
He dunno what
Cep sail upon de dregs.
Leave work in lurch
To go mek search
Fer Woofle Boidsie eggs.

Now Put, says he—
Eggs ivory,
Whad's laid by deza boid.
Bud whad de He—ll,
Now who can tell
Dey may be celluloid."

Next time you look for an ivory egg—use a looking glass.

Put, the Nut—he never permits business to interfere with the sailing game.

AINT POETRY GRAND!

You Tell 'em

"Would to God I had
Half the nerve of this Galahad—
See how he flings his business down,
For a ten day crusade out of town.
What does he care for his Lady Fair
Or the customers hanging around?
Their wails can't reach beyond the beach
When the Commodore takes the Sound.
He'll dare the goof of the sacred Woof
In the fartherest seas of spoof
And we'll be waiting yet through sun and wet
When his ship comes out the blue
For if its the "Put" that once we knew
He'll have the ivory too."

SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND FROM A YACHT

By Joseph Allan Beek,
Port Captain, N. H. Y. C.

TO step aboard your own good ship; to speed over the smooth surface of a sheltered bay while your motor hums a quiet tune; to find yourself, a few minutes later, rolling buoyantly over the ground swells and hauling up your sails in a freshening breeze; to sail the lee rail under while the spray flies back and the scuppers run full of foam, and at the end of a few short watches to heave to close under the rugged cliffs of one of the least inhabited, least frequented but most interesting islands of the wonderful Pacific; such would have been your experience had you been a member of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club and had your yacht been one of those which recently visited San Clemente Island.

Leaving Balboa at ten o'clock on a bright Sunday morning, a fleet composed of the steam yacht "Louise," the cruisers "Norfolk" and "Albacore" and the yachts "Joy," "Mary," "Carrollie" and "Rana" put to sea on the first cruise of the season. The "Louise" proceeded direct to San Clemente while the rest of the fleet went by way of Catalina Island, spending a night at Avalon en route. A clear sky and a stiff breeze made the first day's run a delightful one for the yachts. Keeping in sight of each other they were able to exchange code signals and reach their anchorage at Avalon together. Weighing anchor at four o'clock the next morning, sunrise found them well away from Catalina, with the rough profile of San Clemente looming up to starboard. The sea over which the little fleet made its way was one of glassy smoothness, from which the island rose like the modeling on a relief map, each crag, each pinnacle and each canyon so clearly discernible as to form an illusion of a painted island in a painted ocean. By noon the southeast point had been rounded, anchorage found in the shelter of Smuggler's Cove, and the work of making camp begun.



NEWPORT BAY HARBOR FROM WHICH CLAUDE G. PUTNAM SAILED ON THE MEMORABLE CRUISE TO FIND THE EGGS OF THE WOOFLE BIRD

Smuggler's Cove is an open bight which faces southward. It is bordered by one of the very few sandy beaches of the island, and is afforded shelter from southwesterly winds by a rocky bluff that runs well out to sea. Its one objectionable feature is the difficulty of getting to and from the beach. The surf, while not so heavy as that usually running on the mainland beaches, was at times strong enough to upset an eighteen foot dory and toss small yacht tenders end over end on to the sand. However, even the smallest punts in the fleet negotiated it successfully, the nine foot "Rana's Pup" going through frequently and the "Carrollie's" eight foot tender "Income" making several trips.

Fishing, exploring and picture taking were the sports most enjoyed. The fishing was so good as to tax the fisherman's traditional powers of exaggeration. Everyone got all the fish and abalones he could eat and knew that he might have all he could carry away by simply going after them.

The island, which is used as a sheep ranch by the San Clemente Sheep Company, is barred to visitors except those to whom the company has given written permission to land. Armed, mounted guards are maintained to protect the company's property against marauders. These guards are all dead shots and are under instructions to shoot.

Geographically and geologically San Clemente Island is extremely interesting. There is a charm about its desolation and fascination about the wonderful colors of its flower-clad hill sides and cave-riddled cliffs. Viewed from the deck of a yacht the island seems to derive its color from the rocks themselves. Closer inspection proves that much of it is obtained from mesembryanthemum, which carpets hundreds of acres with rich shades of green, brown and lavender.

Wind erosion has worked strange artistry with the rocks. Especially is this true on the southeast end of the island, where canyons in clear white sand-stone are marked by pyramids and pedestals of harder rock, scarred and serrated by the action of wind and sand. One such pedestal suggests a baseball bat with a dozen soup plates balanced on it, another looks for all the world like a white piano stool with a plate of black cocoanuts on the seat, while others have shapes so weird and fantastic as to be beyond comparison to any familiar object. At the western end of the island a reef runs well out to sea terminating in a huge gray

rock, the bold turrets and battlement of which suggest some partially submerged castle of medieval days. It presents a wonderful and and awe-inspiring sight, with great waves dashing against it and bursting into the air in clouds of spray and foam.

San Clemente has no harbor worthy of the name. Cruising around the island a number of shelters were found, but none which could be counted on to afford protection in all weathers. Nestling among the rocks, just north of Southeast Point, is a little cove indicated on the chart as "boat landing," which affords good protection to a small vessel in anything but northerly weather. It is a fascinating place to spend a few hours, fishing, exploring caves or studying the interesting marine life, which is particularly abundant in this region. The water is so clear that from the deck of a yacht one may gaze down into marine gardens of incomparable beauty and charm. Protected as it is from heavy seas, the kelp is particularly luxuriant. Varieties of brilliantly colored fish make their homes in the submarine caves and amongst the forests of seaweed, which wave gracefully to and fro in the mysterious ocean currents.

At Wilson's Cove the yachtsmen found a picturesque old character in the person of Chinetti, the Mexican sheep herder who has spent some forty years on the island, and whose name appears frequently in Charles Frederick Holder's book, "The Channel Island of California". From the ranch house, Casa Blanca, a day's trip was made over the sand dunes to visit the long deserted abiding places of the Pimugna Indians, the original inhabitants of San Clemente. Numerous kitchen middens were found, with their countless thousands of abalone shells crumbling with the action of time and the elements into gleaming flakes of pearl. Near one of these mounds the bones of an aborigine were uncovered and specimens brought home.

One of the surprises of San Clemente is the wealth and variety of bird life. Great bald eagles were seen every day soaring over the sea and shore, or perched upon some rocky crag devouring their prey. The king of birds is by no means free from worry. Watching him through the glass revealed the fact that flocks of ravens were constantly attacking him, flying at his head, trying to steal his food and apparently causing him great irritation and annoyance. Nests of the osprey are numerous on the rocky exposures of the island. A rookery of Brandt Cormorant was discovered in the cliffs at the northwest anchorage. Flocks of these birds went splashing into the water when disturbed, but some of them stuck to their nests even when closely approached. Nor are the big birds the only ones to frequent this magic island. Thousands of songsters are there whose morning symphony not even the booming of the sea can subdue.

After a week spent in the waters adjacent to San Clemente, the staunch little vessels left Wilson's Cove at two o'clock one morning, after a heavy west wind had died down, setting their homeward course over great mountains of gray-green water which reminded those on watch that the only protection north of San Clemente is the shelter afforded by the lee of Siberia.



SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO. RARELY DOES A HAWK'S WING ETCH A CURVE ON THE ALMOST CLOUDLESS SKIES ABOVE. SERENITY, AND A SENSE OF MYSTERY SEEM DOMINANT. BLOCK PRINT BY HOWELL C. BROWN



THE YELLOW WARBLER IN THE ORCHARD CAN CONVINCE YOU THAT NOTHING IS CHANGED; IT IS STILL THE SPRINGTIME OF LIFE. REPRODUCTION OF AN ETCHING BY HOWELL C. BROWN

WITH THE BIRDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

By THERESA H. PATTERSON

WITH a bunch of Cecil Brunners and forget-me-nots, a box of candied fruits, another of walnut meats and raisins, and a California story, our friends see us off! The great engine of the Limited is pulsing with power, confident that she can run the scorching desert, and climb the great wall of the Rockies, which separate the West from the East. Car nine, lower six! The luggage is deposited. She moves; the vestibule door closes with a bang; the last goodbyes are waved.

The mind travels down the streets as they slip by the windows; the twitter of the linnets seems particularly sweet; the mocking bird in the palm gives one a pang of homesickness, and the heart answers his call.

How California grips us! What a series of wonderful pictures our window is to frame—the mustard fields with flocks of green-backed goldfinches; white sand washes splashed with red dock; yucca, sage, and wild lilac, climbing to Cajon Pass; six ridges of mountains, rising one back of another into jagged snow peaks; merry mountain streams, dressed in green poplars running down the canyons where dappled sycamores lounge; the sleepy Colorado, after its wild orgy, bleeding from its battles.

The Mojave Desert casts its quiet spell upon the passengers. One lady sleeps, her companion plays solitaire, one reads, one looks, the girls nibble candy, the young man goes out to smoke. My neighbor has not moved an inch out of the southwest corner of her section, and shows the order of her New England training. She is going East to move West. The buzzard sails the sky on motionless wing or drops like a plummet upon his prey. Little white lizzards glide across the sand like a sailboat before a swift breeze. Autos bearing unmistakable earmarks of cross-country parallel our route on the Santa Fe trail. In contrast to ancient methods, they might be called prairie scooters.

As the sun lowers, blue shadows fall into the wrinkled mountains. Later the blue lupine carpet becomes gray—the mountains, solid blue walls. Then the Master Artist throws in a greenish mist upon which the mountain tops float like islands. The porter draws the shades.

With the giant walls and rock masses of New Mexico as with the measureless, unbroken sea of green of Western Kansas, man becomes dwarfed and only regains his stature when willows begin to play along the streams and red-winged blackbirds chatter in the rushes. The baby Cecil Brunners had opened, but carried the breath of California to Chicago. The first whiff of crabapple blossoms is of the same brand of delight as the first bluebird. Michigan gave me both of these with a cardinal thrown in in my friend's backyard, which whistled me from dreamland to an enchanted land every morning. So artful was the nest that in a leafless vine the eye had to search for Mrs. Cardinal's pink head.

Have you ever followed the winding Susquehanna through the mountains? In May they are delicately clothed with every shade of green and pink, sprinkled with the blossoms of shad bush and dogwood. In summer they are cool in rich green; in autumn, warm with yellow, reds and copper; in winter, Christmasy with pines and snow. They speak to us audibly with the songs of the oven bird, wood pewee, wood thrush, and scarlet tanager. Black bass move cautiously in the deep, green water. And have you gone back to your old home, depressed over the changes and found the robin nesting over the front door, and phoebe singing on the trellis where the Baltimore bell climbs, and the wren shaking his little body with the vigor of his song? Chippy raises his rufous cap to you as he searches for horsehair to line his nest of fine roots in the lilac. Someone ought to write a sonnet to the lilac as the emblem of endurance. It not only outlasts folk, but crumbling chimneys and the old-fashioned May rose, and sends out its fragrance as a memorial to those who wore the threshold and passed on. The indigo-bird and Maryland yellow throat are fairly hilarious. If you are not already cheered, the yellow warbler in the orchard can convince you that nothing is changed; it is still the springtime of life. You take courage and turn the key. A gentleman brought his grand-daughter to his childhood home to see the bluebird's nest in the stump fence. It was not the bluebird's fault that it was not there—the stump was gone. Some of these birds have close relatives in California, but they do not cuddle up to our homes in this friendly fashion. The song sparrow has, to me, th esame costume, custom and song. The meadowlark, unlike our California bird, who greets every passerby, is flying over the meadows or lost in the grass, but his "spring, spring," has the comfort and assurance of the Psalmist's green pastures and quiet waters. The bobolink, who most nearly approache sthe skylark, twangs his harp to get the key and in ecstasy of joy makes a song-bow in the heavens. They could not plant corn without him—he directs the work. "Drop it in, drop it in; cover it up, cover it up; step on it, step on it; pass along." With alfalfa skipping across the desert by means of irrigation the bobolink is making his way to the coast. To those of us who were brought up with him he cannot move westward fast enough. The mocking bird will need to sit up nights to practice this song of Robert o' Lincoln's. Clever as he is, I doubt if he gets it.

FRANCE CONTINUES TO BESTOW HONORS ON AMERICANS

Paris, May 26.

Dear Mrs. Banning:

On reaching this city and calling upon my good friend Mr. Brisson, once premier of France, he handed me this enclosed letter from M. Poincare, the war President of France, and now Premier of the actual government, with advice that you had been created an officer of the French Academie, and that the prevet diploma and decorations would be remitted to you by the French Embassy at Washington through the regular consular channels.

I would be glad to have you advise me that this much delayed process has finally culminated according to my desire to show you the gratitude of France for what you have so generously done for her cause, during the war and since.

Believe me, dear friend,

Yours most faithfully,

(Signed) LUCIEN N. BRUNSWIG.

Madame Hancock Banning,
Wilmington, Cal.

Agence Consulaire de France
a Los Angeles, Californie.

Los Angeles le June 15th, 1922.

Mrs. Hancock Banning,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Madam:

I beg to inform you that I have just received from the French Government a diploma of "Officer d'Academie" which has been awarded you in recognition of the great services rendered by you in behalf of French war relief work.

I will be pleased to hand you this document in person if you will kindly advise me of the time that I may call on you.

I take this opportunity to congratulate you in the name of the French Government as well as in my own for the well deserved honor bestowed upon you.

Yours respectively

(Signed) Louis Sentous, Jr.
Consular Agent for France.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
Ministere des Affaires étrangéres
Proctocole

Monsieur le Directeur,

Vous avez bien voulu me recommander pour les Palmes d'Officier d'Académie Mme. Hancock Banning, Presidente de la Croix Rouge Américaine a Los Angeles (Californie).

Il m'est tres agréable de vous faire connaitre que mon Collègue M. le Ministre de L'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts vient de conférer a Mme. Hancock Banning cette distinction dont le brevet lui sera remis par les soins de l'Ambassadeur de France a Washington.

Agréez, Monsieur le Directeur, les assurances de ma haute consideration et mes meilleures souhaits.

Poincaré

Monsieur Adolphe Brisson,
Directeur des Annales.

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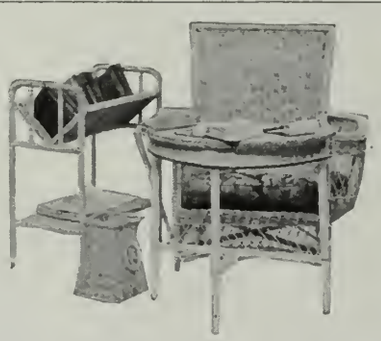
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DESIGN 306

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL

THE BEAUTY OF PLAIN WALL SURFACES

By ROSE CONNOR, *Designer*

BEAUTY, that intangible quality which is so constantly sought and so often just missed, reveals itself in many unexpected and diverse ways. In architecture, for instance, it may appear in the minor details of a house, such as the tiles, the hardware, or even the iron studs of an oaken door, which may be real objects of art, while the house as a whole is far from satisfying; again, it may be captured to such an extent that the building remains an object of admiration and inspiration as long as it stands.

One of the fundamental principles of good design is that, in any design, as much consideration must be given to the size and shape of the background as to the pattern. This is true of every article from the cretonne which is used for the curtains to the exterior architecture; in the latter case the walls form the background, while the doors, windows, and other architectural elements form the pattern. And the fuller of color and interest the details, the greater the need of a large area of plain wall surface. When the house itself lacks this necessary area, garden walls may be added in such a way that they form an integral part of the composition. On the other hand, if this plain area is so great as to appear monotonous, various methods are employed to give it added interest without detracting from its character of background. In the house built of brick or of wood the very nature of the material necessitates a more or less uneven surface, while in the plaster house this variety may be achieved by using a rough stucco or by applying the plaster in such a manner that the trowel marks are plainly visible—an effect still further heightened on a sunny day by the strong high-lights and shadows. The shadows cast by eaves and projecting walls, doors, windows, and balconies, are taken into consideration when the house is planned, and still further interest may be obtained by the careful planting of trees and shrubs near the house, so that their shadows, thrown on the plain wall surface may bring into still closer association the house and the grounds around it.

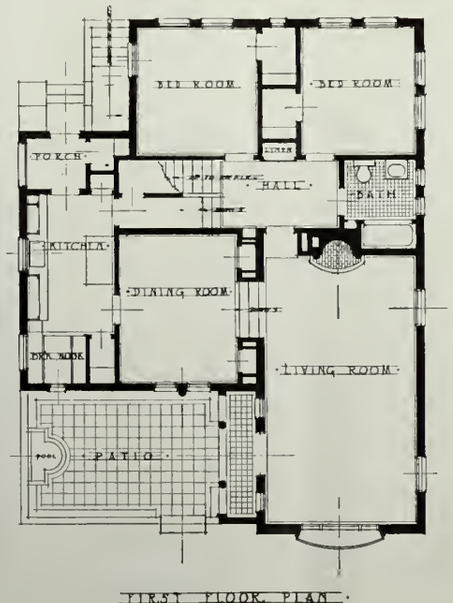
The plain wall surface is of equal importance inside the house, and the problems of its size and treatment are similar to those of the exterior wall. The small room appears larger if the walls are plain, while the large room can be made more friendly and informal by using rough plaster or a paper in a quiet two-tone effect, or a correspondingly simple design. Ordinarily the wall should modestly accept its position as a background for the furniture and other small and interesting objects, and it is only in the room where no pictures are to be hung and a very limited amount of furniture is to be used that the landscape or other decorative paper gives lasting satisfaction.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE. MOTT M. MARSTON ARCHITECT



SUCCESSFUL DECORATION OF GRILL AND SHADOWS ON A HOUSE BY MOTT M. MARSTON, ARCHITECT, L. A. THIS GROUP OF PICTURES IS TAKEN FROM THE BOOK OF PLANS CALLED CALIFORNIA HOMES BY CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS. PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, BY ELLEN LEECH, 544 SOUTH EL MOLINO AVE., PASADENA.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

TREES FOR SHADE

By RALPH D. CORNELL, *Landscape Architect*

EVERY settled community should have a definite policy for the establishment and maintenance of shade-trees along its public highways, a policy which provides laws for the community control of street trees and for their consideration from the standpoint of civic utility and beauty. The prevalent methods in the majority of our towns involve hit or miss planting of heterogeneous tree species which are often partially removed as soon as they approach a state of maturity. The result is a wide variety of trees of many ages and sizes, neglected and indifferently scattered along streets which they shade little or not at all. In Southern California the relief which avenue trees give from the heat and glare of our summers is delightfully welcome and always appreciated. Many economic considerations such as protection to our pavements, lessening of dust, cooling of the air and increase to property values give the matter of shade-trees along streets a decidedly practical aspect. An established community with mature trees is much preferable as a home city to the adolescent village with its sun-tortured roads. Nothing short of centralized control can insure the comprehensive establishment and maintenance of highway shade-trees in a way that looks broadly to the community welfare.

In the meantime encourage the planting of shade-trees on private grounds in our Southland, and add to the joy of living.

If palms, large or small, are to be moved, the summer months are preferable for the work. The size of the palms makes little difference except for the weight and subsequent ease of handling. If moved in hot weather and kept well watered until established, palms will generally show no bad effects from their change in residence.

July is a good month in which to lift freesias and Dutch bulbs, if it is desired to use the ground in which they lie for other purposes. The best way to keep them is to pack them in boxes of fine, dry soil and store them in a cool place. Seeds of cosmos, nasturtium and portulaca may still be sown in the open ground. Antirrhinum, campanula, centaurea, cineraria, lobelia, pansy, Primula malacoides and P. obconica, stocks and Viola cornuta in variety may all be planted in seed pans or pots for setting out in the fall. One may still transplant into the open such young plants as carnation, cosmos, coreopsis, centaurea, daisies, gaillardia, marigold and petunia.

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OVER THE GARDEN WALL :-:

FREDERICK KENNEDY JR.
Architect

A PROMINENT landscape architect has recently said, "A flower garden to be successful, must be enclosed on at least three sides." Let the statement serve as an introduction—or apology, if you please—to a brief argument for the garden wall.

This rule finds ample corroboration in my own experience, and in yours, too, if you have been observant; nor is there any contradiction in the fields of poppies, the massed lupin like blue lakes, and the Spring flower-carpeting of the desert, with no wall but the mountains and no enclosure but the sky. It is all a matter of scale. If we were planting in square miles instead of square feet, with an harmonious nature for a background instead of a neighbor's back fences and garages, the case would be different.

The vase of flowers that is adequate as a center of interest on your table, in the confining walls of your living room, would be rather ineffective in the concourse of a railway station.

Our flowers, that we nurse and water, are personal intimate things that we see at close range. We can enjoy them best in a certain degree of privacy, enclosed from the competition of paved streets, rows of houses, automobiles, and the mass of distractions of the open yard.

But if you do not ardently desire a garden wall for itself,—for its beauty as a background, for the vines on it, for the play of reflected light and the shadows of branches,—yes and for its association with ancestral gardens,—if you do not desire it for these things, then the arguments will not overbalance the cost.



The Garden Wall and the small pool, the wall-fountain and the bird-bath are features of California's outdoor life which should be found in every garden large and small. The amateur can use concrete and small stones, or brickbats plastered over, as do the native builders of halftimbered houses in Europe. Hollow tile, and hollow concrete patent walls also are rivalling brick in modern wall construction.

But even if you do not care for a wall for its own sake, nor even to enclose a flower garden, build one for its general effect, find some use for it. It will "tie" your house to its surroundings. It is as important to repeat a little of the material of the building among the planting of the yard as it is to repeat a little of the greenery of the yard against the wall of the house. This repetition, this "tying together," constitutes the first principal of composition. If a painter uses a patch of color as a dominant note in a portrait, the same color will be repeated or recalled in another part of the painting. An architect seldom makes a pictorial drawing of a house without indicating some bit of garden architecture, a wall usually, to complete the composition and to make the house fit its setting.

Unfortunately a garden wall is not a necessity in the same sense as a roof or a kitchen sink so, in the almost universal desire to get as large a house as the available appropriation will build, the garden wall is left out. But I, for one, shall continue to put it into my sketches, and to hope. Perhaps some day a client will come who would rather have a garden wall than a tile-wainscoted bath,—and for all that I like a tile-wainscoted bath as well as anybody.

THE GARDEN POOL, A SUMMER REFRESHMENT

By ELIZABETH ST. JOHN

THERE are few blue flowers which even in mass can equal a bit of the blue California sky brought down into the garden by reflection from a garden pool. When the sky is accompanied by a yellow acacia in full flower it seems bluer than ever and makes the pool a jewel of delight. No matter how small the California Garden, it should have its bit of blue sky, both above and below. The tinkle of water from a wall fountain is especially refreshing on a warm day and as an accompaniment to a good book, read in a hammock, it is the finishing touch to summer life in California. But pools can be a nuisance if not properly built and filled. Fish and water plants are a necessity as well as a pleasure and a care; but what use is a garden if one does not care for it, live in it and love it? I believe that gardens are the solution of our efforts toward a sane and quiet life, and the more of natural interest we can put into them the more rest we shall get out of them. Water plants thrive in this climate. The lotus and the tender lillies, the hyacinth and the many little plants that add beauty to the pool and reciprocity to the fish who eat the mosquitoes before they fly, all work together to make a water garden worth while.



A POOL OF WATER HYACINTHS AND OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS, BY ALLEN'S WATER GARDENS

The source of the plants is at present a little difficult, but makes the reason for a short automobile ride from everywhere. At the top of the long hill between Hollywood and Pasadena one finds a road leading through a cut to the south and comes upon a windmill and Allen's water gardens shortly. The gardens themselves can be found all over the Southland in the estates of the landed gentry and in the little gardens of those who live out of doors in California.



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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Fyodor Dostoyevsky by Aimee Dostoyevsky (Yale University Press)

This biography of Dostoyevsky, the great Russian classic, author of Crime and Punishment, and The Brothers Karamazov, by his daughter Aimee Dostoyevsky, strikes a new and interesting note. She particularly dwells on the race-heredity of her father, as well as his personal heredity. In showing us that Dostoyevsky was born a Lithuanian and not a Russian, she points out all the characteristics at work in his temperament traceable to his Norman lineage—the Normans were once rulers of Lithuania. His early years were spent in a "kind of artificial Lithuania in the heart of Moscow." Constant reference is made to "a certain hereditary latinisation of his mind." The Mongolian blood of his Moscow ancestors seems to have been ever in conflict with that of his Lithuanian and Norman forbears. "Lithuania formed his character and civilized his mind; Ukrainia awoke poetry in the heart of his ancestors but all this fuel gathered together throughout the ages kindled only when Holy Russia lit it with her great genius." It was during Dostoyevsky's emprisonment in Siberia—which he entered as a revolutionist and left as a staunch monarchist—that for the first time he came in contact with the real Russia and discovered for himself the Russian Idea. The daughter cautions us against identifying Dostoyevsky with the heroes of his novels which we are apt to do, as all his writing seems stamped with the vivid actuality of personal experience; but so great and so sure was his creative power that he needed no models. She also emphasizes the fact that Dostoyevsky was of the nobility, which we are inclined to forget, as he wrote particularly of the lower classes and the poor for whom he always had a genuine love. She describes in detail the "Christian fraternity" of her father which made him so beloved. In this extraordinarily well-written biography by a daughter who is both singularly impersonal and intensely loyal, we see Dostoyevsky, above all, in relation to his family and home life. While she cannot well avoid touching on his literary career, those who unfortunately do not know him in his novels will be disappointed not to find an analysis of the tremendous power and universality of the genius of this man, who was a cosmopolitan of the literary and thinking world of all time and not of just locally Russian importance. This is possibly because she takes his genius for granted which, of course, she has every right to do. Aimee Dostoyevsky apparently treasures impassioned feelings regarding international politics, showing occasionally a curt attitude towards Europeans. She believes, among other things, that Russia has turned her head definitely and logically towards the East, to unite when the time comes with her own kind—the Mongolians.

The Black Diamond, by Francis Brett Young (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The Black Diamond produces with astonishing truthfulness and searching insight life in the English black country, in those strangely isolated and mutually hostile communities on the border of Wales. The story is treated with a frankness that is not afraid to recognize the brutality of the hard-drinking, animal-like coal miners, farm laborers—and poachers. Crudeness creeps in to be sure ,but it is the crudeness of truth, not the sordidness of any perverse imaginings. In the chief character, who is like his coarse fellow workers in everything except a compassionate, inarticulate sympathy for human nature, a consummate sense of loyal responsibility and an instinctive understanding of the hardships endured by neglected women, the author shows us the type of idealism possible among such primitive, passionate people. Beloved of every unhappy woman, Abner Fellows was an involuntary idealist, not ignorant of the meaning of sex but dangerously blind to its complicating power. He was incorrigibly Quixotic.

Here, There and Everywhere, by Lord Frederick Hamilton (George H. Doran & Co.)

These charming reminiscences of Lord Hamilton, a prominent Englishman who has known intimately distinguished men and women in all corners of the globe, are permeated with kindly humor and a gentle benignity towards all humanity and all nature. Lord Hamilton shares with us the experiences he found most pleasureable in a way both personal and impersonal. He lets us stretch ourselves to our heart's content, for he takes us so far and shows us so much that he offers us a delightful escape from any position of mental cramp in which we may happen to find ourselves. His book is a veritable vacation. In keeping pace with his title, Here, There and Everywhere, he leaps most unexpectedly from continent to continent but always chooses such a delectable landing place that the sudden contrasts of scene are an added joy. There is everything imaginable in these memory sketches from tiger hunting on pet elephants, rope tricks and performing cobras, cholera epidemics, descriptions of the Indies, Bermuda and Cape Town, personal recollections of Nicholas II of Russia, to an awe-inspiring Himalaya sunrise. The author has been an inveterate note-taker. From a miscellany of cosmopolitan notes he has written up exceedingly interesting experiences with the ease, poise and lightness of one long accustomed to write good prose. Furthermore, he builds up accurately a background, historical, climatic and economic, for all the places he describes. He shows us things of universal interest far beyond the horizon of his own individual sight-seeing. He is particularly fond of reconstructing life as he imagines it to have been in bygone days in places that are now sadly changed but which are still redolent of past picturesqueness.

Quiet Interior, by E. B. C. Jones (Boni & Liveright)

This novel describing English family life and dissecting the minute intricacies of relationships—especially that of sisters—recalls the manner of both Potterism and Dangerous Days by Rose Macaulay. It is the story of a modern Jane Eyre, an "urban Bronte" with advanced socialistic notions, who is a pacifist in regard to war and everything else. The author seems thoroughly to understand women but not men. The leading man is a stick. The situation at the heart of the book is essentially dramatic but, dimmed by much inconsequential material, it fails to be impressive. There is a shrewdness and sureness of perception about the main issue, but the technique is faulty. That which makes the book distinctly above the average in merit has been spread out until it is too thin to quite satisfy.

The Study of American History, by Viscount Bryce (The Macmillan Company)

The Study of American History was Lord Bryce's inaugural lecture under the Sir George Watson Foundation, which has the honor of being the first Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions to be established in the British Isles. The intention of this chair is "to promote the mutual comprehension of the two great English speaking people." Lord Bryce lived in this country as ambassador for many years and was loved by the American people. He was an eminent historian, a universal traveler and a famous diplomat. In his lecture which "offers an introduction to the study of American History that is exceptionally inviting and exceptionally profitable," he proves that as history is but a record of experiments, England, more than any other nation, should profit from "the wealth of material which American experience furnishes upon questions which perplex and some of which threaten the welfare of civilized states." Brilliantly logical, bristling with suggestive and stimulating lines of thought, his address is a plea for "the advantages of a material and spiritual friendship" between England and America which is presupposed by their "possession of a common language, common habits of thought, common fundamental axioms of conduct." In showing that American history is the history of the American people and not of the land—which belongs to geology—he recalls again and again the common heritage of the Americans and English, and what he has to say, conspicuously simple in wording and thought, is of the greatest practical value to both.

The Yellow Streak, by Valentine Williams (Houghton Mifflin Co.) Price $2.00

Anyone in need of a satisfying detective story will find The Yellow Streak good reading. It is written by one of Lord Northcliffe's lieutenants who has had an unusually interesting life as a soldier, newspaper man and war correspondent. The denouement or rather denouements, for it has two, are unhackneyed. The love interest and mystery work together quite cleverly in accordance with the motives of ordinary mortals.



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THE TRANSFORMED BUNGALOW

By Katherine Van Dyke

Lopez Studios

IN that altogether delightful and joyous book, "The Smiling Hill Top", Mrs. Sloane told of a lady who kept a "For Rent" sign on her house, not that she wanted to rent the house but because she met so many pleasant people that way. An Interior Decorating sign serves much the same purpose, the work itself is the most human of occupations. One shares with some one, yesterday a stranger, an absorbing and intimate occupation, the making of a home. One feels the grave responsibility, the fascinating opportunity to create something fine.

Sometimes it is the client who is an inspiration to the decorator. One day the door of my studio on Raymond opened and a lovely lady came in. She wore a long coat of soft grey squirrel, with a hat to match, and her eyes were very blue. We talked of many things; she was very intelligent and so sympathetic and modest. Some time after that I had occasion to go to her house, having heard of her beautiful home in the East, I was surprised to find she lived in such a commonplace bungalow in Pasadena. It was like a box, white and square, and so unimaginative in architecture, if so pretentious a word as architecture could be applied to it at all. I simply could not understand her living in it, especially as the interior was equally unpromising—but that was my first visit.

I did not go there again for some weeks and then when I entered the house what a surprise! It was charming and interesting, quite transformed and how simple the means employed. As I sat waiting for my lady of the blue eyes, (or were they green?) I studied the rooms, and unusual bits of decoration, the gay primrose colored wicker furniture, the two gate legged tables, painted old ivory and placed at opposite ends of the room so that two groups might be formed about them,—in a room only about twenty-six feet long groups are difficult to achieve.

The dining room had the usual built-in sideboard, so often seen in bungalows, a low mirror and lots of shelves. It had been transformed with Chinese green paint and china. The old ivory of the room without that one bit of striking color would have been dull indeed.

I was interested to see how sparingly she used balanced ornament, once in the two, dull blue-green Chinese platters, which made great ovals against the ivory, and again in twin vases on the gate legged tables. Bully for you, my jade-eyed Goddess! Too much balance is certainly tiresome.

When she ordered a painted bedroom set from the Lopez Studio I felt complimented indeed, it also gave me an excuse to go there again and bask in the atmosphere of the transformed bungalow.



INTERIOR OF A HOME PLANNED BY KENNETH GORDON FOR THE WOODWORTH COMPANY, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

One day I went to tell her that the Lopez Studio might be found in the future at Old Mill Road and Lopez, and not as heretofore at 34 South Raymond. I say "might be found" hopefully for people are always finding it with great difficulty but how really simple if you once realize that all you have to do is to coast down hill on Oak Knoll Ave., past the Huntington Hotel two blocks. When your car has stopped coasting you are almost at Lopez,—one block east after that and the low grey plaster studio comes in view. Harrison Rhodes came to dinner with us one evening, he came an hour late, he was lost, when he saw the lights of our windows, he said he was so hungry he decided to stop there and dine if we lived there or not. But I am wandering away from the square white bungalow and the lady with the green eyes, (I really believe they are green, she would be sure and have the unusual thing!)

As time went on she turned her attention to the garden and the house on the outside. She had the window frames painted, first a black line next the glass, then her favorite dull peacock blue on the outer edge. Some of the windows under the new striped awning had a painted border in an old Chinese pattern. After that the house ceased to be square somehow.

The garden is the best of all but there isn't space to go into that. She made it spacious and wonderful and in the back yard if she didn't put a little canvas pavilion for tea. I sat there with her the other afternoon, contentedly watching her Korean butler, in a native costume of shrimp pink, pouring a long, cool, amber concoction into a most decorative glass, while the lovely lady in lilac, (which made her eyes quite blue), discussed her hobby and mine, and she told me quite modestly of the dazzling offer she had had to turn her talents to commercial ends and why she had refused. "You may be right," I said, "but you can't imagine what a joy it is and," I added, "what nice things it brings on the side."

THE ANTS

No more we say to young or old:
"Go to the ant; be wise!"
The busy ant now comes to us
And gorges on our pies.

They creep in through each tiny crack,
And run the pantry o'er;
And, as the weather hotter grows,
They fret us more and more.

We tried all sorts of gums and paste
To rid us of the pest—
We might as well have saved our coin;
The ants gave us no rest.

But now, at last we've found a cure,
Discovered by a man
Who makes research his whole life work,
And has evolved a plan
Which, with aluminum and glass
Combined in a small jar
With syrup, (which they never pass.)
And placed where ere they are,
Will kill them all, but gives them time
To go back to the nest
To feed the queen and family,
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THE present Director of the Harvard Observatory, when living in Pasadena, amused himself and wrote a thesis on the activity of ants in relation to the thermometer. His exact figures are not at hand, but he proved what every California housekeeper knows, that ants are more active and more pestiferous the hotter it gets. Coming home from short motor trips three housekeepers in different towns, all found their pantries black and lively during the recent hot spell. The writer, being a publicist, received a notice of deliverance and followed it up to the mountain of thankfulness. Coming home another day she found the groceries placed in the direct path of a former ant speedway and flew to the rescue. Not an ant was there, but out in the yard completely surrounding the house and living portion of the garden were fortresses of defense in the shape of little patent jars. Relief and gratitude are overflowing every day for this deliverance. Even lunch can be eaten sitting on the ground out of doors without a single unwelcome guest appearing on the scene. Oh, that the whole town would rise en mass and expel the pest forever.

LOS ANGELES MARKET WEEK

By ALCYON ROBINSON, *Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce*

'TEN-SHUN! Left, right, left, right—hay foot, straw foot,—if you prefer. In any event, be all ready set to go to California's Pageant of Progress and Industrial Exposition, August 26 to September 9. And be *sure* you start off on the right foot.

For the second time in the history of industrial Los Angeles, thousands of buyers and merchants from every section in the United States will gather to exchange shop talk and "see what they can see."

A semi-eliptical space at Exposition Park has been engaged for the affair. Three great rows of booths, flower beds and amusement park will fill the grounds.

The Apparel Manufacturers' Association has engaged 50,000 square feet of exhibition space to house their numerous elaborate wardrobes, including everything in milady's toilette, as well as milord's outfit "complete." Brides' trousseaux, hats, wraps, jewelry, hosiery, shoes, lingerie,—everything that is beautiful and novel made by Los Angeles' skilled workers,—will be on display.

Women especially will be interested in the garment section of the exposition, as the autumn and winter styles will be on display for the first time in the city. After one o'clock, the general public will be admitted for fifty cents. The mornings will be given over exclusively to purchasers and out of town merchants.

Furniture exhibitors will occupy 20,000 square feet of space to be filled with things that will delight the soul of every housekeeper. Electrical equipment and work-saving devices will fill another 30,000 square feet.

Those contemplating home-building will hover long hours around the building material exhibits—bricks, mortar, shingles, pipes, tiles, kitchen equipment, plumbing of standard companies and novelties in every line will ensnare the hearts of would-be home-owners.

Motion picture industries will participate in the great trade event with industrial and entertainment features. Thirty-five of the city's leading producers are putting their time, money and thought into making their end of the show a "humdinger."

For the rollicking, roistering fun of the thing they are going to stage a motion picture theater and show old films—to the tune of a tin-panny old piano—the way it all used to be in the early days

Mayor George E. Cryer of Los Angeles, honorary chairman of the Executive Committee, will open the exhibition, while other civic officials and prominent citizens will assist in the management of the event.

New industries in the city are particularly benefitted by the exposition, as they have an equal opportunity of displaying their wares on the same basis as the old and well-known firms. It is as much an education to the Angleno and other Southern Californians to attend this home show as for those out of the State, because many residents are grossly ignorant of what their neighbors are busy about. It is really no wonder, either, since Los Angeles' industry is the fastest growing in the world and so many neighbors are added each day that this lack of knowledge is excusable—until the exposition opens. But woe be unto him who is still ignorant after this fair—a veritable intelligence department—has closed its portals on Santa Barbara and Figueroa Streets, Los Angeles.

Mexico's national band, including 150 musicians, will be another feature of the entertainment program and managers have succeeded in securing New York City's Hippodrome show for the fortnight of the exposition.

Another particularly interesting entertainment will be the choral music to be rendered by Los Angeles' own industrial groups. Five hundred trained singers will perform in separate units and in unison, under the direction of the Bureau of Industrial Music of the Chamber of Commerce. Seven industrial bands will also form a part of the entertainment.

Satisfaction expressed last year repeatedly by buyers from out of the State has determined Chamber of Commerce officials to make this year's exposition an even more entertaining affair and arrange better facilities for business transactions of out-of-town merchants.

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THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE HENRY
Blythe, Witter & Company

DUE to several unsettled and disturbing situations, the advancing feelers of developing business are momentarily dormant, hesitant as to what to do temporarily.

The two outstanding causes of uncertainty are the threatened railroad strike, and the results of those congressional elections which have taken place.

The threatened railroad strike, even though it should occur, is not an unmixed evil. If the shop men, clerks, etc., unaided by the "big four brotherhood," should take the field against the companies, the railroads in all likelihood would win their way to the establishment of shop work and maintenanee of way service being performed by contract rather than through their own organization. It has been established that in both of these departments the work ean be done cheaper by contract than it can through the companies' own departments, so long as wages in those departments are under the eontrol of the Federal Labor Board. Until the present the Federal Labor Board has looked upon eaeh effort to give over this service to contractors as an attempt by the railroads to evade the jurisdiction of the Labor Board. Under the exigencies of a strike, however, and the necessity of the railroads to keep their lines in operation if humanly possible, the establishment of maintenance of way and shop work by contract evidently must receive Federal approbation.

It is generally understood that although individuals belonging to the "big four brotherhood" may seek to aid the shop men and others involved in the present strike threat, the lack of an organized and authorized assistance by the four big unions will quickly end the trouble, and in favor of the companies.

The situation with regard to the administration is not so promising. Everywhere hailed as satisfactory for "progressives" and "progressivism" in politics, candidates in several of the congressional and senatorial districts who are out-and-out reactionists against the only progressive element in the present administration, namely the executive departments represented by the president and his cabinet, have successfully negotiated the primaries . In view of the fact that an American-made Four Power Paet, negotiated in the very shadow of the American capital and calling for a measureable disarmament of the nations, had difficulty in passing the congress, due to the constructive efforts of those who are pleased to eall themselves progressives, thinking minds look forward with more than usual concern to the complexion of the next congress. Unless our splendid executive departments are assured in both branches of the congress that support necessary to aceomplishment of their programs, the next two years are apt to be as stagnant and unproductive of results as the last. President Harding is today in exactly the same position in seeking the support of the friendly congress that President Wilson was three years ago when he aroused the ire of politicians in general. Even though President Harding does not commit the error that his predecessor did in giving politicians the opportunity to say that the president is trying to dictate the form of government we shall have, nevertheless, he must be exceedingly prayerful this time that he is given just the type of personnel in the legislative branches that his program requires, and it is greatly to be desired that able, willing, and altogether friendly hands are placed beside him in both houses.

The revision in the fiscal policy of the country; active exploitation of the budget system for Federal expenditures; establishment of sound economic bases abroad whether by diplomacy or other negotiation in order that the stagnant gold in our coffers may be brought into service where it will do the whole world, including ourselves, the most good; further strengthening of the merchant marine; and other measures are on the president's docket. Business will watch closely until the fall to see what the American people are going to do in the matter of affording the president the legislative instruments with which to make consideration of his problems easy and accomplishment of his big purposes possible.

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SIMPLY the presence of the many friends who attended the opening of our new West Seventh Street Building would have been immensely gratifying. But they added an unqualified approval of arrangement, appointments and decoration that completely filled the measure of our satisfaction.

We are happy to regard the opening as a success in every respect, and to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the many good wishes and kind remembrances which marked the occasion.

As to the future, may we not reiterate our attitude as set forth in the booklet announcing the opening:

The words "Visitors Welcome" bear a special significance in relation to the opening of our new building. But we urge that you regard them as addressed to you **continuously,** so that, whenever you may so incline you will feel free to visit our establishment, linger in any department and never sense the slightest obligation on your part to make a purchase.

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No. 32 **AUGUST, 1922** **20 Cents**
CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Clubs

VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
The formal season at the Valley Hunt Club closed with April, after which no programs are issued. The tennis court and swimming pool offer the outdoor attractions during the summer, and individual parties, both afternoon and evening, are arranged as desired.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties have been discontinued for the seaason, but individual parties will be arranged as requested. Tea served when and where desired

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweepthe women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the members. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price.
The swimming pool is open for the summer and parties are arranged as requested.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.

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WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
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MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.
August 13, P. M.—Mixed Foursomes.
August 14, P. M.—Women's Invitation Sweepstakes.
August 27, P. M.—Mixed Foursomes.
September 2 to 10—California Amateur Championship at Del Monte.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Dinner dances, Tuesday and Friday nights of every week. Tuesday night informal; Friday night semi-formal. Plunge open to the ladies Tuesday and Friday of every week.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA YACHTING ASSOCIATION, composed of Th eNewport Harbor Yacht Club, The Los Angeles Yacht Club, The California Yacht Club of Los Angeles, The Los Angeles Motor Boat Club, The Los Angeles Athletic Club, The Santa Barbara Yacht Club, and The San Diego Yacht Club, has announced the program for the Newport Regatta in August. Boats from the Yacht Clubs of San Francisco and Seattle are entered

THE ANNUAL Summer Exhibition of the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, which opened July 9, will continue through September 14. The exhibition includes about fifty paintings by

famous artists, both American and foreign. The San Francisco Museum of Art has sent down twenty-two paintings from its permanent collection for this exhiibtion, and various canvases have been borrowed from art lovers of Los Angeles.

THE Los Angeles Museum announces an exhibition in the Print Room, July 24-August 7 of Block Prints by Frank Geritz, said to be the only wood block portrait artist in the United States. The prints are done in black and white and also in colors.

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, at Exposition Park, recently acquired through the Henry W. Ranger Fund the loan of a marine by Frederick Waugh, called "East Coast, Dominica, B. W. I." Tne fund provides that this painting will be held by the museum until ten years after the artist's death, at which time it may be called for by tne National Gallery. If this is not done within a certain period the painting will become the property of the museum.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON HARRISON have recently added three new canvases to the Harrison Gallery of Contemporary American Art at the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park. They are as follows: "Fantasy in Blue and Yellow," by Robert Vonnoh; "To Mountain Heights and Beyond," by William Wendt, and "Daniel in the Lion's Den," by H. C. Tanner.

THE MUSEUM is open daily from 10:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m., except Wednesday afternoons. Open Sunday, 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

THE West Coast Arts, Inc., an association of women artists, painters and sculptors, announces the second annual exhibition to be held at Laguna Beach, August 12 to September 9. The annual business meeting and election of officers of the association was held July 9, and the following officers elected: President, Ella Hotelling Tanberg; vice-president, Ella Shepard Bush; second vice-president, Lillian Prest Ferguson; recording secretary, Maybelle Lord Frost; corresponding secretary, Laura M. D. Mitchell; treasurer, Beulah May. Outside vice-presidents are: Minnie Harris Neehe, Chicago; Jessie Arms Botke, Carmel; Eleanor Mason Armstrong, Pasadena, and May Noble, Arizona.

THE exhibition of figures, landscapes and marines by Joseph Kleitsch, one of the most interesting one-man shows of the year, in the Stendahl galleries, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, continued through August 5.

ERNEST BROWNING SMITH is sketching in the High Sierras. Paul Lauritz has recently returned from a sketching tour in the same regions.

THE Donaldson Summer School of Decorative Design at the Donaldson Studio, Melrose Hill, Hollywood, will close August 13, with an exhibition of the work of the students.

THE June edition of The Thumb Tack, published monthly by the Artists' Guild of Southern California, was an Art Students' Number, all the work being contributed by local art students. Among the contributors were students from the University of California, Otis Art Institute, Chouinard Art School, Lincoln High School, Hollywood High School, Polytechnic High School, and Gardner School of Los Angeles.

Music

THE ten weeks' season of afternoon and evening summer concerts at the Hollywood Bowl opened July 11, with Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Orchestra, as director. Four evening and two afternoon programs of popular music are given each week. The orchestra is composed of more than eighty artists from the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. On July 25th the concert was an all-Russion program, led by Boris Dunev, the Russian composer-pianist, who has conducted orchestras in Odessa, Warsaw, and Petrograd.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, JR., founder of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, offered some time ago a prize of $1000 for the best symphonic poem for orchestra that should be submitted, appointing as judges Walter Henry Rothwell, Adolph Tandler, Thilo Becker and Richard Buhlig. The prize was won by D. Rudhyar. The score of the winning work, "Soul Fires," calls for all the resources of the complete orchestra. Under the terms of the offer the prize work and copyright belong to the Philharmonic Orchestra, but any royalties go to the composer.

THE fourth season of the Philharmonic Orchestra will open October 20, at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles. Conductor Walter Henry Rothwell is in Europe seeking and securing interesting new scores, while Caroline E. Smith, executive head of the orchestra, is in the East contracting for the appearance of such artists as Mischa Levitzky, Russian pianist, Efram Zimbalist, Russian violinist, and Paul Althouse, American tenor.

JEROSLAW DAZIELINAKI, composer, musical director, and pianist, died July 25th, at his Montecito home, Santa Barbara. He was born in Austria, but lived in America since he was a child. He was 75 years old.

GENEVRA JOHNSTONE-BISHOP is in the East, having gone to her old home, Marion, Ohio, to take part in the centenary of that city, which was founded by her great-grandfather, Eben Baker, after making a treaty with the Indians.

FRANCES WRIGHT, head of the music department of the University of California, Southern Branch, and Associate Professor of Public School Music, has arranged to present a number of lecture-recitals of children's songs before Women's Clubs. She has secured new material for these programs of an educational and entertaining value.

MR. AND MRS. THILO BECKER have gone to New York and will sail August 5th for Italy. They will spend three months abroad and will appear in concert, separately and jointly, in Berlin.

BULLOCK'S Store Chorus, Antoinette Sabel, director, is now affiliated with the Federation of Music Clubs of California.

"US TWINS," the latest "boy number" written by Frieda Peycke to the words of Elizabeth Gordon, is just from the press in Chicago and bids fair to outrival the success of "The Annual Protest."

MARION RALSTON, pianist, teacher and composer, has purchased a home in Pasadena, 492 South Lake street, but will continue the use of her studio in the Tajo Building, Los Angeles.

MAUDE FENTON BOLLMAN, soprano, will continue her concert trip throughout the East during August.

THE first annual Pacific Palisades Chautauqua opened Tuesday, July 11, and will continue to August 19. Among the artists are Mme. Schumann-Heink, who made her only summer concert appearance at this Chautauqua; Freida Peycke, composer-interpreter of musical reading; Margaret Messer Morris, soprano, and Mrs. Hennion Rohinson, pianist, and the Los Angeles Trio.

California Southland

M. URMY SEARES - - - - - *Editor and Publisher*
ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 32 AUGUST, 1922



CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE LOS ANGELES COLISEUM.....*Cover Design* *John Parkinson and Donald B. Parkinson, Architects*	
CASA ADOBE, AN HISTORIC MUSEUM.....*Contents Design* *Photograph by Oscar Maurer*	
A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE.....*Virginia Calhoun*	5
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE KATCHINA.....	7
THE FINE ARTS LEAGUE.....*Helen M. Hutchinson*	7
THE COVER PLATES AND THE STADIUM.....	8
A NOTABLE BRIDE.....	9
REGIONAL PLANNING.....*George Damon*	10
COMFORT AND BEAUTY IN A CLUB.....	11
SOUTHLAND OPINION.....	12-13
CHOOSING A CLUB IN LOS ANGELES.....*Jessie Calhoun Anderson*	14
TYPES OF GARDEN WALLS.....*Sumner M. Spaulding*	15
THE HOUSE WITH A VIEW.....*Rose Connor*	17
GARDEN MANUAL.....*Ralph D. Cornell*	17
SUMMER CLOTHES IN TOWN.....*M. Urmy Seares*	18
RECENT BOOKS.....*E. Taylor Houghton*	21
FURNISHING AN OFFICE.....*Katherine Van Dyke*	22
THE MONEY MARKET.....*Leslie M. Henry*	22
THE SOUTHWEST REVIEW.....	22

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[*Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.*]

A SERIAL HISTORY — By VIRGINIA CALHOUN — PART IV.



INTERIOR PATIO OF CAMULOS RANCHO HACIENDA HOUSE, STILL THE ESTATE AND THE HOME OF OUR HISTORIC FAMILY OF THE DAYS OF THE SPANISH DONS—THE DEL VALLES. THIS WAS ONE OF THE GREAT RANCHOS OF SAN FERNANDO MISSION, AND THEN BECAME THE PROPERTY OF SENATOR DEL VALLE'S FAMILY. IT IS FLOWER-EMBOWERED WITH THE AMERICAN CLASSIC ROMANCE OF RAMONA—"CALIFORNIA'S BEST LOVED HEROINE." THIS IS THE ONLY PICTURE EVER MADE OF THE HISTORIC INTERIOR PATIO AND PRESENTS MEMBERS OF THE DEL VALLE FAMILY AND SOME OF THEIR FRIENDS AS THEY APPEARED IN 1880. HON. R. F. DEL VALLE IS STANDING NEAR THE VERANDA POST.

ONE of Spain's foreign investigators concluded that Shakespeare got his inspiration and nature-study for Rosalind in the Spanish woman of his day, and not in the British. Be that as it may, it is probable that Shakespeare was put to it in order to get his heroine into boy's clothes as soon as possible and also by an easily probable way. But on the other hand, if the recent published findings of Attorney Mathews concerning old English Common Law relating to prohibition of rights to women, still extant in some of our America's States, are sample of what British women of Shakespeare's time were hobbled, gagged, and hand-cuffed with, then the eminent scientist surely has right to his conclusions. For the non-Oriental Christian Spanish woman, though remarkable for modesty, would have snatched the sting from any adversity whatsoever, and turned it into a bauble, as Rosalind did. And too, always a highly moral and respectable bauble. Though these Senora Donas were beautiful, fascinating, bewitching, withal they were womanly, both in dress and demeanor. Ever true to their tradition, there was never anything of the cigarette, bolero-rings-in-the-ears of the gypsy and Carmen type, which unfortunately have gotten themselves stamped on the average mind, as the Spanish woman type. On the contrary, in their dancing the erectness of the figure was essential, not even showing of the ankle permissible. They were obliged to keep the foot actually on the floor, or at least apparently so, during the dance, and neither the dancer's nor any one's else nose would it have been permitted her to touch with her toe. Their dances were usually pantomimic, interpretative song-dances. In their stately and elegant pastime of the dance, old Spain's grandees ever maintained their traditional dignity of demeanor.

The Spanish-California custom of throwing coins at the dancer's feet while dancing, was in no sense remuneration, but simply the joyous gesture of extraordinary satisfaction with the dancer and dance. Afterwards the domestics would gather up all the coins for they knew they were meant for them.

Also it was a custom, as a bridal party quit the Church, for the bride's maid and the best man to lavishly scatter coins to the crowds waiting about the door outside. This scattering of coins to the people waiting about the Church door, was also done by the god-father and god-mother as they departed after a baptism.

Spanish women, but more especially our Spanish-Californians, were themselves, the poem, the dance, the song, the dream of the dreamer—and the true type, always endowed with the traditional austere chastity.

Were these then the Calafia Amazonian days when California boasted of having no men among her population? Certainly not. The Spanish-California Dons were the creation of these same Senora Dona mothers and sweethearts. And for the most part they were brave and gallant, and courageous enough, when enflamed by the gentle, sweet persuasiveness, energized by a tenacity that knows neither discouragement nor defeat, of their Donas, to ship back to Mexico City, Mexico's non-acceptable officials. And thus began the beginning of California as a political entity which resembled more our American ideal of governance—by the consent of the governed—according to the operations of a democratic Republic, than was then realized by the Republic of Mexico.

These California Spanish-Colonial Donas welcomed the American arrival in their State. They connived at the escape of the ten young Americans left by Fremont to hold Santa Barbara, when they were entrapped by the revolting Spanish-Californian "fire-eaters." And it was one of these Santa Barbara Senora Donas—Senora Dona Maria Ruiz—who, Fremont wrote, suggested to him the idea and conditions of Cahuenga Capitulations, whereby he became aware of what Spanish-Californians would consider just and honorable for them, in case they concluded to suspend hostilities as part of Mexico's forces at war with America.

The Spanish-California Donas, because of the new race they brought forth, by the things they put first, and by the things they looked upon as essential,—being so refreshingly uncivilized, unsophisticated, of great natural charm and wit,—thus became conspicuous contributors to the universally recognized characteristic personality of California, whose destiny, according to our historians, is to fill up the records of romance and art—in the full beauty and power of song, story, brush, and sculptor's clay.

It is said that wherever Spanish-Colonial life appeared in California, it left its immemorial stamp, that no after life, however virile, picturesque, or dominant, could eradicate or dim. And it is the habitat of this life that Casa Adobe builders aimed to perpetuate, in a typical Spanish-Colonial dwelling, both in design and furnishings, and thus set up a distinctly educational monument.

And Senora Dona Florencia says it must be remembered that it was the Senora Dona who planned and organized the affairs of the hacienda-house. To such an extent was this true, when the father or son died, or by the brutality of the times dropped out of life, the Senora Donas and their girls—true to old Spain's tradition of initiative in her women—continued rancho management, as if neither father nor son had been removed, and this they did whether the rancho was 40,000 or 80,000 or 100,000 acres, and with the same precision and ease with which they executed the bewitching song or dance. And this is her characteristic today, insofar as they retain anything like the original vast holdings.

Beginning to be amazed, the question arises, had they not, then, the domestic problem? Not only had they domestic problems, but domestic problems of the hacienda-house and rancho might have easily assumed the proportions of community, if not national, disturbances. The ability or inability of the Senora Donas to cope with the varying degrees of understanding, faithfulness, and integrity of their Indian and Mexican attendants—in kitchen service, maid-of-all-work, amo, or ama; whether herders, vaqueros, or shearers; whether agriculturists, horticulturists, or vineyardists; or Major Domo, or just fowl-drivers—might have easily resulted in riots, if not massacres, in pueblos and rancherias. The magnitude of their



SENORA DONA SEPULVEDA DE DODSON AND HER DAUGHTER, SENORA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN, IN SPANISH COLONIAL COSTUME

domestic problems alone would make a book entertaining.

The only other parallel domestic situation in our country, and upon whose successful issue depended the destiny of a people, and which issue was entirely in the hands of the mother and father of the home, was that of the American-British Colonial women, upon whom had been arbitrarily imposed the African Negro as a slave. But the outstanding parallel of the domestic problems of the Atlantic British-Colonial women, and the Pacific Spanish-Colonial women was only in the magnitude of their problems. For the Indians of California were not slaves, nor were they ever considered as such either by the Spanish Empire or her colonists. " . . . A certain fine and chivalrous quality of honor," wrote Helen Hunt Jackson, "toward the helpless, and tenderness toward the dependent, runs all through [the] quaint and cumbrous paragraphs of the old laws of the Kingdom of the Indies—(Leyes Indias), to-wit: 'We command that the sale, grant, and composition of lands be executed with such attention that the Indians be left in possession of the full amount of lands belonging to them, either singly or in communities, together with their rivers and waters; and the lands which they shall have drained, or otherwise improved, whereby they may have, by their own industry, rendered them fertile, are reserved, in the first place, and can in no case be sold or alienated.' . . ."

Unlike the Indian, the Negro slave was not of the ancient peoples of our primaeval western continents, but a slave population arbitrarily imported from Africa into the British-American colonies, for a direct purpose, other than gain to the slave-trader. They were intended as a political instrument, and were so used by the mother-country in her sudden Negro-slave emancipation proclamation, a few weeks after the battles of the War of the Revolution began in 1775.

However, from the beginning the American-British plantation slaveholders were obliged to meet, not only their own domestic requirements of the large Negro slave population imposed upon them, but also, and at the same time, meet the requirements of the Negro himself, according as each individual slaveholder understood adequate civilizing processes to be.

But in this respect the Atlantic British-Colonial woman's problem and the Pacific Spanish-Colonial woman's problem were entirely different. For the ancient people of our country's primaeval wilds, as human beings, can in no way be likened to those original jungle-animal men and women from Africa, without words in their language to signify home or God, and who even up to and during 1860 sold human flesh in their markets in Liberia as any other butcher's meat, according to explorers, missionaries, and scientific investigators.

The American Indian, on the contrary, had a sublime spiritual, though pagan, faith. Pagan because its durability and spiritual values depended entirely upon the quality of the spirit actuating the purpose and will of individual Indians, generation after generation, though they experienced exalted spiritual concepts or only devilish obsession, for they had not the Christian's knowledge of the sure way for spiritual regulation and purification, outside of themselves. It would probably be more accurate to speak to them of our Christian faith after the manner of St. Paul to the Greeks: "The Great Mystery whom you ignorantly worship, Him I declare unto you."

Expert scholars pronounce their arts and crafts peculiar to their necessities, marvels of beauty, durability and effectiveness. Also, they have lofty traditions concerning the great Sacraments of life; also effective and humane ideals of governance, concerning which experts have found many authentic and satisfying records. And together with his extraordinary primitive attainments, the American Indian was first met in primaeval California, during Spanish colonization, by the Seraphic Pioneers, who cultured and developed their arts and crafts along with their other Christianizing processes. Thus, when the Mission Indian went for service in the Senora Dona's home, he was trained and fitted according to his gifts. But would he stay "put"? That depended upon the masterfulness and understanding, combined with justice, of the Senora Dona, above all others. And so by co-operation the two great forces, our ancient peoples and the Spanish, were daily developing and shaping the new citizenry for the New World.

If this appears too much of a pasear outside the walls of Casa Adobe, consider what Senora Dona Florencia says of the time it took to go from San Pedro to Los Angeles (Neustra Senora Regna de Los Angeles). It took two weeks! Not that the oxen in the carretas went so slow, but because on the way they were expected to, and always did, make visits at the ranchos. Starting at Los Palos Verdes, of the Sepulvedas, they would visit their relatives, the Domingues, at El Rancho de San Pedro, and before reaching Los Angeles pueblo would visit the hacienda-houses of the Avilas and Lugos.

Often the arriving guests presented an imposing spectacle. Vaqueros in advance, cabelleros riding beside the carretas. First came the Senora Donas, followed by the children and their nurse, then came that of the personal attendants. In the carretas, beside the occupants, were the little cedar trunk boxes filled with seductive shawls and robosos, of many different colors, both elaborate and plain; lace mantillas, black for the Senoras and white for the Senoritas; also bewitching evening gowns, gay and somber colored brocades and velvets, made after the prevailing European styles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Because of the distance from the fashion-producing centers, styles in those days remained in vogue for one hundred years, more or less—that is, on the Pacific side of the New World. And the stuffs stood the test of time that these styles imposed. This seems to be a great virtue in the stuffs, but—think! What if that quality of textile outputs had continued, with but the one yearly department store sale, by now the markets would have been swamped, with no further incentive for production! What would people have thought about, with all the delights of shopping wiped off the slate? At once manufacturers were put to it to find processes for exterminating this hundred-year durability of stuffs, until today there probably isn't a manufacturer in the world who cannot produce stuffs warranted to go to pieces during one season, thereby keeping something new and something different continually on the market. So much for variety and novelty!

(To be continued)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE KATCHINAS OF AMERICA

THE study of the traditions of the American Indian is one of the most interesting and profitable to be found in California. Los Angeles is fortunate in having an excellent Museum of Southwest Californiana. The following contribution is from the Educational Department of the Southwest Museum.

"The Hopi Indians represent their gods in several ways, one of which is by personation—by wearing masks or garments bearing symbols that are regarded as characteristic of those beings. These personations are called "katchinas" and are somewhat totemistic. It is a well known fact that the number of katchinas is very great, but it is not to be wondered at when we reflect upon the probable way these supernaturals have been added to the Hopi Olympus. Each clan, it seems, as it joined the Hopi population, brought its own gods, and, as the clans came from distant pueblos, where environmental conditions differed, each had a mythological system in some respects characteristic. Many Hopi clans have in course of time become extinct, and with their disappearance their old masks have passed into the keeping of kindred clans, to whom they are now known as "ancient," being never used.



Cut Used by Courtesy of the Southwest Museum
A TYPICAL KATCHINA

These katchinas correspond in a measure to the "doll" of our own children, but differ in that they are manifold in purpose, the most interesting of which is the teaching of the young Indian child.

While the men of the tribe were indulging in religious festivals—dramatized prayers called "dances," for lack of a better term—there was an extensive kindergarten system going on among the children, with either a medicine man or an old woman as teacher. The dolls were given to both male and female children, indiscriminately, and they were taught the legends of the gods, the heroic deeds of their ancestors and the abstract virtues of truth, honesty and chastity. They were taught the sacredness of their own bodies and the beauty and holiness of sex, and it is stated by ethnologists that the Hopis today are the most moral people on earth.

Taking advantage of the natural instinct of the child for a doll, the Indians began to instil into the minds of their young the wisdom of the ancients regarding the sun and stars and the mysterious forces of nature. Much of this teaching can still be traced by those who understand the symbols, in the bizarre and grotesque delineations which are faithfully copied in the dolls of today. Each doll has a name, equally as fixed as its facial characteristics, and often quite as fantastic. "Sio Calako," for instance is the image of a Zuni giant. It has a head dress of eagle feathers, the eagle being the symbol of the sun, and has triangular markings on its dress of feather cloth to represent rain clouds. The representation of rain clouds, in some form, is very general in the makeup of all the dolls, and it is supposed by some archaeologists that this universal thought of rain was not merely a prayer for the material benefit of moisture for the crops, but had a spiritual significance, regarding water as the symbol of the spirit, and prayer for rain a prayer for that spiritual strength which comes only through opening the heart toward God." This superb spiritual faith of the American Indian finds its antiphonal prayer today in the camp meeting song of the Methodist: "Lord I hear of showers of blessings Thou art scattering full and free—Showers the thirsty land refreshing; Let some drops now fall on me," and also in the Doctrine of Correspondences as taught in that most loving and lovable of theologies, the Swedenborgian faith.

THE FINE ARTS LEAGUE AND MUSEUM -:- *By* HELEN M. HUTCHINSON

THE Fine Arts League, incorporated under the laws of California, originated in the California Federation of Woman's Clubs and was first organized as The Fine Arts Building Association.

The object of the league was to found and maintain for the public good, a gallery of the Fine Arts. In the promotion of the art interests of Los Angeles, the membership list soon included residents from all parts of California.

The late Mrs. W. H. Housh was the first president and held that office for five years. Mr. T. E. Gibbon succeeded Mrs. Housh as president, and Mrs. Housh was elected second vice-president. She was also chairman of the Art committee, throughout the history of the Fine Arts League. The third president was A. F. Rosenheim, and during his administration Mrs. Housh was made Founder Emeritus, in recognition of her efforts to establish a home for the Fine Arts in Los Angeles.



THE LOS ANGELES MUSEUM OF HISTORY, SCIENCE, AND ART IN EXPOSITION PARK.

Through encouraging the development of interest in art as a public possession, the Fine Arts League hoped to attain the object for which it was organized; the founding of a home for all arts. Big and very ambitious, were the plans.

A group of galleries was considered. Included in these plans for the building were a children's theater, a music hall, lecture rooms and a school of art, which was to be an important adjunct.

The Fine Arts League, in acquainting the public with its scope and purposes, emphasized the fact that Los Angeles could never become an art center, until the city should have a building dedicated to all the arts. It demanded something more and something better than industrial achievement as such.

There was but one exhibition held under the auspices of the Fine Arts League, because there was no fire-proof building, in which any exhibit could safely be placed. This one exhibition comprised the work of two sculptors, Julia Bracken Wendt, of Los Angeles, and Bessie Potter Vonnoh, of New York; and of the thirty-six painters, twenty-four resident artists of Los Angeles. Twelve important canvases were sent from the Macbeth Galleries in New York. The exhibition was on view for one month in the Steckel Gallery and was a success in every way. Artists represented in the Macbeth collection were: William Morris Hunt, William B. Howe, George Inness, Arthur B. Davies, Charles H. Davies, J. Francis Murphy, Frederick Ballard Williams, Carleton Wiggins, William Sartain, Paul Dougherty, Gardner Symons, and Mrs. C. B. Comans.

At this time, in another section of Los Angeles, Exposition Park, a great civic asset was being created. This was a group of treasure halls, erected by State, County and City. For the magnificent scheme, credit is due William M. Bowen, of Los Angeles. It was Mr. Bowen who brought about public ownership of Agricultural Park, now Exposition Park. He gave years of his life to the project and his name will always be associated with this splendid park and the group of buildings it contains.

While the buildings and the park are under the control of the County Board of Supervisors, the management of the Museum of History, Science, and Art, is delegated to a Board of Governors.

This Board is composed of nine members, one representative each, of County, City and the Parks; with two representatives each, of History, Science, and Art.

The Board of Governors select and recommend to the County Board of Supervisors for confirmation, a director for the Museum.

Dr. Frank S. Daggett was chosen as the first Museum director, a position he held for nine years, or until his death in April, 1920.

Dr. Daggett did heroic service; his duties were arduous in disentangling the affairs of the Gallery, but he succeeded, and established for the Museum the firm basis upon which it rests today. William Alanson Bryan, succeeded Dr. Daggett and is the present Director.

The christening of the park and the laying of the corner-stones for the Exposition building and the Museum of History, Science, and Art, took place on the 17th day of December, 1910.

The Museum was dedicated November 6th, 1913, when Captain John D. Fredericks presented to the people the building with its contents, and its perpetual care provided for.

The Fine Arts League was invited to supervise the opening of the gallery and the first exhibition to be held there.

The most important work of the Fine Arts League was the awarding of a commission to Julia Bracken Wendt, sculptor, for the creation of a group of statuary to be placed in the rotunda of the Museum. In this heroic group are three figures, "History, Science, and Art," upholding a huge sphere, symbolizing the world.

This first municipal group of statuary in bronze was secured by the combined efforts of the Fine Arts League and the County Board of Supervisors. The unveiling of the colossal group occurred in September, 1914. John W. Mitchell, president of the Municipal Art Commission, interpreted for his listeners the thought of the sculptor, Julia Bracken Wendt. He explained the symbolism of the group, which had for its practical purpose the lighting of the rotunda. The dominant theme was light, symbolizing truth, and this was typified in the sphere upheld by the three figures, sharing in like measure the uplifting of truth, knowledge and intelligence.

The Museum has attained a position of national importance in science and history, as well as art, and many notable exhibitions have been held there. Not only has the work of local artists been shown but that of artists of national and international fame has been brought to the people of the county. The Fine Arts Gallery has long been the home of the annual exhibitions of the California Art Club. It owns a large number of works of art. Notable among these are the etchings presented by Wallace DeWolf and the William Preston Harrison collection of paintings.

The Otis Art Institute, presented by the late General Otis, is directly under the management of the Museum, with Mr. Bryan as director, and Roscoe Shrader, managing director. This school has been a great success from the beginning. It was organized by the late C. P. Townsley, a devoted worker for the best art in the Far West.

The Museum is an inspiration for all, as is shown by its thousands of visitors. The institution has become a vivid realization of the idea of a great citizen. It embodies dreams and life work of many lovers of art, and a great city now enjoys the benefits and appreciates the great and vital impetus it has given to the art life of Los Angeles.

THE LOS ANGELES STADIUM—JOHN PARKINSON *and* DONALD B. PARKINSON, *Architects*

THE cover plates on this Los Angeles Souvenir Number fittingly represent not only the city's desire to continue its reputation for entertainment, but also its provision for physical training and athletics in general. The architects are adept at this sort of public building. John Parkinson has long been one of the foremost architects of the South, and Donald B. Parkinson, just back from a serious study of public buildings in Europe, has brought to this city new enthusiasm toward making it beautiful architecturally as well as in situation.



THE ART GALLERY. COURTESY OF THE LOS ANGELES MUSEUM.

The Coliseum will have a seating capacity of 75,000 persons and is now under construction. It is being built by the group of men known as The Community Development Association, consisting of the following named officers and directors:

William May Garland, president
D. A. Hamburger, vice-president
Henry S. McKee treasurer
Zack J. Farmer, Secretary and Manager
G. G. Young
Harry Chandler
Dr. Frank F. Barham
Edward A. Dickson
Leroy Sanders
A. M. Chaffey
Henry M. Robinson
Frank P. Flint
Louis M. Cole
Arthur Letts
E. D. Lyman
Russell H. Ballard
Paul Shoup
Maynard McFie
M. H. Whittier
Walter W. Tuller
George E. Farrand.

Under an agreement between the city of Los Angeles, the county of Los Angeles and The Community Development Association and with approval of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, the City Play Ground Commission and the City Park Commission, The Community Development Association builds the Coliseum.



Mrs. Franklin Baldwin, a recent June bride, who was married in the Chapel at Stanford University. Through her mother, Mrs. Carrol W. Gates, she is a granddaughter of Mr. James A. Clayton of San Jose. Her father, the late Carrol W. Gates, did much to develop the Southland and Mrs. Baldwin will carry on his work. The groom, Mr. Franklin Baldwin, has recently resigned a very fine position in the offices of his father in New York to practice law in Los Angeles. The young couple, after their honeymoon trip, will reside in Pasadena.

REGIONAL PLANNING

By GEORGE DAMON, *Consulting Engineer*

WITH THE OBJECT of making the Los Angeles District the "best place in all the world in which to work, to live and to play," the Regional Planning Conference will hold its fourth meeting in Glendale on September 16, 1922. This conference follows similar gatherings which have already been held in Pasadena, in Long Beach and in Santa Monica, and will be followed by another meeting to be held in Los Angeles in November of this year.

As a result of these county-wide conferences, no doubt some definite conclusions will be reached as to co-operative and comprehensive plans for the physical development of this great community. Compared with other territories in which large numbers of people are sure to live, our Los Angeles District has many natural advantages. It is not cut up by waterways, as are Greater San Francisco and Greater New York, but is one continuous site, tempered in climate on two sides by the sea and protected from desert heat on the other side by mountain ranges. Nature has been generous with air, water, soil, sunshine and climate, and it now falls to the lot of man to make the most of his opportunities in this favored spot. The Regional Plannnig Confreence has a number of definite ambitions, which may be epitomized as follows:

An adequate supply of water for the coming millions;

A sewage disposal system which will keep the ocean clean;

Parks and boulevards which will supply open spaces to every part of the district;

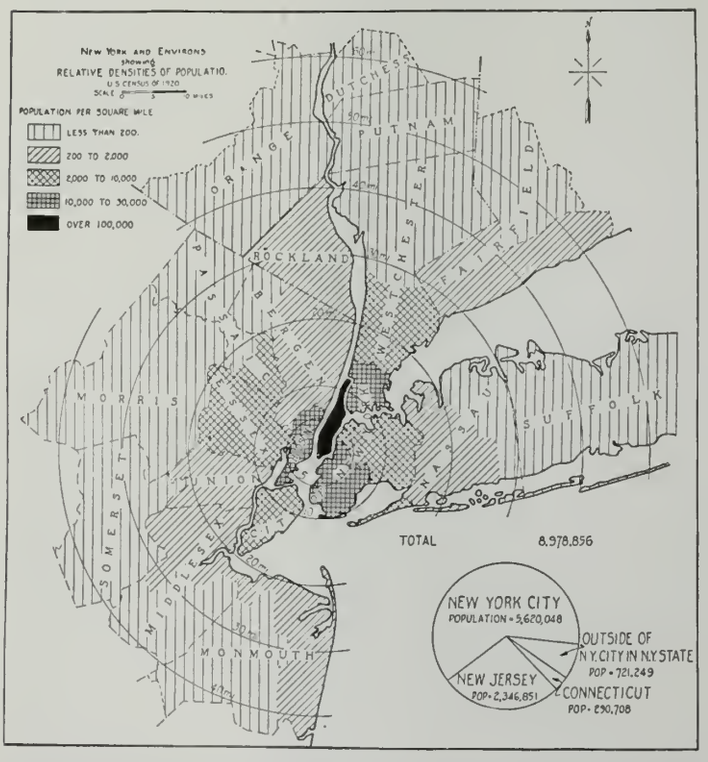
Transportation by rail and rubber which will meet every need;

A logical "sense of direction" for every development which will mean order and beauty of the highest type.

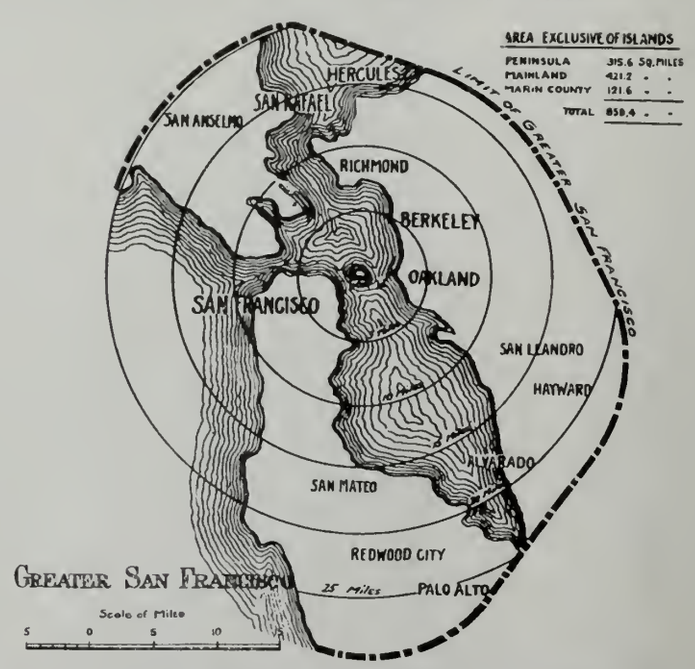
As soon as every part of the district has had an opportunity to urge its needs, it is hoped to put a carefully prepared specification in the hands of an official Regional Planning Commission endowed with power to work out the co-ordination which is now lacking.



THE LOS ANGELES DISTRICT COMPRISES OVER 1000 SQUARE MILES WITH A PRESENT POPULATION OF ABOUT 1,000,000 PEOPLE ONE-HALF LIVING WITHIN A RADIUS OF FIVE MILES FROM THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY AND SIXTH STREET, IN LOS ANGELES. THE DEVELOPMENT INTO ONE GREAT LIVING COMMUNITY IS OBVIOUS



THE REGIONAL PLAN FOR NEW WORK AND ITS ENVIRONS CONTEMPLATES A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000,000 IN A DISTRICT COMPRISING THREE HUNDRED COMMUNITIES, WITHIN AN AREA OF ABOUT 300 SQUARE MILES. PRELIMINARY PLANS HAVE BEEN IN PREPARATION FOR THE PAST YEAR, THE WORK BEING FINANCED BY THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION



THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ALSO CONSISTS OF NEARLY 1,000 SQUARE MILES, BUT THE DIFFICULTIES OF CREATING CONVENIENT INTERCOMMUNICATING TRANSPORTATION WILL HANDICAP THE COMBINATION OF THE VARIOUS SEPARATE COMMUNITIES INTO ONE DISTRICT

THE MONEY MARKET

A Regular Department
By LESLIE HENRY

CALIFORNIA investors at the November election will have an opportunity as voters to perform for themselves, as well as for the entire state, a most important service through the passage of the senate constitutional amendment No. 31, which will be No. 14 on the ballot.

This amendment is designed to permit investors in California to hold bonds and stocks issued outside of California, and known as "foreign" securities without being penalized by the present Personal Property Tax.

Under the proposed amendment, if adopted, the legislature will have the right to tax stocks and bonds issued outside the State of California at a rate other than the so-called Personal Property Tax. It has been suggested that such a rate would be approximately fifty cents per thousand dollars par value of such securities for five years, or approximately ten cents per thousand dollars per year. In other words, a holder of a "foreign" security would pay fifty cents per thousand dollars upon declaring that security and thereby be exempt from taxation for a five year period.

Through the passage of this amendment the state would immediately become the beneficiary of a small tax received from all holders of "foreign" securities totaling a very large amount, whereas under the present arrangement it receives little or nothing from the heavy tax imposed, which such a large majority evade as being unjust. Furthermore, it would give to investors the opportunity to diversify their lists of holdings by including securities issued by corporations geographically distributed throughout America and the world at large, thereby adding an element of safety to their position.

It is notable that on the point of increased revenue for the state all of the tax assessors in California, as well as the officers of the State Board of Equalization, have endorsed the amendment, and it is to be hoped that investors in particular and the citizenry of our state at large will be sufficiently appreciative of the constructive value of the proposed amendment, No. 14 on the ballot, to give it whole hearted support at the election.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, A FINE ARCHITECTURAL ASSET

ALLISON *and* ALLISON, *Architects*

TASTE, that intangible asset of any individual or community, has a hard time during a physical growth too rapid and absorbing for discrimination. An over-grown boy still in knickerbockers cannot be expected to appreciate the subtleties of antiques or the beauty of glimmering glass and soft color in a quiet dining room. But if youth is constantly surrounded with the fine things of the past and present and is taught the value of beauty, there comes a time when growth is along spiritual and intellectual lines and discrimination becomes possible.

In the University Club of Los Angeles the architects, Allison and Allison, have struck a clear bell-like note of beauty that is proven great, because it is recognized alike by the connoisseur and the novice in art. Its varied towers and tall facade rising in statelinss above the business blocks below them, seem to sing a song of age-long loveliness, a song that lingers forever in the hearts of those who have the ears to hear and eyes to see its subtle art.

With such an Early Italian atmosphere about the building itself there must have appeared in the beginning a serious problem of proper interior decoration and furnishings. Who was there to be found in this far western land with the knowledge and the skill to make the inside meet the limitations of the restrained exterior, and were the appropriate articles themselves to be found here?

The club house as it stands today is the answer. Mr. E. J. Cheesewright, who had his training in the long established firm of Waring and Gillow in London, was chosen to have general supervision of the interior decorations and furnishings. To the amazement of many he has found or designed the appropriate pieces of craftsmanship and had them executed in Los Angeles. With this collection of necessary examples of all the things which go to make up a finely furnished semi-public building strictly carried out in the period in which it belongs, Los Angeles has arrived as a center for good craftsmanship.

Batchelder tiles we have had to boast of for a decade, and in that time they have won a name for Los Angeles all over the United States and abroad. Ironwork such as Italians do with great skill has been made by artisans in the B. B. Bell studios and fine examples of it are shown in the Club rooms.

Antiques reproduced with fine feeling and sympathetic study are made in Marshall Laird's work shops and Mr. Cheesewright found there and in Santa Barbara two wonderful old tapestries. To complete the picture the artist has chosen soft carpets and rugs from the wonderful collection of John S. Keshishyan whose storehouse of treasures from New York and the looms of the Orient is a joy forever and, like the art galleries of Cannell & Chaffin, a real museum for Los Angeles.



THE ELEVATOR HALL TO THE MAIN LOUNGE ON THE SECOND FLOOR

These are only three of a large group of photographs taken by Oscar Maurer of the interior of the University Club of Los Angeles.



WEST WALL OF THE MAIN LOUNGE WITH INTERESTING CABINET WORK.



IN THE LADIES' DINING ROOM ON THE STREET FLOOR, ALLISON AND ALLISON, ARCHITECTS.

SOUTHLAND

Outliving War

SO much of the world's progress has been recorded in terms of the fighting which won that progress, that it is hard to distinguish the object from the means used to obtain it. But if we are to progress farther we must make that distinction and think clear through to the point of preventing war without losing those objects for which one does not hesitate to fight.

In other words, the human race must obtain such control of its destiny that growth and improvement will be possible without an appeal to baser passions in order to accomplish those ends.

War is an instrument. It has been used in the past to accomplish certain things which may or may not be valuable; but it must not be confused with those things which have resulted from it in the past. There are other ways by which progress may be effected. War as an instrument for accomplishing anything must be made obsolete. Whether waged with tomahawks or torpedoes, war is unintelligent as a means of progress and marks as undeveloped the nation or individual advocating its continued use. There are still men in the world who have to be knocked down as the only argument they understand; there are still nations which have to be kept down because prosperity makes them warlike. The physical ability to meet the warlike spirit in others must not be lost by those leaders of human thought who disdain war; but human progress now lies in other directions. That great life force in us which answers the call to fight for freedom must not be wasted or diverted by selfish interests against our fellows in the fight.

Hiram Johnson and Charles Moore

THAT our present senator from California is a fighter, he, himself declares. The main question in the minds of his former advocates is—what is he fighting for?

Theodore Roosevelt fought strenuously for those things which his nearness to the heart of the world taught him were in the line of human progress. He saw clearly what is coming and he also saw how fast or how slowly America could move toward those new ideals.

Chief Justice Taft laid down the basic principles of peace between nations; and before the Great War came to test us, these principles were being used by these two great statesmen in thir administrations of American affairs.

We must not swerve from this great line of advance. If justice to others or even consideration of the condition of other nations lies straight before us, we must meet the issue and decide what are to be our relations to our neighbor nations.

As a student of this great question of our relation to other nations and especially to those of the Pacific Ocean, Charles C. Moore has stood the test. His advocacy of the Four Power Treaty is steady and sane. When new developments arise to test this step toward peace on the Pacific, we believe that Mr. Moore will be able to put aside personal considerations and bring to such questions sane judgment and a clear mind.

His platform reads:

"I do not believe in entangling alliances, either of Nations or of Senators with publicists. I believe that this Nation can no longer stand aloof and refuse to do its part in firmly establishing peace in the world and outlawing war forever. It is our duty, as well as to our self-interest, to do our share in facing the Reconstruction Problems confronting a world disorganized by a war in which our Nation was a participant.

"President Harding and Secretary Hughes, by the Four Power Treaty, which was so bitterly opposed by a group including the senior Senator from California, have already accomplished much in that direction, and will do more, if supported by the Senate of the United States.

"In solving these great problems I will support the President and the progressive, constructive Republican leaders."

Rewarding Meritorious Service to Mankind

The large committee of representative women, chosen by Mrs. John Henry Stewart as her aids in raising the thirty thousand dollar quota for Southern California of the National fund of one million dollars for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, at a recent meeting selected a special committee to formulate plans to carry to a successful conclusion this very patriotic enterprise.

This special committee includes: Mrs. William H. Anderson, Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mrs. Phillip H. Brady, Mrs. Basil Clarke, Miss Jeannette O. Campbell, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Douglass, Mrs. Fred Habersham, Mrs. Esther R. Lea, Mrs. Grantland Seaton Long, Mrs. John C. Macfarland, Mrs. Martha Nelson McCan, Mrs. John R. McCoy, Mrs. W. M. Monroe, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Mrs. R. D. Shepherd, Mrs. Chappell Q. Stanton, Mrs. Lavina Graham Timmons, Mrs. Eugene Willey, Mrs. William Le Moyne Wills, Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt, and Mrs. Alexander Pantages, Mrs. Ida McGlone Gibson, Mrs. Lucretia Del Valle Grady.

For Southern California—the "white spot" of the world's business affairs—thirty thousand dollars is a very small sum to be contributed by the friends of the great Ex-President in this vicinity, those who value his leadership and appreciate the work planned to be done by the Foundation.

The original thought of honoring Mr. Wilson was quickly followed and largely superceded by the bigger, broader and, to him, more acceptable one of honoring him by perpetuating those American ideals that he himself has done so much to develop and enunciate: Liberal Thought, Human Freedom, Public Welfare, Service to Mankind, International Morality, Honest Diplomacy, and Peace Through Justice.

After the fund has been contributed, a Board of Trustees, composed of eminent Americans, will be entrusted with its permanent administration. As three-fourths of the National fund has already been reached, this Board of Trustees is now being carefully selected. Those so far chosen include such names as: President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of Iowa, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York; Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York; Earnest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Morgenthau, of New York; and Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa.; William Allen White, of Kansas; Hon. Florence Allen, of Ohio; Gen. Tasker Bliss, D. C.; Samuel Gompers, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Simonson, New York; and Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, Montana.

The money collected will be invested in government securities and deposited in the Central Union Trust Company of New York City.

The income from these securities will be used to recognize, and encourage, by its awards, any distinguished "meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or peace through justice."

In many regards it will resemble the Nobel Prize.

The local committee feels that the raising of the full quota for Southern California is only a matter of letting the cause be known and fully understood. So they are planning a number of social affairs to bring together the friends of these better things in American ideals, that they may enjoy their discussion and know of the progress of the good work. A series of smaller affairs are anticipated for the immediate future, inaugurated by a very large and delightful Fête and Garden Party in the beautiful grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pantages, on Vermont Avenue.

In the meantime several hundred receipt books are in circulation. Each receipt has a coupon attached. This coupon entitles the donor to a very handsomely engraved certificate as one of the Founders of the Awards.

Mrs. John C. Macfarland is specializing upon the "Children's Fund" or what has come to be called the "Grandmothers' Club." Appreciating how much these certificates will be valued in future years, the grandmothers particu-

OPINION

larly enjoy contributing in the names of their grand children, who are too young to secure this honor for themselves. All checks should be made payable to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. A prominent local firm is specially designing a suitable frame for these certificates.

JEANNETTE O. CAMPBELL,
Secretary of the Committee for Southern California,
806 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Public Health

MANY times in the past few years, the attention of thinking people has been called to the tremendous loss of power and accomplishment through the lack of health. We have been startled into a realization of the fact by the findings of our army examiners, by the epidemics which have wrought such havoc and by the observations which we are forced to make on every side. The leading scientists of the world have seen the need of definite action. The people themselves are beginning to appreciate it. The Red Cross Societies of the world have undertaken a world program of public health.

No more significant incident could be cited than that of the speech of Sir Claude Hill, Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies, at the recent meeting in Geneva in which he said: "The main and primary purpose of the League and of National Red Cross Societies should be to awaken the hygienic conscience of the world." He called attention to the fact that what the world needed at the present time was some agency that might show the people how they can escape the miseries of ill-health and suffering of which 85 per cent is avoidable. The Red Cross Societies of the world, working through their several organizations, will undertake to become this agency.

In regard to health activities, the Council made the following reservation: "The League of Red Cross Societies should not undertake any activities in fields already covered by existing organizations such as Government Health Departments, and the Health Section of the League of Nations." It did urge, however, an active co-operation, in the interest of popular health education, between National Red Cross Societies and the employers associations and the labor organizations. All of this is tending toward a livelier interest in education along health lines. With proper care and feeding, intelligent and prompt attention to illness or accident, the handicap is minimized if not entirely eliminated, and the individual not only more quickly able to take care of himself, but the person or persons who were assisting in caring for him are released from that necessity.

At the National Convention of Nurses, held in Seattle a few weeks ago, the keynote was education in public health. The slogan "Positive Health" superceded that of preventive nursing in the scheme of public health. Thousands of nurses from every State in the Union gathered there to discuss every phase of the work to which they had pledged themselves.

All of this International, National and State organization for health would be of little avail if it were not carried out through community efforts. This is accomplished through the county and city health department, with its fine corps of physicians and nurses, laboratory experts, sanitary inspectors, social agencies and laws for the protection of the individual, and by means of hospitals, dispensaries, private nurses, school nurses and inspection, dental clinics, milk distribution to under-nourished children and the untiring efforts of the family physician for those who are directly under his care. So close has the co-operation between organizations and agencies become that a stranger in a strange town may soon find himself in familiar surroundings, if he be in need of advice on tuberculosis, accident, or just the ordinary diseases, for almost any social agency can now direct the individual into the proper avenues for help.

For those who wish a physician there are the hospitals and their staff, the dispensary staff and a long list of classified physicians and surgeons in every directory or telephone book. There is the nurses' directory for those who want a nurse, and for those who need emergency supplies, there is to be found in almost every community now a nurse whose chief interest is in supplying these needs which are required by rich and poor alike. The calls to the Red Cross for information along this line alone would cover almost the entire list of articles needed in the sick room.

The way in which education on public health has reached the people might well be illustrated by the case of a young woman recently arriving in the city, who has been ill for some time with tuberculosis and who has been instructed by the public health nurse in her community as to her responsibility to herself and to others. Upon coming to the city, she immediately inquired for the tuberculosis clinic, stating that she was in need of medical care but was unable to meet the expenses of a regular physician. The co-operation of the Dispensary and Public Health Department of the city was such that her case was immediately and effectively attended to. Provision was also made, if necessary, for her to have some rest at a sanatorium which might be the means of putting her in condition to care for herself. She is merely one instance of hundreds who are handicapped and for whom the public health departments of the country are endeavoring to find a way to improved physical condition and economic progress.

MARY WALLACE WEIR,
Secretary Pasadena Chapter American Red Cross.

The Women's Athletic Club

THE Women's Athletic Club of Los Angeles was organized and incorporated for the specific purpose of building a Women's Club House in Los Angeles. Such a club as is contemplated has been a long felt need in this community. It will afford privileges to its members similar to the privileges offered by the Women's Athletic Club of San Francisco, the Woman's Club of Chicago, the Colony Club of New York, and the Women's University Club of Washington.

The club was organized a little more than a year ago, and has enrolled over 1250 members, and has purchased a fine building site on Flower Street, valued at over $200,000, This property consists of three lots 150x155 feet, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, on South Flower, one of the most desirable locations in the city for such a club, as it is adjacent to the best shopping district and yet outside the congested traffic zone. The membership of the club is representative of groups of women of wide interests and varied activities and includes leaders in club life, social circles, the professions and business enterprises. These women are all interested in the progress and prosperity of the city, and are enthusiastic in their endeavor to build here one of the finest women's clubs in the West that will be truly representative of the women of this community and of their contribution to the cultural and economic development of their city and their State.

This will be the first club of its kind to be built in the southern part of the State. One of the special features will be the conveniences offered to out-of-town members who will find there a comfortable and convenient headquarters during the pleasure or business trip to the city, offering a place for rest and recreation and for meeting and entertaining friends.

The initiation fee for membership at the present time is $125 and war tax. This fee will be advanced on August 1st to $150 and war tax. Life memberships in the club are limited to 100 in number and 65 have already been subscribed. As life memberships are for the life of the club, they are the most desirable membership offered. These memberships are free from dues and war tax and are transferable and devisable. A great many of the members who at first took out regular memberships are transferring them for a life membership.

BERTHA L. CABLE,
Executive Secretary, The Woman's Athletic Club.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS

WOMAN'S CLUBS IN LOS ANGELES

By MRS. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON

TODAY a woman's choice of a home for her club life has become almost as important as that of one for her family. She can no longer discharge her full duty within her own household. She must also do her part in the community. The woman's club, the Federation sort, offers the best organization for such service, having gradually evolved out of, and therefore having been fitted to, its requirements.

There are still clubs in neighborhoods or different circles of friends which meet only for reading, studying literature or listening to addresses on some chosen subject. The two smallest ones in the Federation are of this kind. This was at first almost the universal type. Later the women began to take an interest in existing conditions about them, to investigate for themselves, to glean first-hand information, formulate their findings and draw their own conclusions. Then they ventured to make practical suggestions, which proved to be beneficial, in educational, social service, municipal, state and national affairs. They then asked and received a voice and active part in them. Finally the men volunteered to consult the club women and invited them to share responsibility in public institutions and civic matters.

Women are learning more and more the value of participating in public concerns hitherto entirely controlled by men. Men have recognized the benefit of cooperation with women's organizations. The club house is becoming a common meeting ground, the logical community center, a civic home for the populace as one big, homogeneous family, with the woman's club as a sort of multiple mother whose ministrations are helpful in all the departments of its life, in play-time and work-time; in health, education, industry, morality, art and amusement.

In many small or scattered settlements the woman's club has become the only base of all community undertakings and recreation. And it is significant of the times that the men in many such localities, the Chambers of Commerce or other groups leading, have built, equipped and presented a house to the women, to be called Woman's Club, Community Center, or whatever they wish, as has been done recently in Puente, Baldwin Park, Chatsworth, and four towns in Inyo County. A more conspicuous instance is the Federal Government's action in organizing women's clubs in the Panama Canal zone. In such places a woman has only one opportunity for selection, that of the committee upon which she will be most useful and happy. But in cities where there are a number of clubs it requires thoughtful consideration to choose one best suited to her tastes and ability.

In Los Angeles there are about as many different kinds of clubs as there are departments in the Federation. These, according to the District President, Mrs. John Urquhart, include every phase of life and of individual relation and responsibility to the community, the state and the world.

The two largest clubs in the city, the Friday Morning and the Ebell, each with nearly 2000 members, divide their work into departments of public affairs, philanthropy, review and criticism of art, music, drama, and literature. The Ebell adds many other sections for study. Both, from time to time, hold attractive art exhibitions. Their membership includes most of the city's important women from every walk in life. Mrs. Andrew Stewart Lobingier is beginninge her fourth year as president of the Friday Morning Club, and Mrs. Grantland Seaton Long has just assumed the duties of president of the Ebell. This year both of these clubs will commence the building of new and larger club homes of the handsomest modern types.

The new home of the Friday Morning Club will be six stories in height, of Class A construction, stone base, plaster exterior, and tile roof. On the first floor will be a specious foyer, elevators and a grand stairway leading to the mezzanine; the club auditorium on the first floor will have a maximum seating capacity of 1500—a triforium gallery, which will be architecturally very beautiful, lending incident and charm to the auditorium, an adequate stage, incorporating the latest and best thought in stage equipment, adaptable to any kind of theatrical production.



Oscar Maurer
CALIFORNIA CLUB OPPOSITE PERSHING SQUARE

The basement will contain lockers and locker rooms, a large attractive rest room for ladies, as well as a lounge and rest room for men. Each floor will be provided with rest rooms and dressing rooms.

On the third floor will be a lecture room, having a seating capacity of 350, with stage, a kitchenette, an attractive mezzanine parlor, dressing rooms, etc.

The fifth floor will be used for the housing of other organizations.

The sixth floor will be devoted to an art gallery and to club purposes.

The principal feature of the facade will be the imposing Memorial Entrance, beautifully carved, having a sculptured frieze in bas-relief extending over the three portals.



Allison and Allison, Architects
ARCHITECTS DRAWING FRIDAY MORNING CLUB

There are two Los Angeles clubs that do civic work only, the Civic Association and the Business Woman's Civic Club. There are fifteen others that give it great prominence, but do other work besides, including philanthropy, literature, and some branch of art. These are American University Study Club, Boyle Heights Woman's Club, California Badger Club, Catholic Woman's Club, Council of Jewish Women, Ebell Club, Friday Morning Club, Elysian Heights Civic Club, Los Angeles Travel Club, the Los Angeles Woman's Club, Philanthropy and Civics Club, Los Angeles University Book Club, Wednesday Morning Club, Woman's Citizenship Club, Woman's Club of Hollywood.

There is one club, the Ivy, which does only philanthropy, and it is safe to say that, with scarcely an exception, every other club in Los Angeles does it in some, and often a very great, degree.

There are three music clubs here, beside the Symphony Orchestra, which are in the Federation of Women's Clubs. The Wa-Wan, the largest, deriving its name from an Indian inter-tribal peace ceremony celebrated with music, has also drama and dance sections. Its active members must be of assured professional standing in one of these arts. Its affiliate and associate members are men and women who appreciate art. Its student and juvenile departments are made up of members who are studying under qualified teachers and may attend the professional programs and give one program a month themselves. The Matinee Musical Club also has sections for drama and dance. The Optimist Club specializes in American music composition only.

The Channel Club is made up of professional interpreters of drama. Sixteen other clubs have drama among their sections. The Kate Tupper Galpin Shakespeare Club is for the study of Shakespeare alone, while the Los Angeles Browning Club devotes its entire time to the study of the works of the two Brownings.

There are three clubs for university women only, American University Study Club, the University Book Club, and the Woman's University Club of Southern California.

The Gleason Parliamentary Club is organized for the exclusive study of parliamentary law; the Outlook Association, for securing a legislative measure pertaining to municipal markets; the Crafts Club, for work in arts and crafts; the Emeritus Club, for the bringing together of ex-state officers of the Federation; the International Sunshine Society, for the work known as sunshine work; La Camarada, for comradship of club women; the Los Angeles City Teachers' Club for mutual helpfulness amongst school teachers; the Professional Woman's Club, for bringing together professional women; the Reciprocity Club, as an open forum for club presidents; the Southern California Woman's Press Club, for professional women writers; the Woman Lawyers' Club, for women members of the bar; the Women's Osteopathic Club, for women Osteopathic physicians; the Ruskin Art Club, for the study, at present, of art in America; the Los Angeles Audubon Society, for the study and protection of birds and wild life.

There are several club organizations for the wives of certain specified classes of employees. There are two clubs that give special importance to travel and make it a qualification of membership. A number of clubs do not state their objects in the Year Book, but their names indicate them.

These many diverse clubs of Los Angeles, and their prototypes throughout the nation, substantially cover every field of human endeavor and human achievement; yet in each of them the work is planned around the central idea of active citizenship. More and more, women have come to realize that this is the goal of all education, and that good citizenship is the obligation of patriotism. When this idea first took form in club life word was sent out from the General Federation to all clubs throughout the nation to make Americanization their special work. This term at that time meant teaching the foreign-born what it means to be an American. As the work progressed and the women gained experience, they discovered that the native-born also

had great need of being Americanized; and that the vital object to be arrived at was, for both foreign and native-born, the same, namely: to be a good citizen. The name of the Americanization department of club work was therefore changed to Citizenship. "Citizenship" was the word sent out last year from the National Federation to be the key-note of work for clubs throughout the country. Women extended their studies along this line, adding to their own experience and experiments, college courses in it. Old theories fell away in the light of fuller knowledge, and women became better equipped to accomplish practical results. At the biennial recently held by the National Federation the slogan adopted for the ensuing club year was "Woman At Work." The clubwomen are asked not merely to study and understand, but to put their knowledge into active operation, to be good citizens themselves, and to adopt a working plan for bringing about general good citizenship in their communities.

A suggestion has been made, and the clubs are being circularized with it, that each adopt a resolution requiring their members to take a "Citizenship Pledge" obligating themselves to register whenever the law requires registration for voting, and to vote at all elections and upon all measures except when prevented from doing so by sickness or absence, with the hope that their interest in governmental affairs may thus be 100 per cent effective and kept actively alive, and that by example they may help to encourage a healthy civic interest and activity in others.

As aptly suggested by the advocate of this idea, "It is neither more nor less than a concrete effort to insure individual activity and interest in the matter of the true citizen's first duty—his duty to vote," and that by adopting this pledge "the clubs would set an example that would do a great deal to awaken each citizen to his individual interest in that duty and promote its proper and intelligent exercise."

The suggestion appeals strongly to the writer as one that should be universally acted upon by the women's clubs. For it matters not how much good work is done by the devoted leaders, if, after they have succeeded in putting upon the ballot much needed legislation and in encouraging the best type of citizens to run for office, enough voters do not go to the polls to carry the measures or elect the candidates. Those representatives of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, and other women's organizations, who are bearing the brunt of the present campaign for bettering the laws concerning women and children, are sacrificing their entire time and strength to it, and deserve the support of the whole nation, especially of those citizens for whose particular benefit it is being waged—the women. This calls for so little individual effort—merely to cast a vote! It should be a point of honor and decency with every woman. Respectable men, too, should consider it almost as much their own affair. Our country's business power will not long be pre-eminent if mothers are not properly safeguarded and children are not given the best chance to develop; for with the retrogression of our type as a people would necessarily come business and spiritual degeneracy; and some more virile people will become our superiors. We can be sure that the faithful performance of duty by every citizen will help immeasurably to keep our country strong and prosperous. Clubwomen can not do a greater service than to join in a determined effort to get every qualified voter to the polls on election days.



IN THE CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF LOS ANGELES, TWO STORIES ABOVE THE STREET, LIES THIS GARDEN. THE QUIET SECLUSION AND MATURE BEAUTY OF AGE-OLD ITALY IS HERE. FOUR WEEKS AFTER THE GARDENERS STARTED THE WORK. LLOYD WRIGHT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. DAVID C. ALLISON, ARCHITECT.

HOSPITALITY WITHIN GARDEN WALLS

By SUMNER MAURICE SPAULDING
With Illustrations by the Author

WITH the passing of the front veranda, our attention is necessarily turned in other directions if we would enjoy some of the immediate beauties of nature from our doorstep. Granting that we do not care to look into the street, we must look in another direction, which is either a back or side yard. Now the problem is to develop that yard so as to receive the maximum benefit and pleasure from it. Planting flowers and shrubs, and placing garden furniture about is not sufficient. It might be if our neighbor's gardens were laid out on a corresponding plan; but we are justified in not wanting the principal vistas of our house and garden terminated by the service yard of our neighbor. Nor do we want our summer-house made the background for our neighbor's automobile park. We object, too, to dogs and cats and over-boisterous children racing through our gardens. Therefore both pleasure and necessity demand the garden wall.

The mere mention of a garden wall calls to our imagination a myriad of pleasant pictures—weather-stained stones peeping through the roses, cool shadows, a chair, a hammock, a table and books.

Walls of stone are, of course, most enduring and pleasing to the eye. The weathering of the stones gives to the wall a color and texture that cannot be artificially equalled. In wandering along the narrow lanes of France, one revels in the mystery and the romance that his imagination pictures behind those old stone walls. One slightest glimpse through the garden gate confirms his fondest dream of the life that exists within. In England walls of brick have a similar charm. Brick walls, if of a warm color, lend to the landscape an interest that is often very necessary where color is naturally lacking. One feels that the warm tones of the brick walls are more appropriate in a cold climate, where the clouds cast grey shadows a greater part of the year, or where the bloom on the planting is confined to a shorter season. In a warmer climate, where the great charm lies in the deep shadows, and where the flowers are always in bloom, walls of stone, plaster or concrete are more suitable. If, however, the brick wall should for some reason be more practical, a coat of white-wash will bring it back into the color scheme—a treatment we find widely employed in the Carolinas and Georgia.



In localities where the best and most abundant material is concrete, walls left in the natural state as they come from the forms have an interesting color and texture. If for any reason these walls do not harmonize with the surroundings, they too, may be coated with white-wash or plaster.

All walls of solid masonry are of more or less expensive construction. The hollow tile and hollow concrete walls are reducing this cost quite noticeably, and at the same time are quite as efficient and effective as the solid masonry walls.

Fences of wood may serve the same purpose as the masonry walls, and are, of course, much less expensive. They may be of solid wood, painted or white-washed, or latticed. The latter may be built so solid as to prevent vision through the openings, or they may be built with larger voids depending on trailing vines for their privacy. Lattice may be made very decorative, with its various posts and panels as features in themselves. Modern English work gives us splendid examples of the possibilities of the lattice fence.

In larger and more pretentious gardens, where the confining wall is not so important, and where the transition from the garden to the surroundings is more gradual, the garden wall may serve other purposes than that of mere enclosure. It may be used to screen one portion of the garden from another—as the rose garden from the service garden. A screening wall may be so placed that a certain terrace is protected from a prevailing wind; a portion of a wall may be used as a background for a bit of sculpture to form the happy termination of a vista; a retaining wall may be used to give added space for planting in a side-hill garden.

When we shall have universally adopted the garden wall, spaces now meaningless at the back of our houses will become real gardens, outdoor living-rooms, where we may enjoy the sunshine and air; and along with the development of an outdoor life, perhaps a small bit of the romantic spell of the Latin countries, with which California is so comparable, will creep into our beings and the "jardin intime" becomes as integral a part of the house as the library or the living room.



WHAT SHALL THE SUMMER GIRL WEAR IN THE CITY



LOOKING NORTH ON SPRING STREET FROM A POINT JUST SOUTH OF SEVENTH. THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES.

THE subtle changes which have come over the city of Los Angeles while it has been growing up are worthy of record. Downtown Spring Street, which a quarter of a century ago was the chief street of the shopping district is now the heart of big business for the whole Pacific Southwest. Broadway has taken its place as the great shopping street and reigned supreme for a decade but must now share that honor with Seventh Street and the many little shopping centers out by the Park and in the Wilshire district, where Seventh changes into Wilshire Boulevard, our great artery between beach and city.

At the corner of Broadway and Seventh, therefore, one, prone to metropolitan musings, may stand on any bright day and see the whole of Los Angeles go by.

Los Angeles, as the engineers have found out in their regional planning, is easier of access than either New York or San Francisco. Flat suburban stretches extend out all around her, and the beautiful rolling hills which should be made into the most handsome residence sections are being hacked unintelligently to make place for apartment houses and shanties. Out on the Pacific Electric lines which have done so much to develop the whole metropolitan region, the trolley runs behind countless back yards or between orange and walnut orchards. From her kitchen, with sleeves bare to the shoulder and clothed in a bungalow apron tied in the middle, the busy housekeeper may step onto the suburban train of trolley cars and be in the center of the city in from ten to forty minutes. And she does just that! See her here at Seventh and Broadway in a sleeveless checked gingham, a country hat flopping and hit by every passerby, no gloves, white shoes soiled by the oil of the street, and with a general look of having just left the washboard and wringer on her back screened porch!

It is warm in town although the ocean breeze is trying to cool the hot pavement and lures one to the beach. Woolen suits cannot be worn here as they are in San Francisco in August. But Pacific pongee can be tailored, and our unrivalled department stores offer well made, suitable and comfortable clothes for the street as well as for the washtub.

California Southland offers here a glimpse of what is appropriate for women who must be in town in the summer, and will from time to time show other pages of what the experts and shop windows of Los Angeles have from which those who live in the country may make up a proper and complete wardrobe for the moderate income.



TAILORED PONGEE SUIT, ENHANCED BY A REAL LACE VESTEE. THE NEW MID SUMMER HAT IS OF FRENCH FELT TRIMMED WITH POM POMS OF BLACK HACKEL AND BLACK RIBBON. FROM H. S. GOLDBERG, BROADWAY.



Margaret Craig
ON SEVENTH STREET IN A SUITABLE COSTUME FROM WOODY FEURT, 721 WEST SEVENTH STREET, LOS ANGELES.

ON THE ROOF AT BULLOCK'S

MARGARET LANDIS *Posing in Bullocks Sport Wear*

Photographs by MARGARET CRAIG



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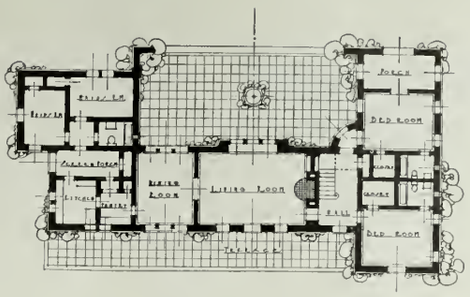
CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL

PLANNING THE HOUSE WITH THE VIEW

By ROSE CONNOR, *Designer*

SOME houses are so situated that the architect has little to puzzle over beyond the actual plan and the various elevations, for the location is such that the plan can be reversed or turned any way, if only the principal rooms retain sufficient light, because there is practically no outlook to be taken into account. This is, of course, true only of the town house, but in this part of the country a large portion of the town houses can boast at least one view of either mountains, valley or sea, and the problem of turning to the best advantage the prospect which the lot affords is a most important one in California architecture.

In such a location as Altadena, for instance. one has, in addition to the wonderful view over the valley toward the sea; an equally interesting panorama of the mountains, with



afford fine views in opposite directions, provide the greatest inducements to outdoor living. The accessibility of all four masters bedrooms to the terrace and the patio, without the necessity of passing through the living portion of the house, and the complete segregation of the service wing, are also noteworthy features of the plan. And last, the effect of the house as a whole, with its long roof broken by the chimneys and the second story at the end, forms a most attractive picture against the dark mountains, and, while possessing a quiet dignity, gives an impression of informal California life which is in perfect keeping with its setting.



HOUSE AND PLAN FOR DR. UPDEGRAFF, ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA

E. WALLACE NEFF, ARCHITECT, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

their ever-changing colors. The very nearness of the mountains and the pureness of the air give a desire for outdoor life to an even greater degree than in other parts of Pasadena, so that front, back and sides of the house are almost equally important, and easy access from all parts of the house to the great outdoors is an essential feature. Further, when a house is built amid such natural surroundings the outline of the roof and chimneys, as they are silhouetted against the mountains, forms one of the major problems of the design.

As usual, the simplest way is generally the most attractive, and the simplest way of bringing together the house and garden is by means of the terrace and patio—but, unless the patio can be of sufficient size to catch plenty of sunshine in one part, while the remained is in shade, it is wiser to do without it. For a small, dark patio, in which only ferns and other shade loving plants can grow, is a travesty on the lovely Spanish original.

An Altadena house which is so carefully planned that every room has a beautiful outlook in at least one direction, is shown in the accompanying illustration. The long terrace and the well proportioned patio, both of which



POOL IN A PRIVATE GARDEN—SAN DIEGO

WALLED GARDENS AND PATIOS

By RALPH D. CORNELL, *Landscape Architect*

THE mere mention of walled gardens recalls to many minds age-old stone, weathered and lichen-covered, sheltering trees that offer protection, moss-covered walks, dappled shadow and riots of flower color. To others are recalled the walled gardens of Spain, brighter in color, whiter in the sun's intensity, but with the sound of water and the mirrored reflections from a quiet pool. Always the words carry with them a charm suggestive of quiet, seclusion and beauty.

California, too, has her typical walled garden that has evolved through the traditions of her past and the development of her present—the patio garden in its various styles of divergence. But whether the walled garden be of ancient lands or modern, it offers unusual opportunity for beauty, from the standpoint of garden effect. It allows the grouping of strong masses of flower color against an adequate and pleasing background; it permits the etching of flower silhouettes against the neutral tones of the wall material.

One general rule of landscape art is that flower masses are at their best when seen against a background of green foliage, a wall of masonry, or an architectural element. Free standing flower beds are seldom satisfactory from the design standpoint except as they form an element of an inclosed and formal plan. The aspiring hollyhock against a garden wall, the tall larkspur, the colorful snapdragon, any o fthe flowering perennials, all seem unequalled when in such a setting.

August is a warm, dry month, and yet it heralds the opening of the season for growing those things which are to adorn the winter and spring gardens of perennial plants. Seeds of calceolaria, calendula, campanula, cineraria, columbine, cosmos, lobelia, pansy, petunia, primula, stocks and verbena may be sown in seed beds. Sweet peas for Christmas flowering should go into the ground. Plants of carnation, candytuft, centaurea, cineraria, coreopsis, cosmos, digitalis, gaillardia, marigold, petunia, phlox, salpiglossis and violets may be set into the ground.

Pacific-Southwest Review

By C. F. SEIDEL,
Junior Vice-President, Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank



As the result of the recent bank merger the First Securities Company will parallel in the field of investment banking the service rendered throughout the Pacific-Southwest in the field of commercial banking by The First National Bank and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. Its service will present two aspects:

1. Underwriting assistance to sound enterprises of good management and proven earning power.

2. Recommendation to investors of good securities which have first been carefully investigated and deemed worthy of investment by the banks' own funds.

There are today an increasing number of California enterprises which have either outgrown their original capital resources or require additional fixed capital investment such as cannot properly be provided out of commercial banking funds. A public issue of securities is thus essential if profitable advantage is to be taken of the business offered. Fortunately the development of the local investment market has been such that already enough local investment capital is available to take care of the major portion of local requirements.

However, an intermediary functioning in the investment banking field is necessary to bridge the gap between California investors and expanding California industries. Such an intermediary can, by providing sound local issues for local investment funds, benefit not only the borrower and the investor, but contribute materially to the strengthening and upbuilding of the community. In order to aid more effectively in this direction the First Securities Company is increasing its resources and expanding its organization to the end that it may be equipped to discuss the financial problems of customers of the banks which arise in connection with their need for permanent financing.

Application has been made to the courts for permission to change the name of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank to the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank. The date on which this change becomes effective is not yet known.

Another important function of the First Securities Company is the distribution of bonds to the investing public. Through the establishment of branch offices, this service will now be extended to investors in all sections of Southern California covered by the operations of The First National Bank and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. Identically the same securities will be offered at each point as at the home office, thus giving the investor in other communities the benefit of a large and diversified list of securities. This enlarged distributing capacity will also be of advantage to investors through permitting more substantial participation in the leading national syndicate underwritings.

The above are the two chief contributions which the First Securities Company hopes to make toward the development of the California investment market.

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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

The Ways of Laughter, by Harold Begbie (G. P. Putnam's Sons)

There are those who think that Harold Begbie wrote The Glass of Fashion. His new novel, The Ways of Laughter, with its brilliant and similar epigrams, bears out this idea. It discloses the same persistent rabid intolerance of Darwinism and all accidentalism, the same impressive reverence for religion and motherhood, the same conviction that character is superior to intellect. With irresistible humor it exaggerates and distorts the two extremes, gravity and flippancy—The Glass of Fashion mirrored the flippancy of English "high" life; The Ways of Laughter mocks at all erudition in the person of a pedantic philosopher, a comedy type, of course, not at all new. It is satire "handled with a dexterous wrist," to be taken seriously only as such, not as a piece of fiction. Sparkling with home-made refreshing cheerfulness, it is indeed a book of laughter. The lovably eccentric, middle-aged hero would have us believe humor of more importance in the scheme of the universe than philosophy. He is so human, so genuine, we like him even when he is made to voice the impossible views of the author.

Moby-Dick, by Herman Melville (Oxford University Press)

In Moby-Dick, Melville relates the exciting experiences he had as a harpooneer on board a Nantucket whaler with a captain who not only suffered from an ivory leg made of whalebone, but who was mad besides. The life of harpooneers was most hazardous. Like many of the boys at the front, they evolved a form of fatalism which allowed them to see the "humorous perilousness" of their daily life. Almost every day they spent hours in the midst of steamy vapor from spouting whales, sometimes on their island-backs. They were regularly capsized and forced to swim about in the white-churned water near huge, cavernous, snapping mouths, exposed to the thoughtful cunning of malevolent whales. Melville endows the whale with so much personality that we cannot help developing an acute interest in this mammoth sea monster and a thirst for details about whale life. With quaint, dry humor and picturesque preciseness he weaves in much accurate and absorbing information about whaling in its most thrilling days. A gently reared and educated man, he must have found living among the strange allotment in the forecastle of a whale something of a contrast, but evidently not a distasteful one, for he took as his bosom friend a man-eating, idol-worshiping savage who had been peddling human heads around the streets of New Bedford before shipping as harpooneer. Threading in and out of this narrative of perilous episodes and whale-lore are the reveries which were continually flitting through Melville's actively dreaming mind while he was up at the masthead waiting to sing out for whales. There is an allegory so discreetly and deeply embedded that we may either take it or leave it. Many will pass over it unnoticing, it obtrudes so little. Moby-Dick, or the unconquerable white whale, is taken as the symbol of Evil roaming at large on the sea of life, leaving in his wake the debris of his unreasoning vengeance and futile harm-doing. Melville is a born story teller. Moby-Dick is a man's book. For generations it has, like The Last of the Mohicans, held the admiration of boys, which alone would prove it a classic. The works of Melville are being re-read with enthusiastic interest all over the country at the present time. Raymond Weaver's fine biography, Herman Melville, Mystic and Mariner (reviewed in the June number of California Southland), is doubly interesting read in connection with Moby-Dick.

Man-Size, by William MacLeod Raine Price $1.75
The Copper Streak Trail, by Eugene M. Rhodes Price $1.75 (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Man-Size is a story of the Northwest and the famous Mounted Police of Canada. It is packed with hair-breadth escapes from beginning to end. Lovers of adventurous fiction or those anxious merely to pass the time will be sure to enjoy it. Like most stories of adventure, it is manufactured from the three emotions, love, hate and revenge. As for local color, the author evidently was unaware that a snowblind person is never really "stone-blind," even for a time, and furthermore, as snowblindness is a state in which one weeps rapid and violent tears, it would be impossible for anyone to pretend to be snowblind under the conditions he describes.

The Copper Streak Trail is something of a detective story as well as a tale of quick-shooting, horses, gambling and a thwarted attempt to stake out a mining claim in Arizona. The action depends on the difficulties arising from a feud among some westerners which runs parallel to an eastern feud of a different nature. The quick turn at the end gives the novel a touch which makes it a little more distinctive than many stories of its kind.

The Friendly Arctic, by Vilhjamur Stefansson (The Macmillan Company)

This latest book by Stefansson, the famous Arctic explorer, makes fascinating reading. During the five-year trip, from 1913 to 1918, of which he writes, he proved the feasability of going into the Arctic without provisions. No Eskimo or white man had ever done this before. In the Polar ocean, which all explorers, geographers and Eskimos agreed was "without life," he and his companions lived entirely by forage, as he had foreseen they could. Anywhere on the polar ice they were always able to get plenty of seals and occasional bears for food and fuel; in uninhabited, sometimes undiscovered, lands they killed caribou. This original idea of Stefansson's, of "living off the country," has revolutionized the theory and practice of polar exploring. He had with him "men who were willing to take new risks that new lands might be found, new seas charted, and a new idea tried out." It is the friendliness of the arctic he would impress on the public. He shows conclusively that it is not the terrifying place of eternal ice, everlasting cold, depressing silence and fearsome winter darkness that we have been led to suppose it. In the arctic "there is always a summer, with the presence of birds, with the hum of bees and the buzz of insects, more unpleasant, with green grass and flowers." In winter the "boom and screech and roar of the polar pack" makes the north anything but a land of silence. He writes: "Those who go to China and Turkey are less impressed with the few strange things they see than with the commonplaceness of the general average. It is not only ignorance but romance which retreats before the advance of knowledge. . . . To the members of our expedition the glamorous and heroic polar regions are gone and in their place is a friendly but a commonplace country, . . . to be lived in just like the rest of the world." In spite of his splendid achievements Stefansson never allows anything to appear in a sensational light; he abhors the spectacular. He is a scientist of poetic and logical turn of mind. He says that whenever he has followed feeling or "instinct" instead of his better judgment, he has invariably found instinct to be wrong. His deductions are always sane, convincing and strikingly individual. He attains far greater effects by his clear statements of fact that others do by the mechanical means of elaborate rhetoric. In the middle of the book we turn the pages with the same eager enthusiasm that we did at the first. A splendid coherence of idea holds all the episodes, experiences and discussion closely knit together. Throughout there is a sportsmanlike acknowledgment of any errors he made during the trip and a conspicuous fairness toward those from whom he differed. As human nature is the same even when transplanted into the arctic, we find hints of strong wills and temperaments in opposition, something unavoidable when a number of men with varying opinions have embarked on an expedition of this kind. Stefansson claims that "carefully brought-up" men of the college type make the best material for polar explorers. Strangely enough they are able to endure hardships and the monotony of seal diet better than the average uneducated sailor or "laboring man." Stefansson is also an expert dietitian. What he has to say about the various food tastes among the Eskimos, whalers and white men of the arctic is most interesting. He believes that as we like only what we are used to, we always find any diet or manner of living distasteful and depressing which is strange to us. However, if we are "young enough to be adaptable and independent enough to shake off books and beliefs," we may accustom ourselves to anything. He has observed and thought much. His book may be read for hours at a time with the greatest enjoyment and profit.

Maria Chapdelaine, by Louis Hemon (The Macmillan Co.)

Maria Chapdelaine is a story of devout French peasant-pioneers who left tidy farms in the old country to "make land" in the wilderness of the Canadian woods. Profoundly religious and patient, they have fought bravely year in and year out against the terrible odds of nature—treacherous, blanketing snows in winter and blighting heat in the short summer. Although there is a slender plot, this translation from the French is more a story of the seasons, a drama of Nature's unceasing power over man and his land. The narrative is sometimes flat, sometimes filled with rare beauty and the vision of one who has seen beneath the severe hardships and suffering of pioneer existence to the nobility of soul which has sustained those simple, loyal Canadians, still French at heart, in their lives of unquestioning trust and endless toil.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A CITY OFFICE, By KATHERINE VAN DYKE, Lopez Studio

FURNISHING the reception room of an office building for physicians seemed a rather uninspiring project to me when the request reached the Lopex Studio that I go to Los Angeles and consider such a proposition. I rather expected to find a sky-scraper and somewhere on the upper floor the offices I was seeking; but a nice surprise awaited me, the building proved to be two stories only, and the room under consideration on the ground floor.

The architecture, in Italian style, designed by the Milwaukee Building Company, is delightful. I feel that Dr. Biorkman, the owner, and the associate physicians should be congratulated.

After studying the reception room, which runs the entire length of the building on the Grand Avenue side, I was eager to begin.

Dr. Biorkman asked me when I could complete the work and wondered if the 15th were possible. It was then the 10th of July, but I assured him it was quite possible and jotted down in my notebook "to be completed August 15th."

The doctor's quick grasping of all essentials in my proposed scheme and his distaste for minor detail was just what I liked. It put me on my metal. Directly after leaving his office I went to a cabinet maker tucked away in an obscure little street. I persuaded him to put all other work aside and rush my order through . He agreed to do so and we sat down joyfully to work out the details.

The proportion of the doctor's reception room is so good I could not resist making it more or less a period room. These rooms are difficult because they are apt to be too formal but there are ways of counteracting this; one way is the use of color. The walls, already determined, were of soft gray-green and brown blended; and for the draperies I chose a casement curtain of sunfast gold net with an over drapery of black velvet and gold. The lining of these black velvet curtains should be cherry colored.

The building on the exterior is cool gray in color and these cherry linings, veiled in gold, will greatly add to the effect. I found a guaranteed sunfast in the cherry material, so I felt there would be no change after a few months as so often happens. With the black curtains I wish to use warm colors in the furniture, and my original sketch calls for two overstuffed chairs in tapestry and four large Italian arm chairs in rose sunfast velvet with touches of gold; six large, low, comfy Savanrola chairs and two davenports upholstered in tapestry. The tapestry I chose, but for which another pattern was afterward substituted, is an imported pattern. These new tapestries of the finer grade are becoming more and more lovely, almost from month to month.

There are long doors on two sides of this room. The west wall, leading to the offices beyond and the south wall having no windows or openings of any kind. This unbroken space is about twenty-five feet. On this south wall we put a twelve foot bench, copied from a fifteenth century design, a beautiful piece of furniture with simple lines. A nine foot table with one or two smaller tables and a large fifteenth century cabinet completes the room.

After all, the final test of a room is "how will it wear." This room will, I think, stand the test, not only in sunfast colors but in a type of furniture that has stood the test of time so well.

I am hoping Dr. Biorkman will add a strip of painted tapestry over the bench on the south wall to give color to the room. These painted tapestries, if well done, add greatly to the general effect. The days when brown walls, mission furniture and a colored lithograph of "The Angeles" was all one could ask in a physician's waiting room, seem to be passing.

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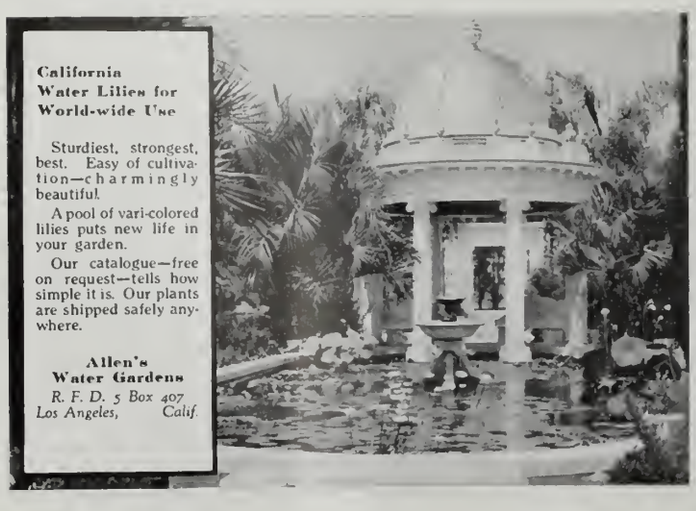


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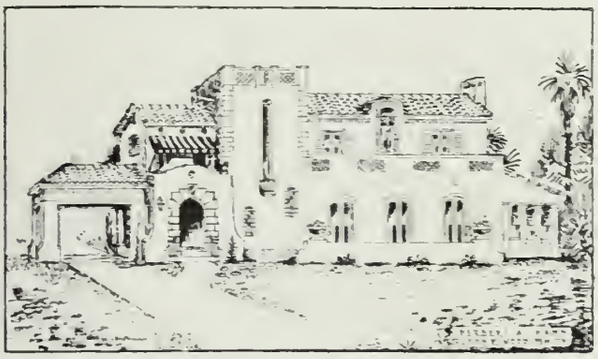
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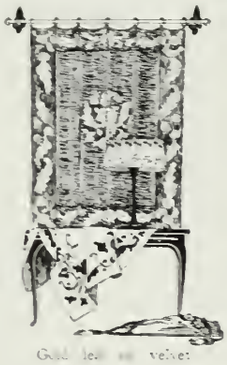


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No. 33 **SEPTEMBER, 1922** **20 Cents**

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Clubs

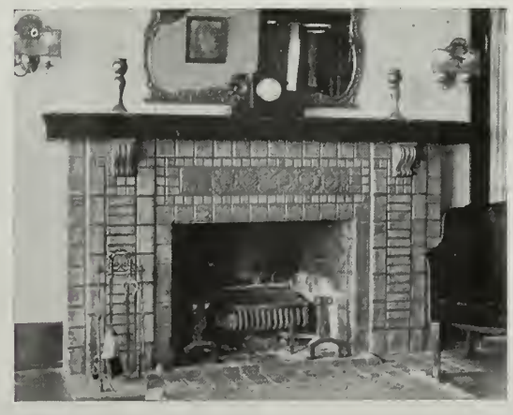
VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
The formal season at the Valley Hunt Club closed with April, after which no programs are issued. The tennis court and swimming pool offer the outdoor attractions during the summer, and individual parties, both afternoon and evening, are arranged as desired.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties have been discontinued for the seaason, but individual parties will be arranged as requested. Tea served when and where desired

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweep the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the members. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price.
The swimming pool is open for the summer and parties are arranged as requested.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Dinner dances, Tuesday and Friday nights of every week. Tuesday night informal; Friday night semi-formal. Plunge open to the ladies Tuesday and Friday of every week.

LOS ANGELES YACHT CLUB and NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB
announced a Stag Cruise to Johnson's Landing, Catalina Island, September 2-3-4.

LOS ANGELES YACHT CLUB and CALIFORNIA YACHT CLUB
have formally consolidated and at the close of the yachting season will carry out their plans for improvements and additions.

MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB:
provides an 18 hole golf course, two concrete and two dirt courts for tennis, bowls and croquet.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.
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Art

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, announces the Summer Exhibit will close September 14th, to be followed by an exhibition of the California Water Color Society. At the same time, September 15 to October 15, a portion of the International Water Color Exhibition, which has recently closed at the Chicago Art Institute, will be shown. At the close of the water color show, the Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club will be held, the prospectus of which follows:

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of the
CALIFORNIA ART CLUB
1922
October 19-November 19.

Last day to send Invitation List..Oct. 3rd
Last day to return entries to
Corresponding Secretary.....Oct. 10th
Works received at gallery until...Oct. 14th
Sessions of Jury, Monday and
Tuesday .....Oct. 16th-17th
Hanging accepted work.....Oct. 17th-18th
Press view.....Oct. 18th
Reception and first view,
Thursday (8 to 11 p. m.).....Oct. 19th
Open to the public daily.Oct.19th-Nov. 19th
(Sundays 2 to 5 p. m.; Wednesdays
10 to 12 M.)

Note Positively no works received at gallery after October 14th.

Works eligible:
(For Classification, see Entry Blank.)

The works of the members of the Club, whose dues for the current year are paid, will be received to the number of three from each member, and two may be exhibited if favorably passed on by the Jury of Selection, subject to the following conditions, however:

1. That works are original work of the sender.
2. That they have not been previously shown in a public exhibition in Los Angeles.
3. That they are suitably framed, in the case of paintings, in accordance with the exhibition rules of the Club. (See Constitution.)

It is suggested that owing to the limited space of the gallery, exhibitors will limit the size of works submitted.

Entering works:

Members must use the Entry Blank accompanying this prospectus, exactly as instructed therein. This form serves the double purpose of protecting them and facilitating the business of the exhibition. Last date for returning the Filing Card is given above, and the Secretary will not be responsible for omissions from catalogue when cards are sent in after that date.

Members sending works from a distance not over 125 miles from Los Angeles, may express same to the Museum (Department of Fine and Applied Arts) "Collect Charges"; such of these works as may be accepted for exhibition will be returned to sender, prepaid, with a valuation of $50 on the box. Mark all boxes with the words "California Art Club, 13th Annual Exhibition," in addition to address

Collections will be made in Los Angeles, October 12th and 13th, and in Pasadena, October 14th. Members residing in Los Angeles, who wish to avail themselves of this privilege, should telephone or write to the Museum before October 10th. Those living in Pasadena should communicate with Mr. F. Carl Smith, 217 Oakland Ave., and have their works at his studio before October 14th.

Insurance on works must be arranged for by the members themselves, if any is desired.

No commission will be charged by the Museum on sales. All checks in payment of sales must be made to the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art.

The Museum building is fireproof and special care will be taken of all exhibits, but responsibility for loss or damage will not be assumed by the Museum. A competent attendant is always present.

THE Santa Barbara Shcool of the Arts opens for the third year of work in the "Old Adobe," September 26. Courses of study include: FINE ARTS, Life class, Theory of composition and color, Illustrating, Drawing and Painting, Outdoor sketching, Sculpture.
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The school year is divided into terms of twelve weeks each.

For full information address Miss Maude Burdick, at the office of the school, Santa Barbara.

THE School of the Arts, Adobe, Santa Barbara, will hold an exhibition of sketches, plans, and suggestions for the small house during "Better Homes Week," October.

THE Laguna Beach Art Association held its annual meeting August 14th, including an election of officers. Anna A. Hills, president; F. Clarkson Coleman, first vice-president; Mabelle Lord Frost, second vice-president; Ida Randall Bolles, recording secretary; Leota Woy, corresponding secretary; Hiel Rider, treasurer.

California Southland

M. URMY SEARES - - - - - *Editor and Publisher*
ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 33 SEPTEMBER, 1922



Oscar Maurer.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
SANTA BARBARA'S MISSION.....*Cover Design* *From a photograph by Oscar Maurer*	
A STREET IN OXACA, MEXICO.....*Contents Design*	
THE HERITAGE OF CALIFORNIA.....*Mrs. James Osborne Craig*	7
THE COMMUNITY ARTS ASSOCIATION.....	9
THE CONSERVATION OF WILD FLOWERS.....*Ralph D. Cornell*	9
SANTA BARBARA GARDENS.....*Rose Connor*	11
A DOUBLE HYPHENATED NEST.....*Theresa Homet Patterson*	11
CASA ADOBE.....*Virginia Calhoun*	12
SOUTHLAND OPINION 14,	15
RIDING AND TRAILS.....*Ellen Leech*	16
THE MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB.....	17
RECENT BOOKS.....*E. Taylor Houghton*	18
SAMARKAND .....*George Gibbs*	19
FURNISHING THE SPANISH HOUSE.....*Katherine Van Dyke*	21
THE CLOTHES MOTH..... .....*Cyril Carpenter, P. E. S.*	22
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REVIEW.....*George D. Edwards*	25
THE MONEY MARKET.....*Leslie Henry*	26

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LET US HELP YOU PLAN YOUR VACATION

THE West Coast Arts, Incorporated, held an exhibition at Laguna Beach, at the Old Lynn Theatre, through September 9.

THE California Art Club will hold an artists' fete and picture sale, at the Otis Art Institute, on Thursday, October 12, all club members to contribute one picture each, to raise money for the building fund.

CHRISTAIN VON SCHNEIDAU has been sketching near Crater Lake, Oregon, and at Carmel.

JOSEPH KLEITSCH visited Carmel in search of new sketching grounds.

THE prizes for the August show of the Laguna Beach Art Association were awarded as follows: The Joe Skidmore prize was won by Frank Surprien for his seascape, "Before the Storm," the Sherman Stevens prize for the best picture in the exhibition went to Karl Yens for his water color, "At Laguna." The Chamber of Commerce prize was won by Anna Hills for her landscape, "By the Sea." The prize for the most popular picture was won by Clarkson Colman for "A Summer Sea."

BEGINNING September 15 and continuing for some weeks, Guy Rose will exhibit landscapes from France and California at the Stendahl Galleries, Hotel Ambassador, Los Angeles.

BEGINNING October 1, recent etchings of Arthur H. Millier, will be shown at Cannell and Chaflin's for two weeks or more. Frank Geritz will exhibit his newest work in wood-block prints, as well as recent etchings, at the same time.

HAMILTON ACHILLE WOLF has been appointed head of the Art Department of the State Teachers' College, Santa Barbara.

Music

GERALDINE FARRAR will give the first concert of the season at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, the evening of October 3rd.

THE bookings made by L. E. Behymer for the Philharmonic concerts during the season of 1922-23 include Feodar Caliapin, Russian baritone, Mischa Elman, Emma Calve, Rosa Raisa, and her husband, Giocomo Rimini, Efrem Zimbalist, and many well known sopranos and contraltos, tenors and baritones. Isadora Duncan will bring a company of twenty-two dancers and appear in November. From Canada will come the Irish Regiment Band, with thirty-five members, also a soprano soloist, a dancer, and bagpipe soloist. Two Grand Opera Companies, the San Carlos and the Russian Opera Company complete the engagements.

WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, attended the Music Festival in Salzburg as the guest of Richard Strauss. The Rothwells will return to Los Angeles in October.

THE first program of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Los Angeles, Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor, will be given Friday afternoon, October 20, and Saturday afternoon, October 21. Marguerite Matzenauer, contralto, will be the soloist. Among the artists to appear with the orchestra during the winter season is Paul Althouse, tenor.

THE Zoellner Quartet, with other artists, have established a Conservatory of Music in Los Angeles. The faculty includes Joseph Zoellner, Sr.; Antoinette and Amandus Zoellner, Joseph Zoellner, Jr.; Charles Wakefield Cadman, Fannie Dillon, Jerome Uhl, Frieda Peycke, with other instructors yet to be added. The location chosen is 1250 Windsor Blvd.

THE meetings of the Wa-Wan Club will be held at the Gamut Auditorium throughout the winter season.

THE Fitzgerald Concert Management, Merle Armitage, Managerial Director, is planning a series of six concerts for this winter to be given by local artists and musical organizations, and will be known as Narrative Concerts, especially planned for the season in which presented. This is entirely distinct from the series of concerts arranged for visiting artists.

SAN FRANCISCO will have its second annual "Music Week" festival from November 6 to 12.

"THE SPIRIT OF CALIFORNIA," the pageant which closed the Pacific Palisades Chatauqua, was staged by Eleanor Miller.

THE Los Angeles Industrial Chorus, has officially adopted the title of The Los Angeles Choral Society. This chorus is made up of young employees of the larger department stores, is under the direction of Antonette Sabel, and is sponsored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The society gave several programs during the Los Angeles Industrial Musical Festival and Pageant at Exposition Park, August 25 to September 9.

THE Hollywood Community Chorus plans to maintain a Children's Chorus this season in addition to the Community Orchestra.

THE Assistance League of Los Angeles announced a Southern Barbecue and in Eagle Rock Park. The proceeds to be divided between their various beneficiaries. Dance for September 10, noon to midnight,

CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

THE HERITAGE OF ALL CALIFORNIA

By MRS. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG

Illustrated with Sketches of Restoration Work by James Osborne Craig

WHETHER it be the newness of our nation, the pace at which we live, or something inherent in the American people, we seem to have little or no interest in our own traditions. Truly we are a composite group; perhaps we cling to the traditions from whence we came, but once here,—though our ancestry originate in the four corners of the globe,—we should in every possible way be united in our interest and loyalty to our own country; first, of course, in the broad sense, and secondly (but not least), in the local sense, in preserving all that is finest and most worthy, namely, our traditions. As citizens of the community they are our just heritage.

Should not the greatness of those who labored and perhaps died to make a community bigger, better or more beautiful, have some consideration? Is not respect and emulation of work well done a great thing? In countries where this is most observed we find the greatest culture; for so is the best in each generation preserved and transmitted. But here, do we really care? I think one has only to travel the length of our highway and look at the Missions, for the most part in their deplorable state of decay, to have this question answered. Symbolical of the strength of purpose, simple dignity and restraint of those early padres who first landed on these shores and by dint of terrific sacrifice made possible a habitation here for the white man, these lovely landmarks of El Camino Real should be the pride and joy of every Californian: instead, they are left for the most part to rats and bats alike—to decay and desolation.

Even though our tradition be limited by reason of our very newness, let this be added reason for conserving every atom of what was here before we came; and cherish each smallest thing that preserves or protects those things which men have carefully striven to pass on to newer generations.

It is a very creditable thing that in Santa Barbara, even though it be in a small way, there is a real concerted action to do this thing —to preserve in a dignified, unaffected manner the architectural beauty that is the heritage of all Californians. Though some may doubt the value of this work, in the last analysis does not architecture express, more than any other art, the life and character of a people, and therefore influence them? It is indeed a great gift and, like prodigal children, shall we squander our birthright by inertia?

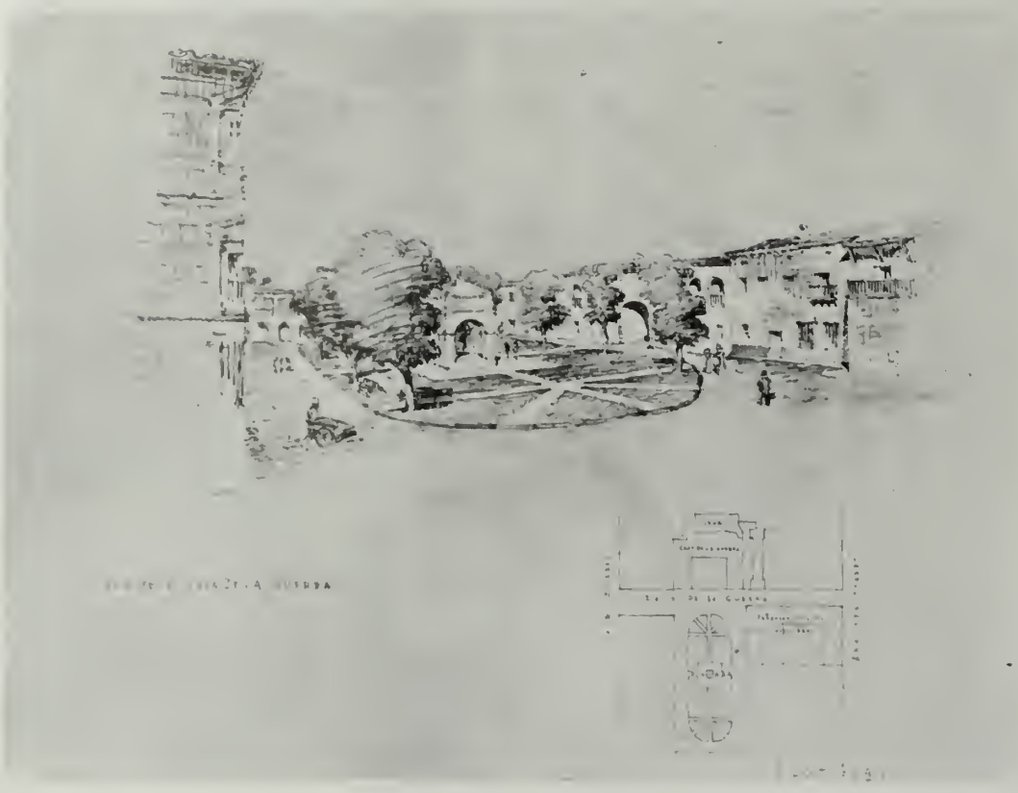


THE COURT OF THE DE LA GUERRA HOUSE RESTORED BY JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG AS A PART OF SANTA BARBARA'S PICTURESQUE BUSINESS AND CIVIC CENTER.

Nature has been so lavish in creating our background: the early Spanish-Californians have left us the beautiful prototype, and we are become an unthinking group if we will not profit by it.

Perhaps you say, "Why should I? I build as my fathers built." But if a people come from England, or Iceland, or the South Seas, there grows up a conglomerate mass without composition or logic. Good architecture depends on many things, but chiefly on adaptation to local condition, climate, habits, needs; and all of these combined to make for comfort, solidity and beauty.

I fear that not a great deal of what we have built in California



STUDY AND PLAN FOR THE PLAZA DE LA GUERRA SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.

can stand this test, particularly the last one.

But consider the California prototype as exemplified in the Missions and a few remaining buildings of similar character. It combines all of these assets in a manner fitting to meet the peculiar climatic need of California. Its thick walls preserve the heat in winter, and make a cool house for summer. Its many terraces make possible sun or shade. The hand-made tile are about the only material which keeps out California rains, for long, dry summers are disastrous to shakes or shingles; and the simple, dignified lines of these structures, their soft shadows on the uneven plaster, the broken roof lines of red tile, make, in my mind, for an unrivaled architectural beauty.

We of this so called modern age are so often told to look for architecture in merely utilitarian structures, on the familiar fallacy that beauty is efficiency,—and that therefore if a building be efficient it must be beautiful. The example given was a modest building in which the whole front was treated as a gigantic window set in a frame—a characteristic solution to almost every business building, in almost every business block in almost every "Main Street" in this country. One does begin to feel that it lacks originality even though it be selected by the critic as the last word in modern architecture, because it squared with his thesis that the only way for art to advance is by scrapping the past and evolving out of nothing a new and original scheme of graphic and plastic art.

The position is one of some arrogance, inasmuch as it puts the thought of one's own generation above the accumulated attainment of the ages. So many fail to realize the value of all that has gone before. And here our prototype is so clearly defined, shall we utterly disregard it?

As I have said before, Santa Barbara is the one place in California that is working with concerted civic effort to preserve these things. Her Mission is one of the few restored and properly care for. Very recently many of her old buildings, both public and private, are being restored and occupied; and of course this influence on new structures is very great. It will give Santa Barbara unrivaled charm, for fine architecture is like fine literature; its quality is shown in the use of existing means of expression, not in an attempt to invent new ones as long as there are any old ones available for the purpose. Moreover, in architecture as in literature, the underlying trend of old association, not tacked onto the fabric but woven into it has a charm that nothing else can give.

In almost every city there is considerable activity in the building of large and costly business premises—shops, banks, real estate offices. There is no escaping these buildings in our daily walks and the question arises, how far do the facades of these buildings justify themselves architecturally? Their internal arrangements are no doubt excellent, but these are of no particular interest to the man in the street, because he seldom sees them. Of course the tradesman who employs an architect usually insists on this uninteresting and commonplace design—and our only hope seems to be to endeavor with all our might to develop his taste for good architecture, as for all things—not only to increase his capacity for enjoyment but to increase the pleasure of all who may look upon a beautiful thing.

This is the great aim and end of the Community Arts Association in



Santa Barbara in what by the short sighted might be termed meddling with all civic structures, particularly the public buildings—for it is a delightful thing that there are in Santa Barbara a group of men who move steadily toward greater simplicity and reserve in design; they are occupied with construction, proportion, mass and outline, planes and their relations, rather than concentration on all sorts of inappropriate detail; and generally it is not the architect who is so much at fault as a careless public too apathetic to care what goes in their community. So let us hope that once understood, quality will take the place of quantity and reality the place of sham throughout California.



View on
De La Guerra St.,
Santa Barbara

Sketch by

JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG

THE COMMUNITY ARTS ASSOCIATION

—M. URMY SEARES

FOR the beautiful engraving illustrating the new plans and restoration work to be done in Santa Brabara under the inspiration given the city by the late James Osborne Craig, CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND is indebted to THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER of San Francisco and to Mr. Bernard Hoffman, Chairman of The Plans and Planting committee who made possible their use.

In a most appreciative and complete article in the August number, Mr. Irving F. Morrow, of the firm of Morrow and Garren, Architects, writes sympathetically of Mr. Craig's work as a whole; and young Californians who grieve because they cannot go abroad will find in this article much to study in genuine expression of what they themselves feel but cannot express. "In Mr. Craig's architecture," says Mr. Morrow, "there are no surprises (unless it be a surprise at realizing that building so subtle and naively beautiful is going on among us today); but expectations of what we were ourselves perhaps unaware. Where he has put a house it seems as if the landscape must have been incomplete until the house came."

This work is being carried on by Santa Barbara's populace, which has assumed an aggressive and intelligent direction of the city's development. . . . One of the first architectural projects is the de la Guerra Plaza. This, with the streets and courts around it, is essentially one co-ordinated scheme, a part of which is to be municipally executed. Bonds for this purpose have been recently voted. Other parts will be carried out by private enterprise. The present City Hall will be cleared away and the adobes near it retained and used. The private building at the far end of the Plaza will be rebuilt according to plans by Mr. George Washington Smith. Across de la Guerra street, at the side and rear of the old de la Guerra house are little streets and the patio already restored by Mr. Craig and illustrated in the sketches he made before his death last year. Shops and studios will line the street, which will open to the rear on the old Lobera theater now being restored. Mr. Carleton Winslow has charge of the subtle restoration and plans begun by Mr. Craig.

"The execution of this project," concludes Mr. Morrow, "will give Santa Barbara one of the most beautiful and unique attractions of any California—or American—city. . . . It is not an arbitrary concoction. It is to be done to make the town lovelier for its own inhabitants, not as a useless spectacle for the gaping tourist." It is one of the most important steps taken by any California community.

WILD FLOWER PLANTING

By RALPH D. CORNELL



BABY BLUE EYES, (NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS), ARTIFICIALLY PLANTED IN A NATURALISTIC WAY, UNDER THE OAKS ON THE ESTATE OF MRS. H. F. KNIGHT, AT MONTECITO.

DURING the season of profuse bloom of our California wild flowers, when the hills are colored by solid carpets of pink and yellow and blue, it is hard for many of us to realize a fact which we all should face: the fact that many of our wild flowers have become extinct in localities where once they grew in abundance,—the fact that civilization is proving to be as destructive to some forms of our wild-plant life as it has been to many of our wild-animal species.

It used to be that the San Fernando Valley was one vast garden of flower color in the springtime, but the orchards and truck gardens have crowded out the wild flowers during our march of progress. It used to be that our unpaved highways were lined with the brightly colored faces of our flower friends, but these faces are growing fewer and fewer as each year adds its swelling numbers of those who motor and would possess all they see. One little flower by the wayside may cheer hundreds who glimpse it in passing, but torn from the bosom of its mother earth, its hour has struck, its field of usefulness becomes very small and it may survive no longer than to give the very transitory pleasure obtained in its plucking.



YELLOW DAISIES, (COREOPSIS DOUGLASI) ARTIFICIALLY PLANTED ALONG A TRAIL OF A MONTECITO ESTATE. RALPH D. CORNELL, LOS ANGELES, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

The wild flowers gathered by any one person would seldom be missed from the spot whence they come. But when our modern motor-transit multiplies this one a hundred and a thousand-fold, it is very obvious that the supply may not meet the demand. Every flower plucked prevents the maturing and distribution of many seeds, so that more lives are taken than at first seems apparent. Most of us have been disappointed, at some time, in our search for flowers in places where they had been abundant in years previous. The cause of this disappearance is often too much "civilization."

As an antithesis to the destruction of our wild flowers there has been considerable good work done in their conservation and in their artificial seeding. Splendid results have been obtained from wild flower seeds both on untilled lands and in the intimate confines of the garden. Sown in the autumn upon land that has first been loosened and cultivated, the seed loosely raked into the ground, the natural rains will be sufficient to bring the flowers to splendid and beautiful maturity with no further attention,—granting, of course, that they have not been sown in a weed patch that will smother them, or under other conditions that are patently adverse.

There is probably no section of Southern California where the artificial sowing of wild flowers meets with greater success than in the vicinity of Santa Barbara. The rich, heavy soil, the generally ample rainfall and the varied exposures of hill and valley make ideal conditions for such work.

Wild flowers thus sown can be so selected that they will give a long succession of bloom, so that certain colors will predominate, or they may be planted to create a composition in color. There are types for shady places, for sunny exposures, for sterile soils. The results obtained may appear like a miracle to the uninitiated. October is a good month in which to sow the seed, particularly during a season of early rains. Now is the time to make plans for the work.

Wild flower seeds which are available on the local market occur as follows. There are others, not listed, from which seed might be gathered in season, and cultivated with success. In the various shades of pink and red, seedsmen list seeds of the sand verbena, the columbine, Indian paint brush, clarkia, scarlet larkspur, prickly phlox, farewell-to-spring, pride of California, California phlox, canyon lupine, flaming poppy, the pink and red monkey flowers, owl's clover, scarlet bugler, and the Indian pink. In white are seeds of the white snapdragon, prickly poppy, wild pea, white daisy, white lupine, and white evening primrose.

In yellows, are sunshine, yellow daisies, wild wallflower, California poppy, meadow foam, sunflower, tidy tips, yellow lupine, wild marigold, blazing star, yellow monkey flower, yellow evening primrose, sun cups, yellow pentstemon, cream cups and mullein. In blue and its shades are seeds of innocence or Chinese houses, shooting star, blue gilia, bird's eye lupines, baby blue eyes, spotted nemophia, violet beard tongue, blue pentstemon, phacelias, wild heliotrope, wild canterbury bell, thistle sage, blue eyed grass and wooly blue curls.

September is the month in which many plans are made for the winter and spring flower garden. Christmas flowering sweet peas should be hurried into the ground if the flowers are wished for the holidays. Bulbs of Lilium harrisii and L. candidum, callas, freesias and iris may be planted. Seed flats may be planted with calceolaria, campanula, cineraria, carna-

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)



A CORNER OF THE CITY PARK IN SANTA BARBARA, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EFFECT OF DISTANCE WHICH PROPERLY BALANCED PLANTING WILL GIVE, WITHIN A VERY LIMITED AREA.



ENCLOSED REAR GARDEN OF THE HOME OF W. E. HODGES, SANTA BARBARA. THE WALLS ARE AN EXTENSION OF THE HOUSE LINES. THE PICTURE IS TAKEN FROM THE LOW TILE TERRACE ADJOINING THE HOUSE. ONE SEES THIS VIEW AS HE ENTERS THE HOUSE AND LOOKS ACROSS THE LARGE HALLWAY AND OUT THROUGH FIVE LARGE WIDE GLASS DOORS. THE WALK LEVEL AT THE FOUNTAIN IS SEVEN FEET HIGHER THAN THE TERRACE NEXT TO THE HOUSE. THE GARDEN LEVELS ARE SO ARRANGED AS TO HIDE THE DIFFERENCE BY PLACING EVERY LEVEL ON AN UP GRADE. THE PROSPECTIVE IS INCREASED BY DESIGN OF WALLS AND PATHS AND THE NARROWING OF THE LAST CENTER WALK.
R. T. STEVENS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, SANTA BARBARA.

IN SANTA BARBARA GARDENS

By ROSE CONNOR

TO OUR foreign cousins, who can boast of wonderful gardens, plotted and planted several hundred years ago, and continually growing more beautiful each year, a park laid out twenty years ago would seem quite vulgarly new. But quiet Alameda Park in Santa Barbara, consisting of about nine acres or two city blocks, a short distance north of the business district, is numbered among the pioneer city parks of California, and it was only nineteen years ago that the old dead trees were cleared away, the land was graded and many new trees and shrubs were planted. Many varieties of trees, some of them very rare, were set out during the ensuing five years, and by now, thanks to the care bestowed upon them and the famous California climate, they have attained a splendid growth and form a most interesting botanical garden. Practically no flowers are found in this tranquil spot, for the varied shades of green found in trees, shrubs, and well kept lawn, give sufficient variety, as well as a sense of size and peace seldom found within such narrow boundaries.

In fact, trees and shrubs play a most important part in Santa Barbara gardens. This may be due to the lack, in earlier days, of sufficient water, which meant that only the hardier plants could survive the long, rainless summers; or it may be because of the rocky soil and hilly nature of the land (level lots, in Santa Barbara, are conspicuous by their absence), which are not conducive to the more formal and less hardy flower gardens. Whatever the reason, the beautiful trees and shrubs have won a firm place in this seaside town, and even in those gardens where the most beautiful and exotic flowers bloom, they take a prominent part. They form a delightful dark, rich background for the brilliant blossoming plants, growing against high retaining walls or terraces, they firmly bind together the different levels; they form charming frames for the wonderful vistas in which that section of the country abounds; and, in combination with the many low roofed Spanish houses, they give just the necessary perpendicular note.

Since the hills and cliffs and brilliant blue ocean frequently remind one of Italy and the coast of southern Europe, it is only fitting that many Italian villas and their gardens should dot the surrounding hills. The Gillespie gardens, with their cascades and wonderful cypress trees, are famous all over the country, while many others less well known and built on a somewhat smaller scale are equally beautiful and in perfect keeping with the homes of which they are such an integral part. Another reminder of Italy is found in the quiet street along which grow the same variety of pines which lines the Appian Way.

Many of the homes which are built on the steeper hills rely on the beautiful mountain trees and shrubs, live and "scrub" oak, mountain holly, wild lilac and others to tie the building to the ground, while the strawberry vine and blue-flowered lypia grow on sloping lawns where grass could never find a foothold.



In Montecito, Charles Adams, Landscape Architect, Los Angeles.

The Garden Club of Santa Barbara and Montecito has for its president, Dr. A. B. Doremus, who has been largely responsible for the attractive city parks. The hundred members are all ardent garden lovers and have done much towards the furtherance of horticultural interests and improvements in their communities.

A DOUBLE HYPHENATED NEST

By THERESA HOMET PATTERSON

THERE has been an event in Bird-dom this summer. The chipping sparrow built in the lilac over the back door and although disturbed by the painters, laid her eggs and then deserted. The fact was mourned by everyone save the painters, who had had an overdose of "Be careful of the nest."

An upward trill with a drop at the end came frequently from the tall trees in the edge of the woods by the house. I scanned the tree tops with my glass day after day. One morning I found myself at the window before my eyes were open. My subconscious mind had heard the trill and when I had blinked enough to see, there on the pine limb by the window was a light blue mite with two white wing bars and some robin red on his back and his breast. When he sang, his bill pointed straight up to heaven, his home. This old pine became part of his morning round. It was the Parula Warbler, no mistake! The Pasadena lady inquired for Mrs. Parula and the very day that I said I had never seen her, she appeared in the lilac hopping up from limb to limb to the chippies nest. I thought her hunting bugs, but the following day she climbed the same stairs to the nest. When she stood up in the nest her bill was just visible, which shows how tiny she is. The only description I found said, "The Parula Warbler frequents boggy sections and nests on mossy limbs," which makes of this a special act of Providence. She was thoughtful enough to talk as she hopped up the lilac, always by the same limbs, as it gave us a chance to observe her and brought everyone scurrying to the door to admire.

So far as I could observe, the food for baby Parula consisted solely of a tiny white butterfly, which was very ornamental carried in the bill of the mother. She never approached the nest without giving warning, seeming to say, "Don't be frightened, it's just mother with another dainty morsel," and baby always answered very politely.

One morning I saw the little feathered bumble-bee on the limb bearing no resemblance to its exquisite parents. Later we found him on the ground and for two days he was fed there. Once his mother fluttered over him with a white moth and then flew away. At this, he made an effort and moved toward the woods. The cat was held prisoner, the dog chained. I saw him take breakfast where he had roosted, but a foot from the ground. We hope he found his wings strong enough that morning to carry him safely away, for no one of the trio was seen or heard again. They added much to the pleasure of our summer at "Pleasant Grove."

The wren house hung for several years on the west side of the Oak. The wrens would flutter around and carry in a stick and a feather and talk it all over, but never built in it. This summer I moved it to the east side of the pine and Jenny moved right in. Was the former position open to the prevailing storms or the hot afternoon sun or what? You will have to ask Jenny. The hammock swinging under their house has not disturbed them.

(Continued on Page Twenty-five)



A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[*Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.*]

A SERIAL HISTORY *By* VIRGINIA CALHOUN PART V.

THE SENORA DONAS accomplished "something new and something different" by the use of accessories and adornments with their lovely evening gowns. There were Spanish combs, large and small, both opaque and transparent shell of exquisite patterns; there were pearls—the famous pink pearls of the Californias—worn usually in one long strand reaching to the knees. Tiffany of New York has one of these original long strands that is not for sale. There were flower adornments, natural and artificial, for the hair, the slippers and the gowns. There were wrought gold and silver jewels and a variety of gems. There were the gay fan, the gayer Spanish shawl, the white and black, filmy and heavy lace mantillas worn in as many different styles as there were Donas, and each lady's individual taste as varied as her ingenuity. The value of these accessories and adornments for variety were greatly augmented by the dance that brought forth a tropic supply of pantomime with fan, mantilla, and sombrero, when even the fandango was elevated to a grandee dance, along with the stately contradanza, jota, cachucha, el Son, and El Jarabe de Los Angeles. Spanish-Colonial Californians never lacked for effective, modest, beautiful and picturesque variety.

But during the journey the cedar-box trunks, rawhide-covered, made first rate seats for the occupants of the carretas. And whence came these fortunes in stuffs and jewels, together with many art-objects? From old Spain and the Orient by Spanish galleons and caravals, that is, if the corsairs didn't get the galleons first.

However in spite of wild seas, corsairs, scurvy, famine, and death, rich cargoes did arrive at San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and eventually at Los Angeles, as these cedar-box trunks testify together with their contents, and many curious little carved hard-wood, and lacquer boxes, gold and silver and mother-of-pearl inlaid. A favorite among these was a little stationary-writing-desk box. Nor were the Senor Dons forgotten in these supplies.

No California Spanish-Colonial Senora Dona, grandee of old Spain, would ever have been seen walking head down, envelloped in nondescript, winding things, following her lord and master, dignified by the title of husband—still it must be admitted, that although her gowns were so gorgeous, they did not out-shimmer or out-shine, her Senor Don's evening-dress suit. Often one of his costumes would cost over one thousand dollars, because of the gold and silver fringe, braidings, and buttons, but especially the buttons, for they were in reality, five, ten, twenty, fifty dollar gold and silver pieces that decorated their velvet knee-breeches, their jackets, and high boots to the knee.

Stuffs for Indians and domestics were made at the Missions by Indian women and girls, who carded the wool, spun the thread, and wove the cloth. Much of this was simply black and white; some Franciscan gray—a natural black and white wool weave combined. Sometimes, according to taste, the warp and woof were colored by the never-fading rot-herb dyes—the Indians' particular knowledge from remotest generations.

If instead of going to Casa Adobe, riding smoothly along in Senora Dona Florencia's lovely limousine, making our way in spite of blockading traffic, in a few moments, out to Southwest Museum Hill vicinity, we had been for two weeks coming up from San Pedro, in the carretas, we would have probably, first, gone visiting the great Casa of the Bandinis near the Plaza Church, where Baker block now stands on Main street, or to that of the Del Valles, in that vicinity, but as it was, we were going directly to Casa Adobe at the foot of Museum Hill, opposite Sycamore Grove Park.

And item one—Remember, says Senora Dona Florencia, that this is not a resurrected, restored, preserved adobe cropping of a one-time hacienda-house, but a replica, of the four-wall patio style of Casa. A complete reproduction in all of its parts, as to architecture, materials, disposition and nature of rooms—first, of La Punta House—home of the Arguello family, Point Loma, San Diego Cunty. It has also incorporated the distinctive features of other historic adobes, so that it is truly representative of all the better class Casa Adobes of California. The idea of composing this replica came strong to the hearts of members of the California Hispanic Society, "lest we forget." Among them were the California born, and California adopted. Foremost among the latter was Mrs. Adalbert Fenyes of Pasadena, who made a tireless search through California for typical adobes of that time. Her exceptional collection of sketches of what she found, bears witness to her success, her skill and her appreciation of California's inheritance.

At the same time, without our lamented Hector Alliott, one of whose many dreams is visualized in that noble pile of architecture—Southwest Museum, Casa Adobe would probably never have been composed.

Senora Dona Florencia says foremost among the California born members was Mrs. Randolph Huntington Minor, one of the most beautiful and brilliant women Los Angeles has ever known. Her mother was an Arguello. Mrs. Minor, together with her sisters, Mrs. Mary Longstreet, and Mrs. James Calhoun Drake, and her brother, Mr.

Alfred Wilcox, are evidence that the Arguello generations are still prominent in California history-making and history-conserving.

Replica Casa Adobe differs from the Arguello hacienda house in the number of rooms, says Senora Dona Florencia. La Punta consisted of twenty-nine rooms on one floor, built around the courtyard, or patio. Besides this four-wall quadrangle style of Casa, there was the three-wall quadrangle, and El Mansión style. El Mansión was a two-story adobe, without patio. There were but some half dozen of this sort in California. The hacienda house at El Rancho de Los Palos Verdes, of the Sepulvedas—her mother's family—was El Mansión style.

These quadrangle adobes, by the outside and inside walls, according to their distance apart, making the rooms, not too shallow, not too deep, in the nature of their structure afforded four indispensable essentials of a habitat for human beings. They are—defence, shelter, light, air. The substantial adobe walls were never less than two and a half feet thick, the adobes set firm between upright posts whose distances apart were carefully considered for the greatest possible support to the wall. With so much discrimination and accuracy were the adobes fitted one upon the other, that well could it be said of them, as of arches of the centuries-old, Roman aqueducts of Spain, "the whole maintains its entirety, by the architectural intelligence which first devised it." And these walls were roofed by enduring flag-tiles, posed on heavy tree-trunk beams, to which they were tied on the inside with raw-hide thongs. They were truly an invulnerable defence against time, weather, and fire, as well as a good wall against attack. The windows were rather small than large, but by arrangement and numbers—each room having not less than two outside, nor less than one inside-patio window—afforded two exposures for light and air. Thus whether the Casa was one story or two, of twenty-nine or fifty-nine rooms, each room continuously received morning, noon, and afternoon sun and light. And these windows—at first only openings, until glass was brought to California from Boston—were always iron-grilled, with solid, outside wooden shutters that were fastened with bolts inside. Though windows of the Spanish-Colonial casas maintained a harmony and proportion exteriorally that do not offend, and are practical in their interior aspects, still they radically differ from our present-day concept of fenestration.

Whether the casa was a four-wall or three-wall quadrangle, it had but two entrances from the outside. There was the main entrance in the frant wall, called El Entrada Principal, on the outside giving onto an arched veranda extending across the front wall, and on the inside giving onto the arched patio-veranda. The other outside entrance to the casa was opposite the front-wall entrance. This entrance, called El Entrada de Corral, was through a large room. By large double-doors it gave into the corral outside the casa, and by large double-doors into the patio, inside. Sometimes it was used as the Major Domo's quarters, for through it in the morning he admitted all domestics and attendants to the casa, and through it, in the evening, conducted them back to their quarters which were built within the corral, the fenced-in fields and gardens of the casa. And through this room, El Entrada de Corral, came into the casa and went out of it—under his supervision—all provisions, all valuable implements and trappings requiring special care. Indeed, through it daily passed the great processional of all the affairs of the casa, in its up-keep from within and without.

The large double outside entrance doors were operated by huge iron latches. Besides they were locked with big iron bolts and huge iron keys with iron locks. It would seem, in their case, that nothing short of dynamite or a derrick would have proven successful lock-pickers. These big keys no doubt are part of the trail of Mohammedan conquest of Spain, for today they are still used in their far-away, near East country.

Every room of the one-story quadrangle casa had a veranda entrance door—with the usual iron latches, big keys and bolts—giving onto the patio. Because of this the deep-arched veranda afforded the privacy of a room and might be enjoyed by many persons at the same time, thus realizing an inside-outside dwelling. An ideal California home, whether in town, among the valleys and hills, or at the beaches, for they afford at one and the same time, privacy, safety, and the year around, outdoor living, thus responding to the allure of California climate. The scientific and artistic value of these California Spanish-Colonial casas, was not accidental, but the result of necessity, opportunity, and careful planning, based on architectural experience in the Mother-country, European Spain.

As for the three-wall quadrangle casa, instead of the fourth or front wall, there was a wrought-iron fence, with heavy, decorated, wrought-iron, portal entrance—El Entrada Principal. This handsome wrought-iron work was made by Indians at the Missions and was used effectively for decorative, practical purposes by the Padres in Mission building, as by the grandees. Indians became expert in this art as examples of it still extant testify. It was New World fruit of an old Spain attainment—her metal-workers at that date were considered the most expert in Europe.

Approaching the three-wall quadrangle, may be seen through the wrought-iron fence the large, center stone-fountain in the midst of the patio flower garden, with the usual wrought-iron bird-fountain rising up from its center; and swinging from the heavy beams, of the veranda, bird-cages of singing canaries and baskets of growing plants and ferns, here and there about the fountain and here and there against the walls, large and small Indian ollas, sometimes elaborately decorated, and beside every wall, the little backless bench.

The bird fountain was set up to teach the children from earliest infancy to observe and love the birds. In regard to this culturing of the child away from thoughts of brutality in sports, it may be remembered that the California Spanish-Colonial's bull-fight, was neither bloody nor cruel, as in other countries. For the caballeros of California it was in reality a magnificent bull-polo game. These Spanish Dons were considered the most brilliant and expert horsemen in the world, not only because of their dexterity in riding anything in the shape of a horse, wild or trained, but also because of their personal grace and superb mount. And this sport was the very summit of opportunity to display this justified renown, as he dashed about the field on his bucking, trotting, running, leaping mustang or Arabian, cap-a-pie, brilliant in riding suit, botas, spurs, bridle, bit, and chains of gold and silver, his leather whip and carved leather saddle with its insignia emblazoned trappings, all studded and mounted with silver and gold—like a flash of light darting here and there after the dodging, rearing, ramping young bull. But there was no torture, when the bull was exhausted, if the cabellero's horse was not, the played-out animal was returned to his pasture, and a fresh one brought into the field. This kept up until the horses gave out and the game was ended, but it was neither a cruel nor a fatal game, such as boxing and football sports so often prove today. *(To be continued.)*



SKETCH INSPIRED BY CALIFORNIA'S EL MANSION ADOBES. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.

SOUTHLAND

The Charm of Santa Barbara

INDEFINABLE as the character of any particular city may be there is yet a subtle impression made by it upon the visitor who cares to study its distinctive charm. Perhaps this impression is better analyzed when at a distance than during the time when one is under the spell in the place itself.

That Santa Barbara has a most distinctive charm is evident to all who pass but a day on the wooded hills or plain lying between its evergreen mountains and ever changing sea. But so varied and so potent are the elements and subtleties of her attractions that hardly one out of a hundred of her admirers and lovers can tell what it is that binds him as the delightful days go by.

To San Franciscans, Santa Barbara means the south and all the rest and recreation of a southern watering place. For dwellers in Los Angeles, on the contrary, to go to Santa Barbara is to plunge from all the rush of a large commercial city into the calm and quiet of historic California with the poise, and culture, and the atmosphere of a literary and artistic social life of northern towns. And yet the town has grown tremendously in recent years and in its enterprise, its modern schools and hostelries, its art and handicrafts, it leads. The life of California since its earliest days is thus epitomized in Santa Barbara and her charm is that of a quintessence of the whole romantic fascinating State.

It is said of Paris, that in her buildings, history is made manifest and well maintained by use. The life of Paris flows every century through the building of the past though monarchs go and revolutions multiply. In some such way the quiet old gray streets of Santa Barbara keep for us all the life of California. Its Spanish Mission church has been preserved because it has been used; and now, like old Monterey, the early capital of the State, the city is to turn the life of today through one-time desolate adobes and the public buildings of colonial times. In these two cities the very Spanish names of streets mean something more than exploitation of romance. Old California families live there in the same houses which their fathers owned; and Santa Barbara's best asset lies in her secluded homes, fine manners rivalling the old South, and in unchallenged reputation for discriminating taste.

Under the League But Not In It

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, appointed Under-Secretary-General of The League of Nations in May, 1919, has written for the August Atlantic a summary of what the League has accomplished in two years. To those who have thought of the League as awaiting the sanction of the United States Government before it could draw the breath of life, this account of the "feeble offspring which the Treaty of Versailles so laboriously brought into the world" and its development into a lusty youngster, will be greeted with amazement.

The information that some, at least, of the satisfying work of The League's continuous international conferences is being done by individual Americans will come with consolation to those citizens of this dilatory Republic who would like to see America lead in world progress toward better things. This nation, as shrewd politicians of the old-fashioned type well know, is still, like themselves, too selfish, too limited in outlook, too unintellectual in fact, to take a comprehensive interest in world affairs. Have we not always done our duty in the past more through the enthusiastic effort of our individual world citizens than as a concerted whole through Washington?

Though he resigned his position as secretary when it became apparent that the United States was not to become an early member, Mr. Fosdick follows the course of events in Europe so closely that he has been able to give us a remarkable resumé of the work of the League. While our Government declined a mandatory in any country, the League, he tells us, has been able to secure the "non-exploitation of the German and Turkish colonies freed from their former sovereignty" and to mandate them to other more experienced "trustees of civilization." Yet, an American is High Commissioner in certain affairs in Constantinople; an American serves with a Japanese, a Chinese, a Siamese and an East Indian on the Opium Commission; well-known American citizens appointed by the League are co-operating in Brussels, Genoa, and Geneva Conferences, to bring the nations together in intellectual matters, to conserve the health of the world, and to make international the eight hour day and other labor standards necessary to protect nations of backward ideals.

One American served with a Belgian and a Swiss on the Commission reporting on and adjusting the quarrel over the Aaland Islands. For while we have been feathering our own political nests, the League of Nations has been averting war all over the world. In four definite instances international disputes had reached white heat and in two, fighting had already begun. Thus the world is slowly developing the tradition of conference, something in which our Government, as a federation of conferring states is experienced and competent to lead.

So well established has the League become that it "can through its permanent machinery focus immediate attention on any difficulty that can threaten the peace of the world." And though the United States is not helping to do this, an American sits with ten others of the highest professional standing in the League's new Court of International Justice which in the careful words of Professor Hudson of Harvard will prove "a valuable contribution to the integration of international society." It also fulfills Mr. Root's idea of "a permanent tribunal composed of paid judges devoting their entire time to international causes."

Besides the representation which it has in the work of individual Americans the only connection the United States has with the League lies in the five volumes of treaties, registered and published by the League of Nations as a condition of their validity. Some treaties are here published to which the United States is a contracting party; but not from Washington come these open and frank statements of which we have talked so much. Rather are we in the League, but not of it, because our treaties with most of the nations of the world are not binding on those nations until they are registered in the reports of an International League by which the world is now governed, but in which we have no vote.

The Wright Act

STATISTICS compiled by the campaigners for the Wright Act state: "More than two-thirds of the people were under dry laws of their own adoption before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect." This is an easy sum in arithmetic and can be verified or discredited by anyone interested in statistics. Doubtless it is substantially correct. The amendment was ratified by forty-six of the forty-eight states, and even in Rhode Island and Connecticut, which did not ratify, there are now state laws for its enforcement. All of the states but California and Maryland have now fulfilled their constitutional obligation to unite their administrative agencies with Federal agencies in enforcing the Constitution of the United States. The test of California's loyalty to the Constitution under which we live will be the vote on the Wright Act in November.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution has this provision: "The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." This sharing of enforcement by the Congress and the States is, according to Judge Trippet in The California Liberator (San Francisco), the probable reason why the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by the Congress and ratified by the States. "However this may be," continues Judge Trippet," it is plain to me that there is a moral obligation upon every State in the Union to assume a full share of duty in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. The

OPINION

Federal Government and the State Governments ought to act in harmony and each should assume its full obligation."

Judge Trippet's clear and forceful response to a request from The Liberator deals largely with the necessity for help from the local courts if the rights of the defendant in violation cases are to be obtained. There are fifty-one judges in the Supeior Court of Southern California and forty-one justices of the peace in Los Angeles County alone. His showing of the amount of business piled up in the two Federal District Courts convinces his readers that the rights of all concerned are impeded by California's dolci far niente attitude which leaves it for Washington to enforce upon her a moral status of her own choosing. For the Wright Act contains no prohibition. It is a mere enforcement act—a pledge to the United States that California will enforce the Constitution she has helped to make. The question of amending the Volstead Act, and its interpretation of prohibition are entirely separate questions and must be taken up by our representatives in Congress at Washington if light wines and beer are to be given more liberty to exist.

In the Orchard

THE application of that socialistic tenet which holds every man to a certain amount of labor each day is probably more beneficial to the individual than to the general social fabric for which it was designed. For while the true American citizen will not stand for dictation from anyone except the government of which he is himself a part, yet he will, if convinced of its value, compel himself to perform an irksome task. For illustration, look back but four years and see the best of our young citizens submit themselves to onerous training to prepare to meet "the dirty job of war" awaiting them abroad.

"If you like to do it, it isn't work," said a young California philosopher in excuse for his enjoyment in his daily task. But the curse of Eden has been obliterated by the growth of Christian democracy and in no more emphatic way has "the seed of woman bruised the serpent's head" than in the liberation of labor from its dungeon of disgrace.

Our young philosopher's contention that work and enjoyment are incompatible shows the vitality of the old Puritanic theory that if we like to do a thing it must for that reason be wrong. How this conviction leads to condemnation of others who enjoy life more than we do, is another theme; but what more closely concerns us as workers is the converse of the theorem stating that what we are obliged to do we must perforce dislike.

As Californians and free people we should combat the old, imported notion held by many a working man that it is the fact of his working with his hands which holds him down. Without admitting that anything except his own dull weight can "hold him down" in these United States, we may examine the socialist's dislike for manual labor and his desire to get rid of it by passing it around among his friends. Since the time of Tom Sawyer this has been an old trick to get the fence whitewashed and go fishing. But if the work of all the world is to be carried on in this companionable way, the fishing as well as the whitewashing must be done by everyone concerned. This is already true in California, which will remain a "white spot" in labor circles so long as the original, Declaration-of-Independence method of allowing every one to choose what kind of physical labor he will perform is not interfered with by the unions or lost sight of in the multiplicity of state commissions which a socialistic form of government demands.

For my part in the world's hand work I chose to pick prunes in those old hill orchards running down into the valley which the Spaniards under Anza traversed in the year they settled on the shores of San Francisco Bay. Dirt is the disgrace, not labor, and if one can pick up prunes without annoyance from that dust and griminess so long accepted as the inevitable accompaniment of hand-work then let every one who hitherto has labored only with his head to make ends meet, pick prunes in summertime.

Out to the farthest row of trees our orchard boasts we go with pails and boxes. Garbed in our khaki clothes we scorn to hesitate and down upon the sweet, clean earth we kneel or sit among the purple fruit. The harrowed ground is dressed like happy harlequin, its beige all splashed with royal purple spots beneath each burdened tree. Between the rows the encircling hills show misty blue or evergreen against a sky so deep and rich in color that none but a Californian born believes it true.

The poet that lies deep within the nature of the worker out of doors begins to search for words. The active brain will not release its routine to the humbler task of guiding hands that must pick up the sugared fruit grown ripe and heavy enough to fall. And so the sound of filling pails becomes accompaniment to song.

"Bent boughs have cast their purple fruitage to the waiting earth;
The harvest days alliance bring of labor and of mirth;
The roads are thronged with busy wains heaped high with ripened fruit:
And bird and bee shall share with man in labor's precious loot.

Warm earth, blue sky, bay breeze,
Drum of the pail beneath the trees;—
Let loud Te Deums heavenward start;
Sing, happy heart!"

Down through the orchard next to ours come children with their mother armed with pails. Italians are they, or Armenians? Their speech is up-to-date American of the streets. "My children never have worked picking prunes before," the mother volunteers, in that apologetic tone regarding labor used by those who seem to think acknowledging it would lower them with us!—with us, whose great grandfathers governed America and also worked the quarries and hand-tilled the soil of old New England long before its apple orchards and forsaken pastures were o'errun by foreign factory hands! "Come on Mama," the youngest little prune picker shouts and they have settled down like blue jays busy with the plums.

Sugar plums instead of jack stones make the game we play, and little hands in the next orchard set the pace. Have you played mumbly-peg sitting on the ground, or have you ever studied conservation of motion as developed by efficiency experts in factories? If you have, your plan in picking prunes will gradually evolve a system—going around the tree, learning to hit the pail, first from position on your knees, then sitting down, then lying out full length to reach a truant prune without forsaking choice position in the shade. A fine thing to reduce the weight, say gentleman farmers in this land of Blossom Festival and Harvest Home. It is a varied use of every muscle grown inert, and all the military exercises found irksome in the preparation camps by older men come to the mind as doggedly we labor on. Soon a swarm of little gnats decides to put up prune jam from this particular orchard. One more domestic than his brothers marks continual time beneath my hat brim always within two inches of my eye. I mop my brow, push back my hat and sit flat on the ground to give that gnat a rest, remembering what an Englishman once said about the first time he played football in America. "One annoying fellow kept right in front of me the blithering time and wouldn't let me play the game"! And so, that gnat!

The day grows hotter. Where's that watermelon, scion of all the native melons Indians gave to Anza's party when they crossed the Colorado with their farming implements and pablodores, skilled mechanics, and began the actual settlement of California? And then we go to work again refreshed, and more than ever determined to stick it out, only to find at sundown that the Italian family who had "never worked before" had filled one hundred boxes to our ten.

Well, the world's work must be done. Let each do what he can best; but give me something out of doors and under California skies.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS

SANTA BARBARA RIDING AND TRAILS ASSOCIATION

By ELLEN LEECH

IF another proof is needed that the "optimist has the best of it," it is furnished in the work accomplished by the Santa Barbara Riding and Trails Association, which has done so much, not only in reviving the interest in riding, but in smoothing many difficulties from the paths of the riders. This in the face of the fact that ever so often, though not so often in the last six months, some disciple of disaster rises to remark that the horse will soon be among the wonders of the past, and proceeds to create a home for the thought in benumbing statistics as to the number of automobiles within these United States. Naturally these statements have much weight with the average reader, and particularly if the average reader has made any attempt to park a machine in the region of Broadway, Los Angeles, or within smelling distance of the ocean during the summer months. But until recently few people took the trouble to assert the belief that the horse would remain the companion and ally of many a pleasant experience and easily escape classification with those unpronounceable animals of ancient history. The very ease with which his name may be spelled should entitled him to existence, to say nothing of his beauty and intelligence.

These reasons, and more, created confidence that such a disaster was not to overtake the horse, and as it is through confidence that we grow, it was confidence that enabled the founders of the Santa Barbara Riding and Trails Association to substitute planning for generalities and to work out an organization which has effected very much since its beginning, July 15, 1921. The avowed purpose of the organization is to protect and advance riding in every way.

The officers of the association consist of a president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and seven directors. There are two classes of membership: Member, with annual dues of $10, and Sustaining Member with annual dues of $25. The members now number nearly two hundred and about $8000 has been collected. Within a year the association has constructed eighteen miles of new bridle paths, brushed out and rebuilt about forty miles of old mountain trails, erected twenty-five gates, which are easy to open and close from horseback, placed a hundred and seventy-five yellow arrows to point the way, and at present is getting out maps showing all bridle paths, trails, dirt roads and streets in and around Santa Barbara.

During the organization of the association a petition, signed by several hundred people interested in the proposed plan, was presented to the county supervisors, requesting that they in their plans and specifications make provision for a bridle path at the side of all roads paved in future under their jurisdiction. This was agreed to and the co-operation of the different supervisors has been of incalculable assistance. In addition to the officers, a right-of-way committee is appointed to secure rights-of-way through private property, in which they have been very successful.

In various communities there has been talk of the renaissance of the horse as an element of sport, but on this Coast the Santa Barbara group are the only riders who have taken organized steps toward the advancement of a sport that is at once a delight and a benefit. The blood of most of us can be set a-tingle by the thud of hoofs on the turf, and the sailing leap of cross-country riding carries unimagined thrills, and there is the quiet delight in following a path that winds among the trees and filling your soul with the fragrance of the damp earth and the rotting leaves stirred by your horse's feet. We might all do well to remember a very wise gentleman once said, "The outside of a horse is the very best thing for the inside of a man."



THE MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB, ORIGINALLY DESIGNED BY BERTRAM GOODHUE FOR THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTRY CLUB, AND LATER ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB BY GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.



MEMBERS OF THE RIDING AND TRAILS ASSOCIATION OF SANTA BARBARA GATHERED ON THE BOWLING GREEN OF THE HOTEL SAMARKAND IN PREPARATION FOR THE MORNING'S CANTER. AT THE EXTREME LEFT IS MRS. MARTHA D. BOWERS, PRESIDENT OF THE RIDING AND TRAILS ASSOCIATION AND AN ARDENT HORSEWOMAN.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS



THE SAILING LEAP OR CROSS COUNTRY RIDING CARRIES UNIMAGINED THRILLS, PARTICULARLY IF TAKEN IN THE COMPANY OF "PREMIERE," MR. J. D. FARRELL'S HUNTER.



MISS ESTHER HAMMOND, OF MONTECITO, IS AN ARDENT HORSEWOMAN AND AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBER OF THE RIDING AND TRAILS ASSOCIATION.



MRS. ORMSBY PHILLIPS FOLLOWS ALL THE BRIDLE PATHS OF THE WOODED SLOPES OF THE SOUTH AND ENJOYS A BRISK CANTER ALONG A DIRT ROAD.

THE MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB

IF you delight in all the pleasant things nature and club life have to bestow, drive out to the Montecito Country Club, Santa Barbara. The grounds and slopes, above and below bourgeon every maze of color and tone, not so much by flowering plants but as if the atmosphere were tinged with invisible rainbows, or dyed faintly with all the masses and mazes of color that so delighted the Spanish-Californian. Within there is a pleasant sense of shadow after the high light of noon, and yet the shadow is subtly stained as with the after glow of a golden sunset, probably due to the treatment of the walls, which is charming in this diffusion of soft mellow light. The whole interior proves that an effective furniture arrangement is neither dependent on a striking color scheme nor on the emphasis of any one period, but a number of good pieces happily combined, because of their sympathy in line, and placed in harmonious relation to one another, create the sense of balance and harmony so necessary to a perfect club atmosphere. It takes near-kin to a genius to furnish a club satisfactorily. In furnishing a home we do not buy merely for the beauty of the workmanship, or the wood, or the tapestry involved but for its adaptability to the kind of people we are and the lives we lead, and after we have installed these possessions the association between these inanimate friends and ourselves becomes cemented into a real enduring friendship, but to fill a club with furniture that will make friends with all and sundry members is another matter.

In following the lines of each corner of the big lounge with a built-in seat, much friedliness and a touch of intimacy is sustained as such corners are peculiarly adapted to small groups for either tea or cards.

The club is woven of haze and sunshine. In the lounge there is a suggestion of soft blues, dusky reds and tawny golds, and there on one wall a bit of scarlet is flung from a background of rich maroon. And again an upper window shoots a spray of color down towards the delicious sombres of Vandyke. The dining room is like a forest, the brown bole of the trees dappled with sunshine, and the little leaves whispering from the walls. The small breakfast room, with its hangings in clear yellow dashed with black, featuring the blue fabled bird, whose length of tail is only equalled by its length of bill, makes an intoxicating chromotype of color.

One of the pleasant social functions is the buffet suppers on Sunday night, where the gossip may range from the length of skirts to world conditions, both old and new, dipping lightly in between to include the possibilities of grand opera for this Coast, or the question of whether bridge at five cents a point is any kind of a game for a flapper.

On warm days the tea terrace draws its devotees, who must needs delight in their immediate surroundings, the gay flowered hangings, repeated in the costumes of the wickers, while from across the golf course comes the sparkle of the sea, and the pant and smoke of a train as if from a long distance through the screen of the small forest of eucalyptus trees.

Then you note how full the whole place is of pleasant sounds, the delightful murmur of voices, a woman's laugh, the tinkle of the tea service, and running through it all such a feeling of good cheer, and a pouring rush of enthusiasm, which you can not believe is entirely due to the harmony of coloring; then you distinguish that clear rising note, which takes your heart on mounting wings and you thank heaven for the meadow lark, who, as we leave is heralding the coming night.



INTERIOR OF THE MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB. THE HANGINGS AND FURNISHINGS WERE DESIGNED BY THE CHEESEWRIGHT STUDIOS, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.



SANTA BARBARA'S LONG FELT WANT OF A DOWNTOWN, EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL WILL BE AMPLY FILLED BY THE NEW HOTEL CARRILLO, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH WILL BE STARTED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. IT WILL BE LOCATED AT THE CORNER OF CARRILLO AND CHAPALA STREETS AND WILL CONTAIN 150 GUEST ROOMS, A COFFEE SHOP AND SOME STORES WITH ALL THE CONCESSIONS BELONGING TO A MODERN HOTEL

THAT Santa Barbara merchants and business men in general are actually losing a great amount of money because of the lack of first class European hotel facilities has long been recognized, and it is to correct this situation that the Carrillo Hotel is to be built.

The Carrillo Building company has incorporated under the state laws of California and will issue common stock to the extent of $400,000. There will be no promotion stock, every stockholder buying and paying for his stock on an equal basis with every other stockholder.

The project being distinctly a local one, an executive committee of Santa Barbara citizens has been formed to direct the sale of stock and it is desired that the largest possible number of stockholders be secured. It was with this object in view that the executive committee charged with the sale of the stock arranged the long terms of payments.

The El Encanto Hotel company has agreed to lease the Carrillo Hotel. Marston and Van Pelt of Pasadena are the architects.



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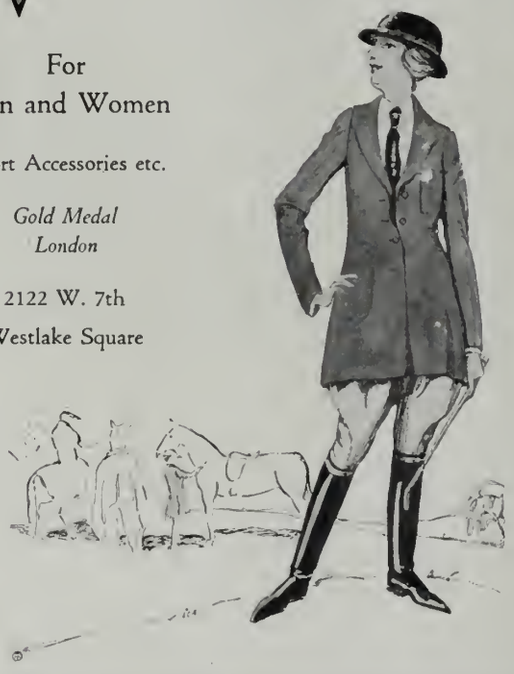
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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Nene, by Ernest Perochon. (George H. Doran & Co.)

Nene, a splendid true novel of French peasant life, won the Prix Goncourt awarded by the Academy in 1920. It is a dramatic story of mother-love and revenge, pride and passion. In the French village of which Ernest Perochon writes there were three antagonistic sects—Dissenters, Catholics and Protestants—whose outward amiability was only a thin veneer for age-old rivalry and hard feeling. Among them a purely personal quarrel awoke the stronger, deeper sect hatred, the one rendering the other more dangerous. Madaleine, or Nene, a desirable girl still in the twenties, was a mother to all who in any way needed her. The maternal instinct was far stronger in her than any feeling of romantic love. She worked at the farm of a young widower, a proud, harsh man, and her presence there was "like a spring shower on a dry meadow." She was willing "to lend her arms to his house and her heart to his children." The narrative tells with simple dignity of her life on the farm, of the ceaseless activity involved in caring for man and beast, and the cruel besetting problems which went hand in hand with work-a-day troubles. In many of the passages there is exquisite, pastoral beauty.

Gentle Julia, by Booth Tarkington (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Gentle Julia has not the serious proportions of Alice Adams. It is pure comedy, with a laugh on every page. It is like a three-ring circus—at the right the pranks of thirteen-year-old Florence, the supercilious one of the derisive smile, and her incorrigible cousin with the changing voice; at the left, the restless wanderings of a love-sick swain, Noble Dill, whose existence was a "series of mortifications"; in the center ring the household of the too-compassionate twenty-year-old Julia, with her many gift-bearing suitors and her peculiar old father, to whom the smell of violets and cigarette smoke were equally obnoxious. The show never lags. The three rings are mutually dependent and the performers slip ingeniously from one to the other, affording a variety of comic combinatins. In the background are many hovering, peering relatives and "in-laws," who have an insatiable thirst for family gossip. Mr. Tarkington describes incidentally and with kindly humor those provincialisms of small-town life which are all so familiar and always so amusing. He believes that "the curiosities of the human mind are found not in high adventure; they are everywhere in the commonplace." As for his young people, he makes no mistakes regarding the emotions, reticences, sufferings and antipathies marking the various stages of adolescence between which there are such abysmal differences. He knows thirteen as thoroughly as twenty-two or seventeen.

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

The following article is written by Mr. George Gibbs, novelist and artist of Philadelphia, whose latest novel "The House of Mohun" is one of the season's best sellers. Mr. Gibbs and his family have been spending the summer in Santa Barbara, where he has been putting the finishing touches on his new novel, "Ambition."

SAMARKAND

By GEORGE GIBBS

TO the finite Eastern mind, accustomed to laboring more or less successfully amid the hurly-burly of the cities, the large spaces of the West convey a sense of liberation—of freedom from the bondage of professional servitude. One has an exaltation in the Canadian Rockies, a splendid uplift too fine to be enduring, too intense for the strain of over-tired nerves. And in the oases of interest and comfort through which one passes on his way down the Coast—Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, one has a glimpse of fine activities, in the midst of setting of great natural beauty. But it is not until one reaches the stretches which lie to the South that one begins to be aware of the gentle benignity of the breezes and the generous flow of warmth and color which permeates the senses. Del Monte, Pebble Beach, Carmel, each has its thrill, to the traveler emerging from the narrow spaces and mind discomforts of the Pullman.

But it seemed to me that Santa Barbara filled at once every longing that my vagrant impulses required. It was, it seemed, like coming to a place properly prepared for my particular humors, my particular artistic tastes. For here were the sea and mountains in happy contact, a marriage beyond all doubt made in heaven; a town with an historical interest, and modern enough to fill the requirement of the most exacting and luxurious. Commerce, society, art, in surroundings of unsurpassing loveliness.

I shall never forget the moment of complete beatitude when I reached Samarkand's gardens and pools and looked down from the Tent of Omar over the city of Santa Barbara to the sea. It was the full of a lovely moon, that hung over the sea, sailing gently between mountains and ocean, as though this were its favorite course, as though there were no other place in the world worthy of its beneficence. It drenched the misty valley with radiance, and bathed the grey battlements of the hotel buildings with silver. From somewhere came the tinkle of water, and out of the obscurity of the gardens below, pale flowers emerged and mingled their fragrances with those of mountains and sea. Warm lights from screened lanterns, lent to the exotic illusion, only disturbed by the distant roar of a train to remind one that he was visiting not the palace of a Shah or Sultan, but a hotel in a very vital American city.



MOONLIGHT AT SAMARKAND, SANTA BARBARA. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CARL STRUSS.

This was rest—as I had scarcely felt it defined before. A place where one might dream, if one liked, of beautiful things, and have no fear of awakening. The cool cloisters were an endless delight. My rooms—private, the food as one wished it from one's kitchen, and the Persian Garden, my garden. I was stopping not at an American hotel, but at a country estate, with the one advantage that no one should plan my day for me, but myself. But as with all excellent things there was one disadvantage. I yielded to the spell of the siesta. I could not work, only dream, which, as I remembered with something of a shock, was what I had come to Samarkand for.



By Dufreme, New York.

A SKETCH OF THOMAS BOUCHARD, OF PARIS AND PASADENA, WHOSE ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS ARE UNIQUE.

A CENTER FOR LOVERS OF THE HORSE

THE question has so often been mooted, "Why, in this land so suggestive of bridle paths—with its rolling hills, wonderful canyons and vast stretches of plain—why has there not been more interest in riding.

The influence of the Eastern element which has frequented Santa Barbara for so many years, manifested itself sometime ago in the establishment of the Santa Barbara Riding and Trails Association, and finally last year Los Angeles fell into line and through the able endeavors of Mr. Marco Hellman, founded a Horseshow Association. It only remains for all the surrounding communities to join this association and put on foot a movement by which miles of beautiful bridle paths may be provided for this best and most enjoyable exercise, in this region so peculiarly adapted to the sport. Sometimes it takes the presence of an expert in the community to crystallize any sport. No one has done more to set the pace in horseback riding here in Southern California than the House of Hook. English tailors and experts in every accessory necessary for equipment. Fully established near Westlake Park, Los Angeles, their handsome new quarters form the meeting place for the riders of the Coast. There may be had the smartest outfit for horseman and horse, from the Lincoln & Bennett hat to the Peal boot—the last word in hats and boots to the English rider—even the smallest accessories, as gloves, crops, down to the polish for one's boots—imported from England—the country of bridle paths and the authority on everything pertaining to perfect horsemanship. And so, with every advantage of environment and outfit why should we not have miles of beautiful bridle paths and horseback riding be a main pastime



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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND

FURNISHING A SPANISH HOUSE

By KATHERINE VAN DYKE

A FEW years ago one constantly heard the cry, "Why are there so few Spanish houses in Southern California?" and then quite suddenly the craze of would-be Spanish architecture struck us, and, as some one said when Mary took her little lamb to Pittsburg, "Now look at the darn thing."

Personally, I enjoy Spanish and Italian architecture, but I heartily dislike the jazz interpretations one often sees.

In one house I was asked to furnish—a German painter had decorated the walls in what he fondly imagined to be a Spanish manner—the dining room was the color of an adobe exterior without whitewash, a dirty, reddish clay color with a ceiling design which reminded one of an old fashioned oil cloth pattern. When I remember the lovely, cool wall treatment in some of the houses I have known in Spain, I felt it was a desecration indeed! The houses which have almost the simplicity of Mexican ranch houses are often the most successful. Someone said, "They are furnished with a picture of Jesus Christ and a bunch of peppers."

It is the rare combination of the austere and the luxurious—which the more stately houses in Spain know—which is so difficult for the interior decorator to achieve in America.

A friend, who always has some new enthusiasm up her sleeve with which to surprise her friends, spent one summer traveling about with the Sorollos taking photographs, of fascinating Spanish interiors, under the painter's guidance. She visited the Sorollos in their wonderful home—which was built largely from the proceeds of his successful sale of pictures in America.

Sorollo procured for her the entree to houses seldom seen by Americans—much less photographed. The camera she used was the best that could be found—and the result was wonderful! The study of these photographs has been of the greatest value to me. I have made drawings from them, feeling that in spite of



FOUNTAIN IN THE ITALIAN GARDEN OF MRS. C. H. PERKINS, LOS GATOS.

my friend's promise to publish the entire collection, her enthusiasm might not last—it is so easy to begin things and so hard to finish them! I have begged her again and again, but like the people of her beloved Spain, she always puts me off with "mañana." The Moorish influence in Spanish art is of the greatest value. To me there is an indescribable quality of romance in design and it is this Moorish influence which thrills one in Spanish architecture. Some years ago when I was in Algiers I had an invitation to visit a Moorish villa which had been carefully restored and in which some Americans are living. It was all quite strange and fascinating, but while the American owners had been careful to keep the Moorish interior coldly correct, they had failed to supply the touches of warm color its original occupants must have given it. The inner court about which the house was built seemed soulless without the vivid and mellow beauty of Oriental rugs. So many people seem to forget that the bare and often very white spaces in Spanish houses need one or two places where there is color with a pattern—fine tapestry if possible.

The sun porch is another place where one feels an imaginative treatment is so often lacking. In cool, delightful places like Santa Barbara, one may achieve a fine result by the

GARDENING MANUAL

use of a glass roof as the covering for a sun room—this to be screened by an awning stretched from corner to corner. The awning should be made of muslin—in some warm color. The veranda tea room at the Los Angeles Country Club I treated in this way. The awning was warm golden brown and cherry color in stripes with Florentine green, painted furniture. As a foil for the somber dining room from which it opens, it is very successful. I have always longed to do a room with a rose silk awning—the walls of pale gren and white plastone—which is even more lovely than marble in some ways—a raised platform at one end, a wall fountain at the other, with low Roman seats of stone all round the walls. Such a room could be used for a private theatre, a smoking room or a reception hall. The house could be built around it. I feel sure it would be delightful, especially if one remembered, as the owners of the Moorish villa did, to add a few Oriental rugs.

(Continued from Page Ten)



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INTERIOR OF THE ITALIAN HOUSE BUILT FOR MRS. CLARA HUNTINGTON PERKINS. JULIA MORGAN, ARCHITECT, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CLOTHES MOTH

By CYRIL F. CARPENTER, P. E. S.

ANY and every moth that is seen flying about the house, provided it is small, is apt to be dubbed a clothes moth, and frantic efforts are made to catch and kill it. It is, however, quite within the bounds of possibility that the beautiful little creature thus recklessly annihilated is quite harmless, and only feeds, as many small moths do, on vegetable matter.

The clothes moth, *Tinea pellionella*, is tiny in size, having long, narrow wings with deep fringes. The forewings are of a grayish-yellow colour, with three almost indistinct brown spots in the center of each, while the hind wings are whitish-gray.

The life-history of this dainty little creature is very interesting, and tends to induce a feeling of pity for the poor little moth which lives only to mate, lay eggs and die.

The minute eggs are always deposited by the far-sighted mother near a food supply, i. e., on a rug, feather, fur, woolen material, etc. These eggs hatch into larvae of a dull white colour which promptly begin to build a house. At this early stage of their existence, their jaws are not very strong, and they therefore usually hunt round until they find one of their progenitors' houses, and start cutting that up with their jaws into a suitable abode. This is made with an outer layer of fabric and an inner layer of silk which is spun inside. Usually the fabric chosen is of the same kind and colour as that on which the larvae feed, and helps very considerably to prevent the detection of their presence. The house is more or less a kind of sheath, and tubular in shape, with each end open. The larva attaches itself to the inside of this sheath by means of its hind legs, and moves it from place to place by thrusting out its head and first three segments of its body, the legs on these segments being the means by which it walks. The larva moves quite rapidly, destructively nipping the cloth or other material as it goes along.

As the larva continues to feed and grow it naturally lengthens and expands, and when its house has become too small for it, instead of casting it off, it sets to work to enlarge it. This it accomplishes by making a slit down half the length of one side of the sheath, widening it with fabric. It then turns round inside the sheath until its head is at the other end of it, and makes a similar slit up the other half of the same side, filling it up with a wide patch in a similar manner. This would leave the house unsymmetrical, so the ingenious little worker hastens to make slits in the opposite side, widening them in the same way until the sheath again assumes an even form. The next matter to engage the activities of the economising larva is the lengthening of the house which is effected by the addition of layers of fabrics and silk to each end equally. Even at this stage the work of the larva is not complete, for its next business is to run "anchors" of silk out to the surrounding cloth on which its home at present rests in order to secure the sheath while the larva enters the pupal state. Pupation may take place either within the sheath, or in some crevice in wood. The larva is in this pupal state for three weeks, at the end of which time the moth emerges for the short period of life during which it takes no food, and devotes itself solely to mating, laying its eggs and dying. It will thus be seen that it is not the moth that does the direct damage to clothes, but the destructive larva.

A garment that is attacked by larvae should be soaked in benzine, though if the eggs of the moth are discernable they can be easily knocked or brushed off. The best preventive remedy is the common one of keeping supplies of camphor, carbon or napthaline amongst clothes not in daily use.

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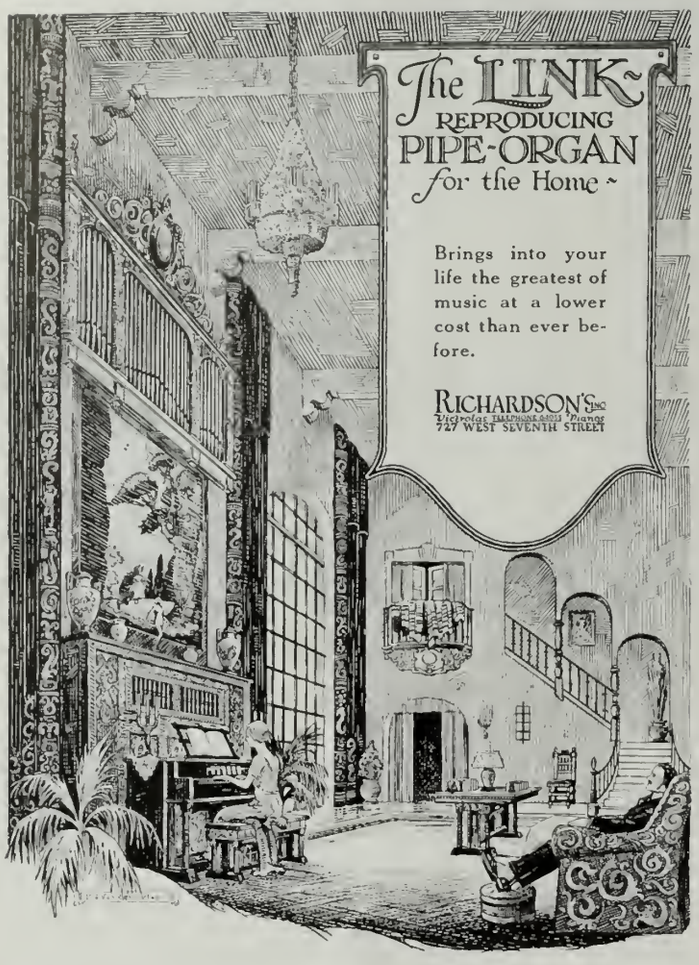
(B), represents the ledge which we are now working, raising from the tunnel to the surface, which has been mined from the surface to a depth of eighty feet and which samples from thirty ounces to three hundred ounces in silver. (Page 316, July State Report.) Sufficient ore is actually available in this vein alone to supply the plant and mill.

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One Man's View, by Leonard Merrick (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

One Man's View is a novel of the artistic temperament and marriage. It involves a beautiful talented girl consumed with an inordinate desire for self-expression; a dramatist who is more showman than artist, and a grave English barrister, a man of intellectual vigor, concealed romanticism and sensitive discrimination, eccentric enough never to be commonplace, and always above petty considerations. It gives a very true portrait of an English gentleman. Americans should note the intensity—often the unreasonable intensity—of feeling which may exist behind the proverbially cold exterior of a reserved Englishman. The charm of the novel consists in the glimpse we get of the personality and philosophy of the author—Leonard Merrick of some thirty-odd years ago, for although only recently published, the book was written in 1889. We get his view of life as he then saw it. More precisely, one man's view seems to mean that, "innocent or guilty, the woman who confers happiness is the one to be desired"—the attitude of both very young and very old men! He dared to take a hackneyed theme and treat it with humor and originality. What in the hands of another would have been melodrama, he was able to fashion with convincing restraint into the reality of every-day life. Bright with wit and satire, the novel is good company from beginning to end, including the enjoyable preface by Granville Barker. It is interesting to notice that this early story by Leonard Merrick lacks the sophisticated realism and cosmopolitan manner of The Chair on the Boulevard.

Cape Cod and the Old Colony, by Albert Perry Brigham (G. P. Putnam's Sons)

Those who already are "sympathetic with the Cape"—meaning, of course, Cape Cod—as well as those interested in picturesque sections of America will find much pleasure in this excellent book. To quote from the preface, Cape Cod and The Old Colony is "not a history and not a geography, though it cannot presume to be quite innocent of either subject." The author is a professor of geology at Colgate University, who has come to know and love the Cape, and, like the novelist Joseph Lincoln, he is anxious to have it more widely known and better understood. Cape Cod is unique. In other parts of the world there are narrow peninsulas, but "nowhere else is there a frail, glacial peninsula standing out seventy miles into the ocean, with bedrock so far down that no sea-chiseling and no sea-boring has ever reached a square foot of it. . . It is long and narrow and crooked; it is of low relief, of frail materials, changeable and poor, exposed to wind and wave—it is land ruled by water, its sands, and storms, its hills and trees and its daily tastes controlled by the sea. . . . Great dune ridges carry the Cape around to the west, and springing from them is the hooked spit which, by its spiral curve, forms the harbor of Provinctown." Besides the general discussion about morraines, kettle holes and outwash plains, there are precise bits of information concerning localities as they are today, as well as thirty-five illustrations and maps, by the aid of which a motorist could find his way easily and intelligently to all the fascinating spots on the Cape—villages, ponds and lighthouses. Mr. Brigham expresses an opinion similar to the one forming the basis of Lord Bryce's address, "The Study of American History," when he says: "The Pilgrims changed New England more than New England changed the Pilgrims.



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They have been of great interest and amusement and furnished music for many a meal served under the pines. One day she evidently asked him if he would watch the house while she was away. He took a limb just above the door. A bumble-bee came sweeping around with a fee-fi-fo-fum air, but just as he was setting his sails to go in, Mr. Wren dropped upon him. He—the king bumbler—was not to be thwarted and soon returned. That time the wren struck him a blow and lest he forget, he followed him up with two more. Jenny loves work, and all she asks of her husband is to keep singing and out of her way.

One baby would poke his head out of the door and report such wonderful things that the other couldn't wait. "Lemme see, I wanta look," so one little head would be drawn in and the other one would take his turn.

One evening just at dusk, I heard an animated twittering in the lilac. Looking up to the chippie-Parula's nest, only a bird lover can know my excitement. It was running over with birds. I rushed upstairs that I might look into the nest. One flew away, but returned and preferred being crowded to taking an upper. There appeared to be three in the nest. What could they be? Could my hopes be true? The next night at dusk, a family was chattering over supper in a brush pile. What were they? Suddenly they made a rush for the lilac and piled into bed. The next bedtime the cat was present, and two unrelated families were calling for help. Which slept in the lilac? I was getting desperate, so the following night I hid myself under a green sweater in the brush and the family came to supper alone and went to bed. What is it they say comes home to roost? I had told the Pasadena lady she was helpless if she couldn't tell a wren when she saw it. Well, this was Jenny



and her family. If it only could have been the Parula trio, but then we wouldn't have had the double hyphenated Chippie-Parula-Wren nest.

Pacific-Southwest Review

By GEORGE S. EDWARDS

Vice President, Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank; Chairman, Santa Barbara Executive Board, Commercial Trust of Santa Barbara Branch Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank



George S. Edwards

There is probably no community in California that is more intimately woven to the past history and traditions of the state than Santa Barbara. It was named more than three hundred years ago, when in 1603 Sebastian Vizcaino mapped the Santa Barbara Channel and named the Indian village he found on the mainland after the patron saint of the day of discovery.

It was not until 1782, however, when the Presidio was founded by the Spanish, that the city was really started. Four years later the founding of the Mission of Santa Barbara definitely established the community, so that today Santa Barbara is a city 136 years old.

The modern developments in the community have dated since the establishment of railroad connections. In 1887 the first rail connection was established between Santa Barbara and the outside world through a branch line of the Southern Pacific. Later it was placed on the main coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The rapid development that followed this establishment of direct railroad connections is indicated by the fact that the city has grown from a town of 6500 people in 1900 to a city of approximately 25,000 people in 1922.

Santa Barbara is, of course, known the world over as a tourist and pleasure center and as the home of retired people. Its equable climate, its location on the seashore, its closeness to the mountains, and its scenic beauty all combine to make the city of Santa Barbara particularly attractive to this type of homeseeker.

The territory immediately surrounding Santa Barbara is today highly important as a producer of California fruits and nuts, sugar beets, beans and forage crops, with the open ranges of the hills particularly attractive to cattle and live stock men.

In addition to the other attractive features of the Santa Barbara district is the fact that it has excellent banking facilities, one of the banks being the Commercial Trust of Santa Barbara Branch of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, affiliated with The First National Bank of Los Angeles and the First Securities Company, a banking organization which, through the adoption of co-operation, partnership methods, enables each bank in the organization to retain its local management and knowledge of conditions while securing the strength involved in this type of combined organization. This assures proper financial and banking machinery for the financing of proper developments of the Santa Barbara district.

With all of these advantages it is obvious that the city of Santa Barbara and surrounding territory offer many advantages to the prospective homeseeker and investor.

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THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE HENRY
Blyth, Witter & Co.

THE settlement of the anthracite coal strike and the improved operating conditions in the railroad situation, together with the abundance of funds throughout the country, have brought about an early resumption in the upward march of security prices.

The improved conditions with regard to coal and the railroads have more than anything else supplied a factor of confidence. As a matter of fact the situation is such that while manufacturing costs, due to increased coal prices or depleted stocks of coal, and impaired transportation facilities, tend toward higher prices in all fields of merchandising, the tremendous supply of money has been increasing during the period of both strikes because of the natural hesitancy on the part of investors to go into a market overshadowed by such evils, combined with the usual summer inactivity.

The handling of the railroad strike is likely to be marked up against the present administration as it biggest blunder. The injunction proceedings not only were a confession of a policy of weakness pursued by the government to date but the threat to take over the railroads for government operation smacked too much ot a reversion to the methods imposed on the previous administration by war conditions without having any shadow of the same necessity to justify even the threat.

Indeed, the injunction proceedings made of the strike situation an opportunity for a general sympathetic strike attitude on the part of Labor, which is the maximum danger in industrial America. Absolute firmness on the part of the Federal government at the opening of the strike could have won from the Big Four Brotherhoods respect and support that would have quickly brought the small gambling shopmen to a quick decision in favor of their jobs and seniority rights, since after all their venture into the strike field was mainly a gambling venture without any great hope of success.

In California, due mainly to the absence of very heavy local financing, a good buying demand for securities has kept price levels fairly in line with the Eastern market, although even at the present time prices on prime paper of the most marketable nature here has dragged behind the Eastern market from two to five points. Early September has seen such heavy buying, however, that price readjustments are progressing rapidly and in the municipal field in particular local purchases are abreast of the pace as to yield set by New York.

The oil field of investment, affected very drastically by cuts in crude oil prices, is engaging a great deal of attention. The larger companies with ample production, storage, manufacturing and distributing equipment are taking full advantage of the situation in filling their storage tanks with the cheaper oil produced by other companies, particularly the small independents. In the case of General Petroleum Corporation a new issue of $5,000,000 of convertible notes is about to be put in the market for the purpose of furnishing funds with which to finance increased purchases of crude oil from sources other than its own wells, with the result that that company will be protected in production of its own oil. The Standard, Union, and Pacific Oil Companies are pursuing the same policy. The statements for all of these companies for the first ninety days after the cut in crude oil prices will in present figures reflect the earnings which such a course opens up to them.

All in all, unless some unexpected situation in Europe should develop out of the host of possibilities existent there, the American investment market should experience this fall and during the winter the greatest activity, and reflect in decreasing interest rates and increased security prices the full measure not only of our present prosperity but of the tremendous reserves of uninvested credits stored here.

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No. 34 **OCTOBER, 1922** **20 Cents**
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Pearls are so universally and so constantly esteemed that they reflect but little the coming and passing of modes. It is true, however, that at present they are being unusually stressed in metropolitan fashion centers.

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Clubs

VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
The formal season at the Valley Hunt Club closed with April, after which no programs are issued. The tennis court and swimming pool offer the outdoor attractions during the summer, and individual parties, both afternoon and evening, are arranged as desired.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties have been discontinued for the seaason, but individual parties will be arranged as requested. Tea served when and where desired

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweep-the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the memoers. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price.
The swimming pool is open for the summer and parties are arranged as requested.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Dinner dances, Tuesday and Friday nights of every week. Tuesday night informal; Friday night semi-formal. Plunge open to the ladies Tuesday and Friday of every week.

MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB:
provides an 18 hole golf course, two concrete and two dirt courts for tennis, bowls and croquet.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.
A buffet supper is served every Sunday night.

LOS ANGELES YACHT CLUB and CALIFORNIA YACHT CLUB
have formally consolidated and at the close of the yachting season will carry out their plans for improvements and additions.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
Announces a Hallowe'en Dance for October 28, a costume dance of the olden days. The presentation of racing trophies for 1922 will be made by the commodore on this occasion.
The nominating committee has proposed the following names as flag officers for the next year: Shirley E. Meserve, Commodore; W. Starbuck Fenton, Vice Commodore; William Warmington, Rear Commodore; Leon S. Heseman, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMERA CLUB
at the September meeting elected the following officers: W. C. Sawyer, President; Claud Williams, Vice President; R. L. Van Oosting, Secretary; Maude Robertson, Treasurer; E. R. Labor, F. F. Maybers, W. V. Hastings, Governors.



"She was the kind of woman who could take a piece of embroidery and a vase and make a home in the Sahara Desert."

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Art

LOS ANGELES Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, announces:

Second Exhibition California Water Color Society September 15-October 14.

Second International Exhibition of Water Colors, September 15-October 14.

Etchings by Roi Partridge in Print Room, September 14-October 1.

Pastels by Fremont Ellis in Print Room, October 2-October 15.

AMONG the artists exhibiting with the California Water Color Society, September 15 to October 14, at the Los Angeles Museum are Rowena Meeks Abdy, Charles P. Austin, Dana Bartlett, Carl Oscar Borg, George T. Cole, Val Costello, J. W. Cotton, Henri De Kruif, L. C. O. Forbes, Bessie Ella Hazen, Theodore B. Modra, Morgan M. DeNeale, Hanson Puthuff, Birger Sandzen, F .Grayson Sayre, Edouard A. Vysekal, Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel, Max Wieczorek, Karl Yens.

THE Guy Rose Exhibition in the Stendahl Galleries, at the Ambassador, includes over sixty pictures, from France and California, and contains figures, landscapes and marines.

MR. STENDAHL has issued a brochure containing a biographical sketch of Mr. Rose, an appreciation of his art, and reproductions of thirty-four canvases.

THE Fine Arts Club will hold the next meeting, Monday evening, October 16, in the Music Room of the Y. W. C. A., Pasadena. Miss Mildred Marsh, concert pianiste. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology.

CARL ELDH, sculptor, of Sweden, is exhibiting in the Stendahl Galleries. They were placed by Frau Elsie Eldh, who is also a sculptor, and is exhibiting two figurines. Frau Eldh is arranging for an exhibition of all the important works of her husband at the Anderson Galleries, New York.

MARION KAVANAGH WACHTEL has been elected a member of the Aquarellists of New York.

THE Second Competitive Exhibition of pictures by California artists will be held in November at the Southwest Museum. The museum desires to make this event a success and of service to the artists. Address all communications to James A. Nelson, Chairman of the Art Committee. Marmion Way and Avenue Forty-six, Los Angeles.

THE Chouinard School of Art, Los Angeles, opened for the second year of work, September 25.
The instructors, who were also the founders, are F. Tolles Chamberlain, in painting, sculpture and mural decoration; Nelbert Murphy Chouinard, in commercial art, landscape and still life; Douglas Donaldson, in decorative design and color theory.

THE Smith-King Players opened the dramatic stock season of 1922-23 at the Raymond Theatre, Pasadena, October 2. Nancy Fair is the leading woman.

THE Woman's Civic League of Pasadena held the first regular meeting and luncheon of the year 1922-23. on Monday, October 2, at Hotel Maryland.

THE Arizona Art Association will hold the eighth annual exhibition at the Arizona State Fair, from October 30 to November 4.

FRANCES and May Gearhart held an exhibition of color etchings and wood block prints at the Chouinard School of Art, Los Angeles, October 8th.

ALSON CLARK, with Mrs. Clark, spent the summer in La Jolla, sketching, and from September 18 to 30 exhibited a dozen or more canvases at Orr's Gallery on Fourth Street in San Diego.
Mr. Clark also exhibited one of his paintings, "At Low Tide," with the show of the San Diego Art Guild in the Museum, Fine Arts Gallery.

C. A. FRIES, one of San Diego's pioneer painters, who paints all of his canvases out of doors, has been working on the edge of the desert all summer and has brought home several desert pictures, delightful in color and atmosphere.

COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER was the guest of Wheeler J. Bailey in La Jolla in September and spent many hours sketching in Balboa Park, San Diego.

JULIAN ELLSWORTH GARNSEY, mural painter, of Los Angeles, spent the first week of October sketching in Balboa Park, San Diego.

THE Orr Gallery in San Diego announces the following exhibitions:
Etchings by Roi Partridge, October 1 to 15.
Oils and water colors by Martella Lane, October 23 to 30.

A RARE treat is in store for print lovers and collectors, in the exhibition of etchings of California landscapes by Arthur H. Millier, now showing at the Cannell and Chaffin Art Galleries, 720 West Seventh Street, continuing to October 14.
This is the first comprehensive exhibition of this young Los Angeles etcher, though prints of his were shown at the Third International Printmakers and the California Society of Eetchers, where he was awarded the prize for 1922 for his print, "Eucalypti." He is a disciple of Lepere, the great French etcher, and from him learned well to depict the subtleties of nature.
Millier loves best and perhaps portrays best the sunflooded hills and mountains and graceful eucalyptus trees of Southern California. Most of his etchings are scenes in and about Los Angeles, bits of the Plaza, and a few of San Francisco's water-front and Chinatown.

THE Chouinard School of Art invites you and your friends to an exhibition of color etchings and wood block prints by the Misses Frances and May Gearheart,, also English, French and Italian prints, Sunday, October 8th, 2606 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles.

The Atelier Kaufmann will resume its classes at the Stickney Memorial School this fall, providing a sufficient number of pupils register. The course,, consisting of a series of problems sent out from New York by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design to similar ateliers in all parts of the country, has for its object the study of architectural design. The student, after making a quick, original sketch of the assigned subject, is allowed a certain number of weeks in which to work out his idea by means of a carefully rendered drawing under the supervision of the patron of the atelier, in this case Gordon B. Kaufmann and Roland E. Coate. No examinations are required for entrance into the Class B-Analytique, but some knowledge of drafting is essential. Anyone interested should apply to either of the above architects.

Music

THE Philharmonic Artist Course opens October 31st, at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, with Florence Macbeth, coloratura soprano, and Royal Dadmun, baritone, in joint recital.

THE Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor, has announced the opening number of the season will be Beethoven's First Symphony, to be given October 20-21. The "Der Freischutz" overture by Weber will also be given on this program. The soloists will be Margaret Matzenauer, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will sing an aria from "Rienzi," by Wagner, and Verdi's "O Don Fatale."

THE Fitzgerald Concert Direction, Merle Armitage, Manager, will offer four artists in concert during the coming musical season at the Philharmonic Auditorium. John Charles Thomas, baritone, will be the soloist at the first concert in November.

JAN SOFER, a musician and composer of international note, will direct the orchestra at Grauman's new Hollywood Theatre.

THE Zoellner quartet has announced that the first concert of their fourth consecutive Los Angeles season will be given October 24 at the Ebell Club.

California Southland

M. URMY SEARES - - - - - *Editor and Publisher*
ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 34 OCTOBER, 1922



CONTENTS

PAGE
VENICE, THE CATHEDRAL.....*Cover Design*
Monotone of a brilliant Painting by Benjamin Brown, Pasadena
THE CALIFORNIA .....*Contents Design*
THE PACIFIC FLEET IN PORT..... 5
THE REGIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE..... 6
A PLAN FOR SMALL CALIFORNIA HOUSES..... 7
THE OWNER AND THE ARCHITECT.....*Walter Webber* 8
RULES FOR SUBDIVISIONS.....*George D. Hall* 10
PRINTS FOR THE BUNGALOW.....*Frank Geritz* 11
THE PASEAR.....*Virginia Calhoun* 12
SOUTHLAND OPINION 14-15
CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH .....*Dr. W. M. Diekie*
POLO AT CORONADO .....*Ellen Leech* 16
AQUAPLANING ON THE PACIFIC.....*Russell Stowell* 17
A SANTA BARBARA HOUSE 18
RECENT BOOKS, REVIEWS.....*E. Taylor Houghton* 18
CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENS..... 21
THE ROSE BEETLE.....*Cyril Carpenter*, F.E.S. 21
A LOUIS XV. PIANO..... 24
SUGGESTIONS FOR SMALL HOUSES.....*John William Chard* 25
THE MONEY MARKET.....*Leslie B. Henry* 26

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The Navy

Sept. 9. Arrival at San Pedro of the U. S. S. Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral J. V. Chase, commanding the "Train" of the Pacific Fleet.

Sept. 10. Arrival of the U. S. S. Tennessee.

Sept. 13. Arrival of the Pacific Fleet. The U. S. S. California, flagship of Admiral Eberle; the U. S. S. New Mexico, flagship of Vice-Admiral Shoemaker; the U. S. S. New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Jackson; U. S. S. Arizona, flagship of Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes; the U. S. S. Texas, the U. S. S. Mississippi, the U. S. S. Oklahoma, the U. S.S. Pennsylvania.
The U. S. S. Idaho will join the fleet in October, being at present at the Navy Yard at Bremerton.
The U. S. S. Nevada is on her way to join the fleet from Brazil.
The U. S. S. Maryland will join the fleet at Panama in January and upon the return from Panama will become the flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

Sept. 15. "Navy day" was observed at San Pedro by the citizens. Public reception and dance for the officers and a parade and free luncheon and street dance for the enlisted men.

Sept. 23. Barbecue and dance at Selig Zoo in Los Angeles for the enlisted men under the direction of Mrs. Hancock Banning assisted by a corps of society women.

Oct. 4. Ball at the Ambassador in honor of Admiral Eberle and staff, officers of the Pacific fleet and their wives. The hostesses were the society women of Los Angeles assisted by a committee of men members of the California and Bachelors' Clubs.

Oct. 7. The first of the weekly Navy dances at the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach.

Oct. 27. Navy day.
Distribution of ships for this day is as follows:
San Francisco—Arizona, Mississippi and Pennsylvania; San Pedro—California, New Mexico and Idaho; Texas at Venice; New York at Monterey and the Tennessee at Puget Sound.

Nov. 1. The commission of the U. S. S. Procyon as flagship of the train at San Pedro; the commissioning the Seattle at Puget Sound, and the placing of the U. S. S. Connecticut out of commission at Puget Sound. The officers of the Connecticut are to be transferred to the Seattle.
The Connecticut was the flagship of the "White Squadron" under command of Admiral "Bob" Evans on the trip around the world.

Announcements

UNIVERSITY of California Bulletin announces Formers' Short Course to be given by the College of Agriculture at Davis and at Berkeley, season 1922-1923.

THE Santa Barbara School of the Arts houses the first art gallery Santa Barbara has known, comprising exhibitions of the works of local artists, who are internationally known. Roger Clerbois, director of the Community Arts Orchestra, is the head of the Music Department of the School, and is assisted by artists in all musical lines.
Marie Burroughs Livingston, well known American actress, is in charge of the Department of Dramatics.
The Fine Arts department has the largest classes. Albert Herter conducts the Life Class, and illustrating, outdoor sketching, sculpture, elementary drawing, design and color and mechanical drawing are all taught by such able and well known artists as Fernand Lungren, Carl Oscar Borg, Dwight Bridge, Ruth Codman, Mrs. John Frederiek Murphy, and Mary E. Croswell.



Pictorial
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of
California Landscapes
Hand Colored in Oil

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST

THE PORTS OF CALIFORNIA AS USED BY THE NAVY

ADMIRAL EBERLE, with the infinite tact of a diplomat and man of the world, has answered those who would exploit the coming of The Fleet to Pacific waters. In the San Francisco dailies last month he was reported to have explained in detail his reasons for The Fleet's varied visits to each harbor; and the sweet reasonableness of sound good sense has disarmed all criticism and questioning.

Looked at from the standpoint of the United States Navy the harbors of the California Coast have distinctly different uses. All need improvement if they are to serve the country to the greatest advantage; and if all of them would, with consideration for each other's needs, pull together for the protection and good of the whole coast, The Congress would give what is needed to all in good measure.

It is our lack of understanding of what The Fleet is here for that blocks our genuine efforts to give it a proper welcome. Shall Americans who have criticized France because of certain thrifty individuals who supplied our boys with knick-knacks, look upon the visits of our own Navy as a chance for personal profit? Dull and dead indeed is the soul that never to itself has said at a glimpse of great ships in the bay or a group of boys on shore leave, "The Fleet is in port!"

Romance of distant lands where our navy represents us, respect that the perfectly trained masters of their work inspire in the hearts of their countrymen, gratitude that generous hearts pay to those who stand guard from the sea over our homeland—all these are in the thrill that comes to us all when we are permitted to see with our own eyes that America has a great navy.

To attain this high standard and to keep it demands constant practice and unremitting vigilance.

From a position out on the Pacific Ocean, looking at the coast harbors and defenses, the officers in charge study the situation and divide their time. The land-locked bay of San Francisco with its narrow and dangerous channel, its submerged rocks only half removed by blasting, the funnel-like concentration of traffic for miles outside the Golden Gate makes naval practice dangerous to others. Unless the fleet take two long and expensive trips per day to pass beyond the travel lanes before and after firing, it cannot use San Francisco as a base for practice. Yet when the time comes for going over the ships with vigilance in quiet waters and for the accompanying shoreleave, what more perfect harbor than the great bay of San Francisco!

San Diego is the base for the destroyers, and could harbor the whole fleet in stormy weather if it were dredged as it should be. So too with Los Angeles harbor, the need is dredging. For when storms come as they do, even on the blue Pacific, the fleet must put to sea as we have neither room nor anchorage deep enough for such large ships within the breakwater.

Yet of all the places tested for practice since we were obliged to give up the ports of Mexico, the port of Los Angeles at San Pedro is



THE CALIFORNIA, FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL EBERLE, AT THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES, SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA



found most feasible and economical. Each day the fleet may cross the narrow lane of coastwise travel, be almost immediately upon the open sea behind the island of Catalina and begin at once its daily practice. On the Atlantic it is necessary to go to the Gulf and have a few intensive weeks of practice. With San Pedro as a base the practice can be continuous and shore leave like going home to some middle western town; for every sailor has friends in Los Angeles—if he can find them. Thus the Pacific fleet maintains its leadership in hitting.

PLANNING THE REGION BACK OF THE HARBOR

Excerpt from the Report of the Regional Planning Conference at Glendale, California.

THE district covered by the Regional Planning Conference is a central district (about 10 miles in diameter) surrounded by four sectors, divided by a north and south line and an east and west line intersecting at the center of Los Angeles, and extending outward to the county limits. The intent of these specifications is to cover the physical "civic" problems of this district with the purpose of coordinating all development efforts toward unified results.

The physical make-up of this "Commonwealth of Los Angele, (somebody please name it) consists of a metropolitan or city center surrounded by many satellite subcenter cities and communities,—all to be inter-connected by adequate transportation, by means of both rails and highways, to be supplied by an abundance of pure water, to be provided with sanitary sewers, and to have easy access to a system of parks and boulevards.

The individual identity of each separate community is to be recognized and encouraged, but for the common needs a surrender of authority to some central power is anticipated—leaving local problems which make the local character of each center or sub-center to be handled by local authorities.

Highways

In planning a comprehensive system of highways throughout the regional district, the importance of Los Angeles as our focal city must be recognized, and the present system of highways should be augmented by securing rights of way for adequate "radial" and "circuit" highways. The following is a summary of specifications for developing a comprehensive highway system in the Regional Planning District:

(1) Select those lengths of existing streets that by location should fulfill the functions of "regional highways." Secure the rights of way for extending these highways and for widening them, to the end that a comprehensive system of "radial," "circuit" and "connecting" highways may be constructed throughout Los Angeles County.

(2) Fill in the necessary links of the "circuit" highway now largely existing around the City of Los Angeles at about five miles from the original Plaza, and select and develop radial major highways into the outlying territory, crossing the "regional" highways and other important cross connection highways at approximately half-mile intervals.

(3) Strive to make all major and regional highways not less than 80 feet in width, with 10-feet set-back for building lines, in order to provide for possible future widening if traffic demands additional width.

(4) Locate "regional highways" as by-passes to congested business centers, because through travel arteries should not be subjected to the congestion of local business, nor should they themselves add to any local business congestion by introducing a large volume of through travel into the business areas.

(5) Compile adequate topographical and engineering information as a basis for intelligent planning, and through competent advisor with knowledge of the recognized principles in City and Regional Planning, prepare a comprehensive plan and program for the location and development of a system of "regional highways," "major highways" and "highways" for Los Angeles County.

Sub-Divisions

(1) A "master map" showing the location of present and proposed highways and boulevards should be prepared and filed in each city and in the county survey's office for the guidance of sub-dividers. The city and county authorities should co-operate in keeping these maps up to date, and a united effort is to be made to secure a consistent lay-



HOUSE FOR MR. AND MRS. WARNER M. LEEDS, SANDYLAND, CALIFORNIA. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.



SKETCH FOR A COTTAGE FOR MR. AND MRS. HAROLD CHASE, SANDYLAND, CALIFORNIA. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.

Courtesy of The Architect and Engineer.



out of through streets and highways.

(2) There should be a minimum of cross-streets along each main artery of traffic, and long blocks along principal thoroughfares should be encouraged, with intermediate pedestrian and public utility "ways" about 20 feet wide, located conveniently.

(3) A booklet or guide should be prepared reciting the various steps required to change raw land into subdivided areas, giving technical suggestions as to zoning, width of streets, size of lots, set-back lines, grades and best use of the topography to secure the highest use of the land.

Transportation

(1) The transcontinental lines should be electrified.

(2) There should be a union terminal station in Los Angeles.

(3) Popular centers and sub-centers should be so connected that rapid transportation of passengers and freight between such centers is possible.

(4) A system of rapid transit by rail from the center of Los Angeles to each satellite sub-center should be encouraged to work in conjunction with auto-bus terminals at all principal sub-centers, using the busses as a medium for collection and distributing in the territory not served by rail transportation.

(5) Grade crossings should be eliminated as soon as economic conditions permit.

(6) A district entitled to transportation facilities, whether freight or passenger, should be furnished such facilities.

(7) The Los Angeles Harbor should be a port readily and freely accessible, whether approached from land or sea.

Sanitation

(1) In developing a metropolitan sewage system, political boundaries should be ignored in order that the fullest co-operation may be had between communities and topographical areas logically grouped and co-operating where such interests are in common.

(2) A comprehensive sewerage survey — under some competent county agency, to be created for the purpose— dividing the county into such districts as may be necessary to properly provide permanent sanitary relief for all time, should combine as many cities and communities as can be properly served, and require any community planning sewage disposal to make their plans conform, not only for their own immediate work, but to fit into the final scheme for that district and the county as a whole.

(3) No city or community should be allowed to interfere with the health or comfort of its neighbors; neither should a city or community be permitted to pollute a stream course; underground water or a pleasure resort. The tremendous asset which the county has in its beaches must be protected at all hazard, and only the best sanitary conditions be permitted. The situation is one which justifies going beyond the actual sanitary requirements and making a contribution to what might be called sentiment, and which must for all time preclude criticism which might in any way affect the popularity of these natural playgrounds.

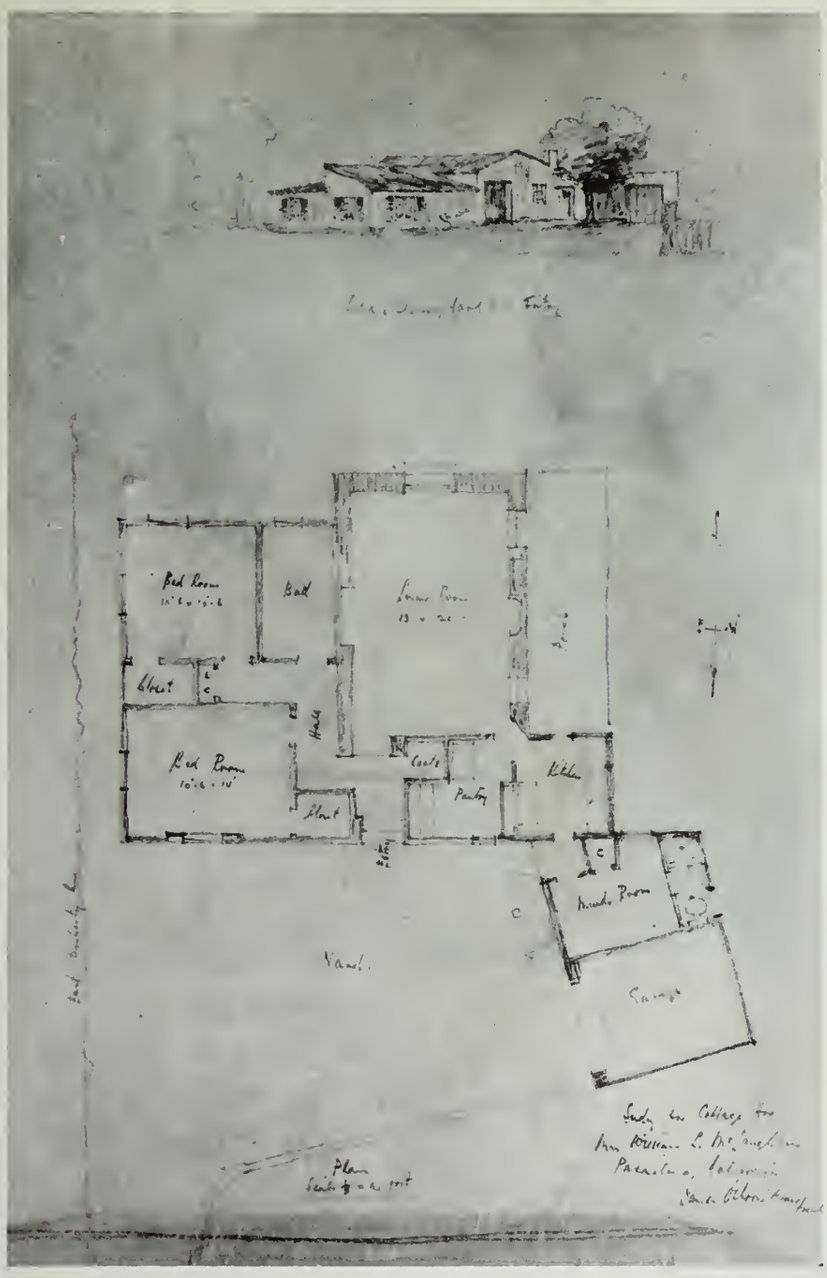
(4) In the organization of a "Metropolitan System," all cities and communities should be urged to make their local sewage system an integral part of such broad and comprehensive scheme.

Flood Control

(1) Additional reservoirs in the mountains should be financed as soon as possible.

(2) As far as practicable these reservoirs should be designed to act as flood con-

(Continued on Page 20)



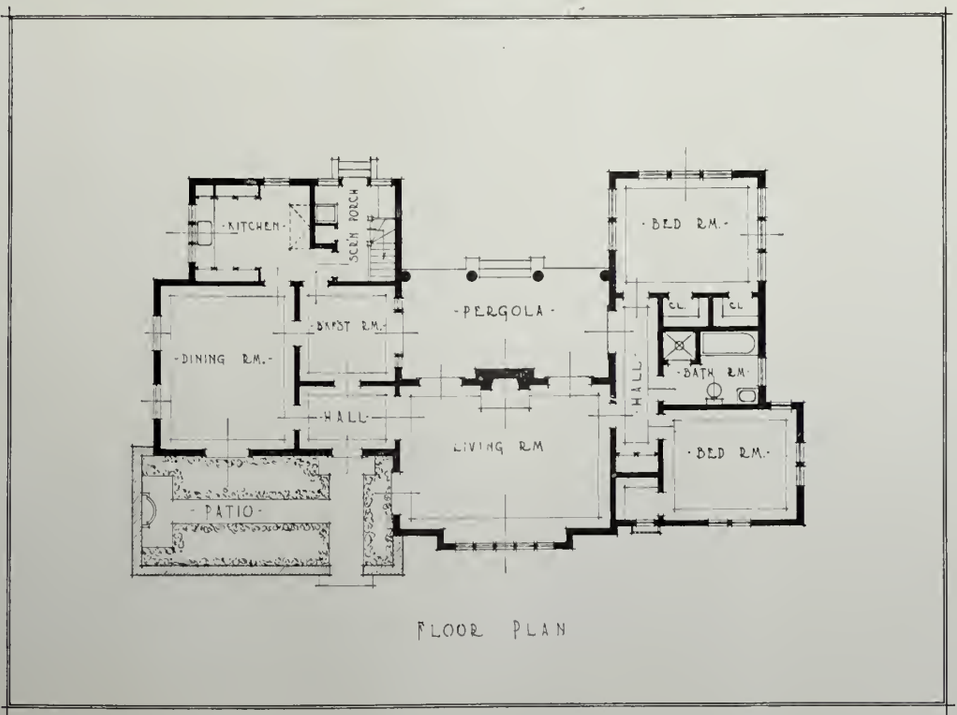
STUDY FOR A HOUSE FOR MRS. W. L. McLAUGHLIN, LA LOMA ROAD, PASADENA.

A MODEL PLAN FOR A CALIFORNIA HOUSE

THE task of conventionalizng the plan for the California house becomes well nigh impossible of successful accomplishment when orientation is considered as a factor. But forgetting for a moment the vital relation of the house to the lot we may decide on certain fundamental requirements which will make life in a small California house both comfortable and interesting.

The plan here presented is one by Elmer Grey, architect, published in *California Homes by California Architects*, a supplement to this magazine. It embraces so many characteristics which have grown out of California's outdoor manner of living and her dismissal of the servant problem by the discard of servants, that it is well worthy of study by those who intend to build.

The patio is an outdoor reception room; the pergola is an outdoor dining room. The halls are a vital necessity in a small house, cutting off the service and sleeping quarters from the living rooms. Placed so that the sun and breeze will be where they are wanted, this house may be built with success on any flat lot in California. On the hillside or on the mesa or knoll, the individual house must be made to fit the landscape it views and the hill of which it is to be a part.



Above
Plan by
James Osborne Craig,
Architect
Below
Plan for
a California
Home by
Elmer Grey,
Architect

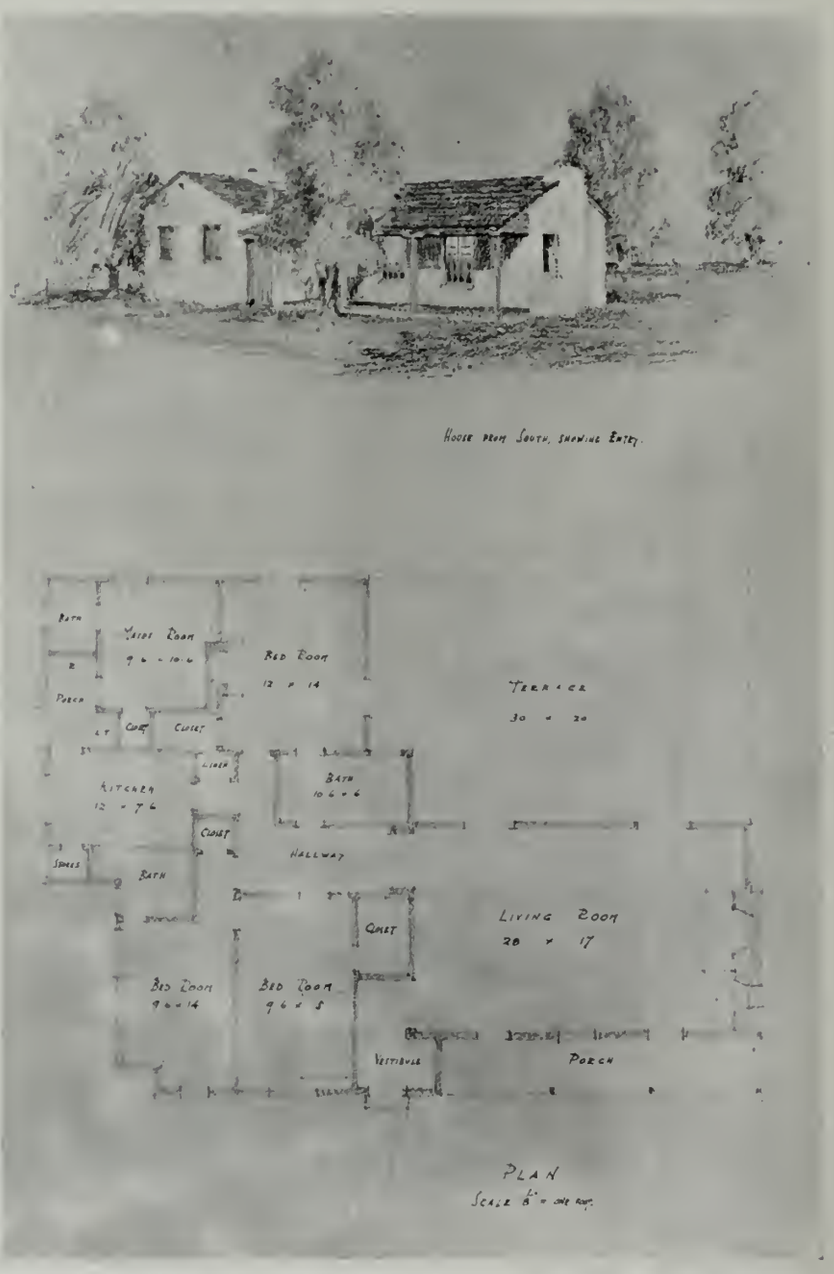
THE ECONOMICAL HOUSE AND THE ARCHITECT

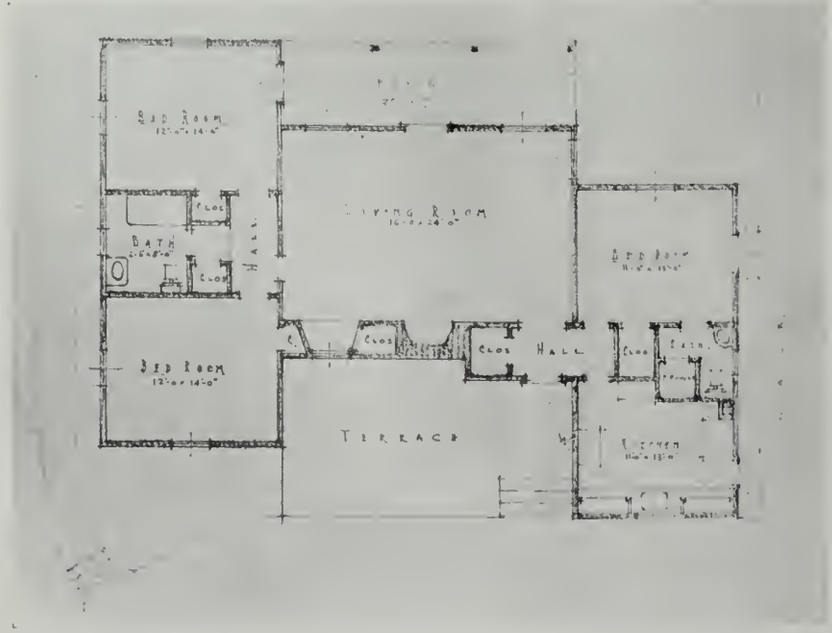
By WALTER WEBBER
Architect

PROBABLY ninety-nine people out of a hundred who for the first time are considering the problem of building a home of economical proportions,—say in the five to ten thousand dollar class,—ask themselves if it is worth while to pay three hundred to one thousand dollars for a set of plans when an ordinary plan can be obtained for fifty dollars or even for nothing. And almost universally the decision is, that it is not worth while. From the point of view of the prospective home owner the decision is just, because he has no conception of what he would receive for his three to ten hundred dollars, beyond a set of blue prints which are absolutely useless after the building is completed and so far as he can see no better than the plans he has examined so carefully in the various household magazines for the past six months. There are, as every one knows, builders of such marked ability that they can build a house from a magazine cut, making the few slight changes which one always requires, as he goes along. He can make the plans himself just as the owner wants them and the charge for this service is absolutely nothing; or if one is a little cautious as regards his hard earned dollars, the plans may be taken to some other builder for a check figure. In this case one pays twenty-five or fifty dollars to the original plan builder. All very plain and simple, and the enormous fee of the architect whose business it is to make plans, is saved. Perfectly good and logical reasoning, as far as it goes; and so simple that anyone can understand it. It must in fact be the correct way otherwise so many bright and intelligent people would not be doing it. One has but to look around here in southern California to see the marvellous results of the plan builder's designs.

Perhaps you who only build one house in a life time and have followed a method similar to that outlined, have had good luck and moved in, feeling much elated over your success in the building venture. But surely you have heard your neighbor tell woeful tales of what he didn't get and what he thought he paid for. Perhaps you have not fallen into the hands of one of the many unscrupulous builders of this type and have obtained almost what you paid for, but had you any assurance in the beginning that the specification was what it looked to be, a description of the grade and quality of material as represented by the price? Had you any assurance in fact that everything represented by the price was ultimately delivered? Perhaps as I say you had good luck but there are hundreds of people that have had bad luck. The proof of this is that the architect is called upon many times during the year to assist some trusting owner who, with the idea of saving a few hundred dollars, has waded into the building game beyond his depth and squandered thousands. As an example, only last month a lady came to me with her particular tale of woe. She had paid fifty dollars for a set of plans and specifications and obtained a price for the building from the man who made the plans and wrote the specifications. She then went to another builder who after revising the specifications, was able to give her a lower price and with this man she signed a contract. This contract he wrote himself stipulating terms of payment. He also gave her a bond, which her lawyer told her was absolute protection. Looked all straight and above board, but within a week after the building was started the builder was demanding something over a third of the contract price when he had probably less than two per cent of the total work completed. She could not understand why she must pay so much money for so little that looked like a house. Now the bond guaranteed that she would get two thousand dollars worth of building and that there would be no liens, but she hoped to get a nine thousand dollar building. The specifications which the builder revised himself had nothing to do with the bond, she had copies of neither specifications nor contract, and the lawyer told her she was perfectly protected. As a matter of fact the builder, doing business on her capital, can deliver any kind of job he chooses and she gets only that which out of the kindness of his heart and the possibly prickly conscience he doesn't care for himself. The bond was simply salesmanship, a talking point. It sounds well, but unless there is something worth bonding it is just so much waste paper.

So much for that side of the game. But what does the architect really do for all the money he charges? Why employ an architect? If one gets an honest builder one will not get cheated and are there not dishonest architects as well as





builders? Certainly! My first advice to the prospective home builder would be to get an architect and the second piece of advice would be to pick an architect with discretion.

Setting aside the asthetic qualities of the work of the architect, I am dealing now with the purely economic reasons for his employment on the residence of ten thousand dollars and less. First, we must assume that the man who desires a home of his own doesn't care to live in a flat, tenement house, lodging house or hotel, and desiring a home he will take a certain amount of pride in it, and like a new suit will get joy out of a good fit. The architect fits the house to the needs of the family, then he studies the location and environment. The architect fits the building to its surroundings. Next in importance is orientation. The architect fits the building, the family, the garden and the grounds to the benefit of the sun and rain—all points of which the plan builder knows nothing. Then after getting a general scheme the architect squeezes out all the waste space, that is, the square foot area that serves no useful purpose, accumulating this space in rooms and closets. But all this deals merely with making the plans.



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. J. B. ALEXANDER, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT. SEE SKETCH FOR HOUSE AND PLAN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING SHOWS THE HOUSE AS CONCEIVED IN THE MIND OF THE ARTIST BEFORE THE ACTUAL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE MADE FOR THE BUILDER.

BELOW IS THE PLAN FOR THE BEACH COTTAGE SHOWN ON PAGE SIX. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.

After the plan is determined, the fittings are to be studied, locating the furniture, light outlets, heat registers, and the thousand and one minor details that count for economy of installation and operation. And yet with all their multiplicity of detail, the making of the plans is in reality a small part of the service rendered by the architect. The specification next is to be considered. The market affords many grades of the same material, the designation of which is often misleading, for instance No. I. applied to certain materials doesn't mean the best, but often only a second or even a third grade. The word "select" applied to flooring means second grade, the first being graded "clear" or "clear white," and so on throughout all the items entering into the construction of the building. The architect himself does not always demand the best. Most owners have a price in mind often incompatible with the area required. This is one of the most important services rendered; eliminating and adjusting until

(Continued on Page 23)



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE. RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. J. B. ALEXANDER, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.

The late James Osborne Craig has left, in the houses here illustrated, a distinct contribution to the architecture of California.

WHAT EVERY RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVIDER SHOULD KNOW

The editors have asked Messrs. Cook and Hall, Landscape Architects of Los Angeles, and Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architects, for a concise statement on the science of subdivision planning in the hope that a more general knowledge of essentials may check the harm that is being done and lead to a higher expression of art and science in the development of subdivisions.

THE welfare and growth of cities and their surroundings are so dependent on the character of residential subdivisions, that property owners and subdividers should clearly appreciate those fundamental requirements of planning upon which must depend the real worth of subdivision plans.

Intelligent, scientific planning has so abundantly resulted in lower construction costs and higher land values to the promoter, while conserving and advancing the community welfare, that it is difficult to account for the many crimes committed in the name of subdivisions. A lack of knowledge and experience by land owners and their advisors in the science of planning and developing subdivisions is so often the cause of failure in design with attendant high costs, in which both the owner and the community must share, that these few fundamental aims of planning should be understood by every subdivider:

(1) Does the street system tie in properly with existing street approaches to the property, and give good circulation to travel within the property? Note:—The width of streets must be carefully planned to fulfill their function, whether quiet residential drives or important highways, and every new subdivision should provide for an adequate number of "through streets."

(2) Does the street system make available for lots the greatest possible amount of available site land? Note:—A wise tendency is now to make lots of generous frontage and to avoid excessive depth of lots. High values depend more on frontage than on depth.

(3) Are the streets of safe gradient and curvature? Note:—More than 8% gradient, and less than 100 foot radius on center lines of streets are to be avoided if possible.

(4) Are the lots of good salable size and shape? Note:—Topographical conditions, outlook, exposure, and the acreage cost must all be considered in determining best arrangement and size of lots.

(5) Is the area included under streets, and the cost of street construction, a reasonable expense chargable against the total lot valuation? Note:—An approximate estimate of street costs compared with total lot frontage (allowing only two-thirds the frontage of corner lots and key lots) is a fair basis of estimating the comparative merit of alternate plans of subdivision, making proper allowance for the cost of grading.



EUCALYPTUS IN CALIFORNIA. AN ETCHING BY MILLIER, WHO IS NOW EHIBITING A GROUP OF PRINTS AT CANNELL AND CHAFFIN GALLERIES.



(6) Is the proposition as a whole laid out on such lines as will appeal to purchasers, and in so far as possible designed to create uniformly high valuation in lots throughout the development, while reducing to a minimum key lots, or pocketed lots? Note:—The design of a subdivision shuould fit the topography, and every subdivision should aim to strike a note of individuality. Curving streets, offering an opportunity for a variety of changing vistas, are greatly to be preferred to the stereotyped grid-iron plan for residential homes, even on comparatively level ground and even if a few lots are sacrificed to give this added charm to the developmnt. In foothill country curving streets that adapt themselves to the contours are an economic necessity.

All preliminary residential subdivision plans should be subjected to the above six questions, or tests of merit, and only through satisfactory answers to these questions can the subdivider feel safe in filing his plans and in undertaking the expense of construction work.

THE BLOCK PRINT AND THE ETCHING FOR BUNGALOWS

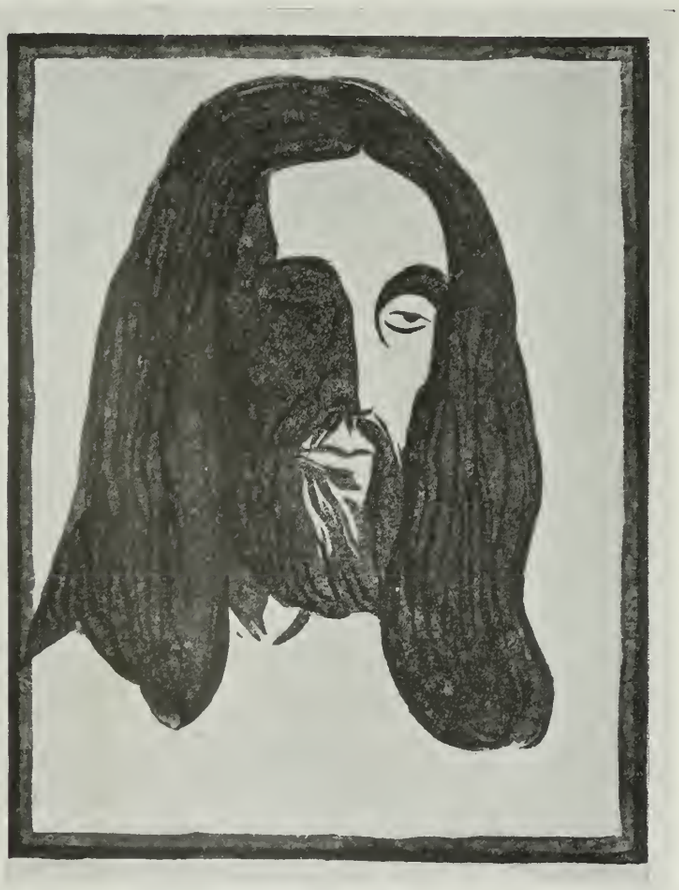
By FRANK GERITZ

THE REVIVAL of woodblock or linoleum block cutting and printing is so widespread throughout the civilized countries that noted art critics claim "The Golden Age" of block printing is imminent if not already here. Truly so when we see such masters as Brangwyn, Soper, Vibert and others embrace it; and that it is being added to high school courses where instructors can be secured. In this revival California is taking her part, and, in the South, has Benjamin Brown, Howell Brown, May Gearthart, Howard Willard and the writer as active creators in this medium.

Two factors are responsible for the revival of block cutting, a process which, contrary to general belief, originated in the early part of the fourteenth century, preceding printing. One factor is that there is a demand, by art lovers with limited purses, for fine things to collect. An original painting by a master is out of the question, but a block print by the same man quite within reach. Then, too, with bungalow homes and apartments with limited wall spaces the block prints are found to be ideal spots of color.

The other factor, perhaps the most essential and vital one, is that the block process with its insistent imposition of simplicity and limitaton was the compromise and haven of refuge to the artists caught in the cross-currents of abstractions, realism and impressionism and a cure for the aenemic art which is the product of machine reproduction. The blocks, with their limitation, modified realism and abstractions into strong decorative forms. Then, too, the deliberate, definite and virile results have a charm of their own as well as the fact that it is an individual, creative process. The finished print through all its processes, designing, cutting and printing, is the inspiration and product of one man.

It is a most versatile medium, expressing with equal force in black and white or a full gamut of color. First there are the black and white blocks with lines or strong masses; next, some black line blocks serve as "key" blocks to a set of color blocks and serve to bind the composition and carry the drawing—the Japanese prints are made in this way. Then there are color blocks in which masses of color and value play against one another without any lines to bind them. It is interesting, with a set of blocks, to print them in



THE CHRIST, PILGRIMAGE PLAY AT HOLLYWOOD. BLOCK PRINT



HEAD IN BLACK AND RED. BLOCK PRINT BY FRANK GERITZ.



PASSION, A CHARACTER SKETCH. BLOCK PRINT BY FRANK GERITZ.

different color schemes and note the surprising different moods so expressed.

Block printing, briefly, consists of drawing a design and tracing it with brush and ink on tracing paper and glueing this paper to the block, or drawing directly on the block, wood or linoleum, then cutting away with knife or tools all except that which is intended to print. This is charged with color and impression made by pressure or rubbing.

Woodblock prints in the early part of the fourteenth century grew out of the need of the people for pictures. Oil paintings, water colors or miniatures, which then were in vogue, were too expensive for most people. Another factor was the need of the churches to disseminate religious knowledge. First Biblical scenes were cut and colored by hand with gaudy colors. Then illustrations for educational books, of which at first the lettering was done by hand; next the lettering was cut into block, too, and thus whole plates were made.

Albrecht Durer, the great German master of the fifteenth century, carried woodcutting to a high development with his series of blocks, all in black and white. The Italians added color blocks and increased the size of blocks to proportions of paintings. There is one extant measuring six feet by two feet. It is said to be the works of these early Italian block artists, that were carried by missionaries to Japan and started the Japanese making woodblock prints. It is of interest that the German block artists are now accused of being too much influenced by the Japanese.

Woodcuts were in wide use as illustrations, gradually evolving into fine wood engravings, and as photo-engraving was invented and perfected, the woodblocks were relegated to obscurity and only an occasional artist thought to express himself in it.

Now, seven hundred years later, in the reaction against the indiscriminate eyes of the photo-engraving process, and the far too prolific emitings of the multicolor presses, and in the maelstrom and chaos of the art isms, it is being revived again, to act as a stabilizer, and revive art with its comprehensive simplicity and strength.

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.]

A SERIAL HISTORY By VIRGINIA CALHOUN PART VI.

HAVING arrived at the foot of Museum Hill, Senora Dona Florencia led the way up the winding, natural-stone steps to the shelf of land some ten feet above Pasadena Avenue to Replica Casa Adobe. A short, broad, walk through a flower garden connects by three shallow steps with the front wall verandah. The walk, steps, and veranda are paved with large flag tiles. The rawhide thongs tying the heavy beams and roof tiles are plainly visible. Sometimes the tongue and groove joint was used in building, but never a nail! And with considerable emphasis Senora Dona repeats: "In Spanish-Colonial days every well-made house was built without nails!"

The veranda posts and wood of the portal entrance of this casa are California oak, hand-hewn, but they are not arched. The wooden shutters are painted sky-blue. The historic adobe's shutters were usually a gay color, according to individual taste.

El Entrada Principal is a huge, heavy, four-paneled, oak door; panels, perpendicular; the door, a double-door; one side, a half-door. By this, the lower part might be closed against stray domestic animals, and other nuisances, while the upper part could remain open. The other half of this main entrance is a single door, in it is a small wrought-iron grill. Senora Dona says this was serviceable in case of Indian riots, and always allowed a full view of arrivals at the casa, be he friend, foe, or desperado. These latter were not unknown at that time in California. And these three different sorts, either as guest or passing stranger, enjoyed the hospitality of the Spanish-Colonial casa. As she finished speaking Senora Dona Florencia raised the lower end of the huge, wrought-iron door-handle, on the grill side of the portal, and this ingenious door-knocker produced a big soft, rumbling sound which would surely penetrate to the farthest corner of the casa. Shortly, two keen, but friendly eyes, peered through the look-out, then the sound of a big key turning in its lock, the rattle of bolts, and the huge portal door, both sides, was opened. But not by el guardian-criado del entrada principal de casa adobe, of the ancient people, as would have been the case had we been two weeks coming up from San Pedro in the carreta to Los Angeles; but by a pale-face younger brother. But no younger according to our reckoning of time, nor brother according to our reckoning of relationship. But according to the story of this self-constituted, elder brother—the redman of the ancient people, whose claim is that after the Great Mystery made them, the older brothers the redmen of the world—that is The People—He had some material left over, and by thinning this good, red, Adamah clay considerably, was enabled to make a few younger brothers of the pale-face sort.

Be that as it may, our Keeper was not "so tall that when kneeling he was taller than the tallest man" as the fresh-made Redmen were supposed to be, but as to color he might easily have denied the thinning of the mixture.

Whether he could boast of original Adam clay or not, he was as capable and patient in his duties, and extended to us the hospitality of the casa, according to his office, in a way to be worthy—his older brother, The Redman! He examined the permit card, issued by the courtesy of Mr. Henry O'Melveny, President of the Hispanic Society, and we were admitted.

We were now in la zaguana, the reception hall, of Casa Adobe. It is on a level with the veranda on the outside and patio on the inside, and like them has the flag-tile flooring. Looking across the patio garden, above the tiled roof, and on up to the hill beyond, there hanging down out of the blue is Southwest Museum.

Then looking back through the portal entrance, across the front garden, across Pasadena Avenue, on to the long stretch of Sycamore Grove Park, through its yellowing trees are seen the lovely hills beyond. Then the big doors close and the incomparable scene gives way to our Pasear through the Casa.

None of the rooms are yet furnished, but are in readiness. When this is done, the Casa will be opened to the public. Senora Dona Florencia explained the usual and unusual use of each room, and the usual furnishings of a Spanish-Colonial hacienda—house.

To the right of la zaguana, one step up, entered by a half-door, is la sala, the drawingroom, in this case two rooms, rather small than large, connected by a half-door, and occupying the entire right wing of the front wall.

All half-doors are operated by wooden latches. The casa living-room floors are all made of pine or oak planks, natural color, hand-hewn, and twelve inches, more or less, wide.

To the left of la zaguana, also entered by a half-door, is quarto de dormir de huesped, or guest bedroom. Though it is a small room it also has the patio door, otherwise unconnected with the rest of the casa. In this room, besides the usual necessary furnishings, there was always on the mantlepiece, a medium sized, finely-woven Indian basket, filled with gold and silver pesos. This was La Bolsa de Dios of old Spain adapted to New World conditions, for here they were not considered mendicants who accepted of this Purse of God. If anything could change a thief into a friend, it would surely be



OSCAR MAURER.
THE PATIO OF THE REPLICA CASA ADOBE, BUILT BY THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES FOR A SPANISH-COLONIAL MUSEUM.

this way of meeting "his pressing emergencies." These coins were large, eight-sided pieces, equal to about fifty dollars of our money. Departing guests were supposed to take of them according to their journey's need. Also if his horse were fagged, he would be expected to take a fresh one from the rancho manatha.

Today, few museums have examples of these gold and silver octognal coins that children of the casas were often given to play with. Probably not even one medium basketful could be found in the State.

Gold and silver, as an economic factor in California Spanish-Colonial life, had not the same relation to their material prosperity and comfort that it had to Europeans, besides their racial indifference to money, as money. At the same time their liberality with fifty dollar octognals, was not disregard of their value. They had small opportunity for money transactions. At that particular moment, they had the great good fortune to have it eliminated as the foremost economic factor of their daily lives. Thus they enjoyed a natural social development according to their traditions, environment, and training, without "the root of all evil" as a factor. They had no mints, they had no banks, and they had no stock exchange.

The much-told story of the Spanish grandee who at once presents to his guest any article of his admiration, however rare and costly, and however necessary to the furnishings of his house, amuses today as much as ever it did. For is it possible for understanding sprouted from the "love of money" to grasp the point of view of the Spanish grandee for whom good-will, irrespective of cost or looked-for reward, was a racial concept, and the major factor of

good-breeding, and the breath of life of that summit of human attainment—friendship? In his simplicity he actually believed: "A man shall be more precious than gold—yea a man— than fine gold." But still the story is considered a good joke on the grandee and by some he is qualified as deplorably deficient in civilzation's processes.

Next to the guest bedroom and occupying the remainder of the left wing of the front wall, is el quarto dormir del senor don and senora dona of the casa. This was their bedroom, but more than that, it was where the Senora Dona could always be found, if not on her tour of inspections. It is a large room with a large open fireplace for burning large logs, as all the fireplaces of the casa are. It connects with the first room in the left wall by an opening, somewhat larger than a door, but without door. This el dormitorio de niños is the nursery for children, six years old and younger. "The Spanish-Colonial mother's ear was always awake for every nursery cry," says Senora Dona Florencia. There was no fireplace in this room.

The first room in the right wall of the quadrangle, is el comedor, the dining room, connecting with the drawing room, Sala Segundo, in the front wall. It also is small, rather than large. Senora Dona Florencia says that usually the dining rooms of the casas were large enough for dancing when cleared. At the same time there is a distinct hark-back to old Spain's indifference to elaborate functions, receptions, banquets, and dinner-parties, indicated in the rather small dimensions of these rooms where the inmates of the casa assembled. For the traditional friendliness and hospitality were not manifest in these ways. Still with Casa Adobe, all of these rooms had magnificent extension opportunity by patio doors giving onto the deep veranda and the patio-garden, something like sixty feet by sixty feet. Here would have been plenty of room for practically all the gente de razon of California at one time, where they might sip chocolate, wine, or milk; where they might exchange opinions and confidences on matters of State, Missions, or social comity; where they might dance and sing. The small rooms giving into this fragrant, lovely, sun-flooded, or moonlight-bathed space would have served more as alcoves for the more reserved talk. There was no extra provisions in their casas for library, billiards, music, or dance. Their books were very few, the center walnut tables in the Salas afforded more space than they required. These Spanish-Colonials were themselves living the life that was to fill our libraries of today with books and our galleries with pictures. And as for billiards, they preferred the bull-fight. California's disposition and temperament developed prodigeously their racial music and dance propensities. Still, there was no necessity for a music room for their instruments, the deep window seats of the salas and other rooms afforded adequate space for the guitar, violin, tambourine, flute, and so on.

The dining-room table was usually of oak or mahogany, sometimes stained with root-herb dyes, the long, narrow style. Usually there was also in the dining-room a walnut side-table, and Senora Dona Florencia says she knew of one upon which always stood a silver chafing-dish one yard long, its alcohol lamp keeping the meat piping hot during the meal.

In the left wall of the quadrangle, next to the nursery, is el quarto d'escuela, the schoolroom, for the children of the family. Their teachers were the best trained women possible to secure in England, Germany, or Spain. Though they were salaried they lived with the family as a member of it. Sometimes a separate school room was built in the corral, large enough to accommodate fifteen or twenty children. In this case the teacher was not only well-trained, but often a professor of renown. He was well-salaried, and lived as a member of the family. The neighbor rancho children were invited to come to this schcool with the same privileges and attention as the children of the family, and free of charge. Such invitations were usually eagerly taken advantage of. In this way parents were not obliged to send their children to Europe for higher education. Three weeks by sailing vessel, was the nearest college, the Punahau College, Hawaii. It was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Mills, who went to the islands as missionaries from Boston. Eventually, they founded this thorough college whose professors came from the foremost educational centers of Europe. Later they founded at Fruitvale, the famous Mills College for girls in California. Many of the foremost California Spanish-Colonials were educated at Punahau College, and even this meant years away from home.

Convent schools were not opened in the State until the 40's and 60's. The rancho school system was one of their very effective and valuable ways of exercising the community spirit. *(To be continued.)*



Lou Goodale Bigelow

MRS. PETER B. KYNE (LEFT) AND MRS. MONTAGUE GLASS (RIGHT), WHO HAVE SPENT THE SUMMER AT HOTEL DEL CORONADO, WHERE MANY DELIGHTFUL AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN THEIR HONOR. MRS. KYNE RETURNS SHORTLY TO LOS ANGELES WHERE SHE AND HER AUTHOR-HUSBAND NOW MAKE THEIR HOME. AFTER SEVERAL YEARS' RESIDENCE IN BERKELEY. AFTER LEAVING CORONADO MRS. GLASS AND HER SMALL DAUGHTER, "BETTY," WILL JOIN MR. GLASS IN NEW YORK CITY, RETURNING LATER TO THEIR PASADENA HOME.



DONAS OF THE PRESENT DAY

Left - Mrs. T. Mitchell Hasting of Santa Barbara

Photograph by Bouchard

Right - Protrait in Spanish Costume, of Mrs. J. K. Northorp (Nee Harmer) of Santa Barbara

— Painted by Alex F. Harmer in 1909



SOUTHLAND

Iowa-by-the-Sea

IT would be difficult, even in this rapidly changing world to which we have become accustomed, to transfer a whole community from a maritime site to an inland situation: to conceive of such a thing means to concoct a cataclysm. And yet the reverse of this has become a fact in the accelerated transportation of the plainsman, with his goods and chattels from the great prairies of the midi of the United States to the south Pacific Coast.

What causes have led to this migration is another question; to a great extent they were individual; in a deeper way they are causes which in past years have urged humanity westward to the open country and away from the conventions of civilization. A desire for more room has possessed some peoples and curiously enough this idea has taken the form of individual determination to have a larger portion of the earth out on the Coast where "The West" has touched the Orient and the circle is complete.

"Iowa-by-the-Sea" is a fact as well as a sobriquet and there is that in it of which no people need be ashamed. It takes more than one generation to adapt land lubbers to the sea no matter how energetic and enthusiastic those plainsmen may be; for, while the individual sailor may have been born inland and still make a good seaman by fitting in to a perfected system, the transfer of a mode of life from one environment to another so different means changes of a more complicated and far-reaching nature. By calling on experts in any line we may attain something near perfection in a single instance but in the matter of food alone the subtle change of the taste of a whole community from fried eggs and bacon to sea foods takes time and a love of investigation.

The gift of the West to the world is not so much an equable climate in which the aged may go down life's incline with comfort, as it is opportunity to change from outworn traditions to new ideas which make for racial progress.

There is a new race of Californians evolving out of this transfer of "Iowa" to the sea coast. The vital energy and venturesome determination which pioneered on our great plains with all the inconveniences of climate will find new, fascinating fields upon the wide Pacific and come into its home port again made worldliwise by travel and full of the abounding life that is the portion of the sailor.

An American Majority

SUBMISSION to the rule of the majority is the supreme test of one's belief in Democracy. Behind it must lie faith in the majority of our fellow citizens and respect for their latent ability to rule well. In new republics, like some south of us, the rule of the majority has a hard time of it. Obedience is often obtained only by skillful use of the Government's army, and the minority often rules if the army is on its side. Military force is so vital a part of a monarchial form of government that peoples lately emerged into democracy cling to it as a necessity. Even in individuals coming from Europe to the freedom of the United States the militant spirit is often in reserve ready to dominate a misunderstood democracy. To vote on a vital question after sincere deliberation and conviction, and then to find one's self in the minority and unable to carry out that conviction drives many of the uncouth to violence. They revert to type and carry on the mafia, the vendetta, the feud,—medieval ideas using murder or physical force, to show their disapproval of what the majority has decided shall be the law. A minority can, of course, change itself to a majority by killing off enough of its opponents; but there are other ways of ruling in the ideal republic.

Consider the dilemma of the Old South. With a horde of enfranchised negroes forced suddenly upon their civic machinery, were the few leading Americans to submit to the rule of that uneducated majority, or was it not more just to allow a few generations in which to educate those who in numbers would have dominated at the polls? A similar but not the same question will have to be decided in many a California town when the Japanese children now crowding the public schools have attained their majority.

It was the same leading aristocrats of the Old South who, though believing in personal temperance and self-control rather than in prohibition for themselves, instituted the latter in their communities long before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. This they did to protect the community from violence and the undisciplined negro from himself.

When the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified the majority of the people of the United States had become convinced that suppression of the whole traffic in liquor was necessary. That majority, working according to the custom of the Republic, has embodied their conviction in law. Who are the minority opposing its enforcement? Are they not largely of foreign birth and training, unaffected or educated by that steadily rising tide of public opinion historic in this country during the last half century:—Germans accustomed to their beer, Italians and others from Mediterranean countries where wine is used without drunkenness; monarchistic individuals whose idea of civic freedom is personal liberty rather than a responsibility of the majority to rule with justice and wisdom for all?

So, since this new law of the people was made by the people, for the people, it seems probable that we are not a mere melting pot in these United States but are ruled by a majority still typically American in its origin, trained on the soil of the Republic, grown up under the Stars and Stripes to feel responsible as a sovereign people endowed with the divine rights of kings.

The Wright Act

AS was said, and proved in these columns last month, the vote for or against the Wright Enforcement Act is a question of patriotism and support of the constitution of the United States and that only. All the states other than Maryland and our own have completed their duty under the law and have passed a law shouldering their part of the burden of enforcement.

It is childish for us to pout and refuse to support the government at Washington in a constitutional change which we have ourselves as a state ratified.

Public Health in California

SAFEGUARDING the lives of Californians, largely through the control of environmental factors, shows distinct progress through the vital statistics records of the state. "Keeping well people well" is the chief objective of public health. The provision of pure water, milk, and other food supplies; the promotion of sanitation, and the control of the communicable diseases, have come to be vital factors in the promotion of community public health. Dr. Haven Emerson says "Health cannot be given the community by laws, motion pictures, offering advice or fining those who fail to report disease. The patient the community, can be as healthy as it chooses or as sick as it is willing to stand for. Only when the community fully understands the reason for things will it take an active part in public health work. Public health is purchasable, just as private health is, by personal effort, willingness to follow advice and the payment of a very small insurance premium."

That California communities are interested in community health and that they are willing to pay the price to secure that health is evidenced in the remarkable reductions in the typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and infant mortality rates. The organized public health departments in our urban centers are largely responsible for bringing about these reduced rates. Rural communities have not been able to contribute materially in bringing about these

OPINION

reductions for the reason that they have not had sufficient appropriations for conducting work along organized lines. That rural communities will, within a short time, develop their public health organizations, is a foregone conclusion. Then, we shall be able to make such outstanding records in reduced mortality rates as to make California the premier public health state of the Union.

Typhoid Fever—When it is considered that most community water supplies in California find their sources in surface streams, it is remarkable that the state is able to keep its typhoid fever rate on the decline. This fact stands to the credit of our municipalities in their control and treatment of their water supplies. California, during recent years, has stood about eighth lowest, among the states, in typhoid fever mortality. The only states making better records in typhoid control are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The large cities of this state have the downward trend in the typhoid fever death rate for the state. In 1921, the typhoid death rates for the large cities of California varied from one to three deaths per hundred thousand population. The death rate for the state from this cause in 1921 was 4.1 per hundred thousand population, and the last published rate for the United States Registration Area showed a typhoid death rate of 7.8 per hundred thousand population. The possibilities for almost eradicating typhoid fever from California are very great. The organization of adequate public health machinery in the rural districts, the maintenance of adequate machinery in the cities, and more intensive work in the discovery and control of carriers are the chief factors that may be looked to for bringing about these reductions.

Tuberculosis:—The migration of tuberculous individuals and their ultimate deaths in this state, makes the tuberculosis death rate for California much higher than a similar rate for other states. Nevertheless, there has been a marked reduction in this death rate during the past decade. In 1906, the California death rate for this disease was 216.7 per hundred thousand population, and in 1921, it had been reduced to 150.7 per hundred thousand population. In spite of the many handicaps encountered in bringing about these reduced rates, this excellent record has been achieved. It reflects greatly to the credit of the citizens of California, particularly those residing in the southern part of the state, for they have supported the establishment of sanatoria and improved institutions for the care of the tuberculous, thereby removing infectious cases from the various communities and providing patients with the necessary hospital care.

Infant Mortality:—California is a paradise for babies. Its infant mortality rate is bettered only by the states of Washington and Oregon. California cities, however, are making the lowest infant mortality rates of all cities throughout the United States. In the south, Pasadena, Long Beach and San Diego have for several years made the best records for any cities of their size in the country. In the north, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Santa Cruz and Richmond have made equally good records. The stability of our climate, the absence of extremes in temperature and humidity, constitute a considerable factor in bringing about these low rates. Better social conditions, absence of over-crowding, the ready availability of pure milk supplies, the comparative scarcity of the first generation of the foreign-born, and the resultant higher education of our people, our social conscience, each and all, are important factors in the conservation of child life in California. If it were possible to bring to California, during their first year of life, all babies and their mothers in other states, the lives of many thousands of American children might be saved. If all children could be born in California, under present conditions, their chances of growing into adult life would be vastly greater than they are in the territory where they are born.

California cities are making these remarkable strides in life-saving. The rural districts must be participants in this work if better records are to be achieved. It is doubtful if successful public health work can be maintained continuously in our cities without the cooperation of rural communities. The health of one is largely dependent upon the health of the other. Further progress in public health work in California depends very largely upon this cooperation between city and country. With all working together, there is no reason why California cannot be made the healthiest place in the world.

W. M. Dickie, M. D.,
Secretary of the California State Board of Health.

A Doctor's Degree

THE public schools of California are in a deeply stirred transition stage. Not only is the education of every child more thoroughly to be accomplished than it has been in the past, but the teaching force itself is to be given a higher idea of what education is. Our old Normal Schools, copied after the German ideals we once worshipped but now know to be pernicious have been changed from mere drilling places for parrots, to teachers' colleges in which the high school pupils who have hitherto taught in the grades will be given the form at least, of a college education. The summer school, so long the cramming place for the uneducated pedagogue, will still help toward fitting the unformed to form the character of our children; and altogether the tired teacher will be driven by the very necessity for a livelihood, to a higher standard of professional preparation. For the time being this state of affairs is working a hardship. But the decree has gone forth that every California teacher must have a doctor's degree and the teachers of the future are being better trained and are given a broader outlook in the new Teachers' Colleges and the Southern Branch of the University of California in Hollywood.

Three Rules for Life

IN a little mountain village small enough for the people to know something of each other, the union of all the churches has become a possibility. To one who can remember the war once waged about such things as infant baptism and succession this is an amazing statement of human progress.

That church union in a material manner is either feasible or desirable remains a subordinate question when in spirit and thought the Church of God is actually one. This was accomplished, if only for the moment, when the clergyman of the Episcopal church spoke one evening at the Presbyterian prayer meeting to members of all churches, reporting from the meetings in the city on the movement called "Emanuel." "In the presence of Jesus Christ" was his theme and as his audience came into that presence through the spiritual door opened by the speaker, all differences were as naught.

The Emanuel movement according to his interpretation, goes further than this and gives rules to help Christians in maintaining this high stand. In their relation to others the word is "See that ye offend not the least of these my brethren."

In the secret chambers of the individual heart, three rules, evolved from Christ's hours in the wilderness are applied in daily life: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God." (St. Luke iv. 8.) Daily bread, daily work, is our portion here below; but it is not the whole of life: the word of God is our food and is ours for the asking—bountifully. (2) The temptation to use this power for selfish purposes must be resisted daily. "Get thee behind me, Satan." (3) Carelessness in calling on God or leaving everything to God, no matter what our own acts are is restrained by the third rule "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God," the meaning of which becomes clear as we apply it individually.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS

POLO AT CORONADO CLUB *By Ellen Leech*



MISS DOREEN KAVANAGH, THE WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPION OF CALIFORNIA, IS A FREQUENT VISITOR TO CORONADO, AND GOLFS AT THE CORONADO COUNTRY CLUB.

THE various Country Clubs of California almost invariably offer some feature of which the members are inordinately proud and in the case of the Coronado Country Club this feature is polo. Of course there is golf, and a very good, eighteen hole course borders the shore. The first nine holes along the Pacific Ocean and the Old Spanish Bight, that narrow inlet between Coronado and North Island, and the last nine holes along San Diego Bay.

Across the Bay the city sparkles and gleams in the sun, rimmed by the Cuyamaca and Mexican mountains, changeless since earth's making but changing to every mood of sun and cloud.

The tennis courts are of the best, and contestants from all parts of the state are drawn to the two annual tournaments.

Socially the club offers a center for the Island, the three hundred members include the officers from Rockwell Field and from the Army and Navy Aviation Field at North Island who need only cross the bridge over the Bight to find a foursome, and many officers from the flotilla in the Bay enjoy the cheery hospitality.

The entertaining is never by program or routine but the members arrange frequent dances, formal and informal, and small groups may be found at tea all during the afternoon.

Polo is, however, the really vital interest. The club forms the center of polo in the West, offering as it does the finest polo fields in America. There are three fields, thus allowing an alternate field for each day's play, and the third as a practice field. The growth of fifteen years has resulted in a turf almost two feet thick, so strong and interwoven with Bermuda grass roots that it is imposible for the horses to tear it up. This turf is carefully watered in the summer and brought to perfection by the winter rains. Every angle of polo is considered, and the stabling has been given special attention. There are two hundred box stalls, some built to accommodate two ponies, and all fully equipped for grooms and tack.

The tournaments for 1923 will be arranged by a committee consisting of Carleton Burke, Captain of the Midwick team, Max Fleischmann of Santa Barbara, and Major Colin G. Ross of Coronado. The teams competing will be Denver, Midwick, San Mateo, Riverside, and probably New York. There will likely be an Army team under Captain R. G. Ervin of Coronado, and which will include Lieut. Edgar Allen Poe.

Coronado is so thoroughly satisfying in so many ways, that it is not surprising to find her offering a sport so spirited and inspiring as polo. Occasionally the intricacies of football and the maneuvers of baseball may escape the untrained eye, but the stroke of the mallet may be followed and every glimpse of the small white ball is frought with interest.

The zest of the player, wise, temperate, guaging with keen insight his stroke, that it may carry not only his own weight but catch the momentum of his pony in the forward canter, is a lesson in finesse. And the pony, how he revels in it. A born polo pony follows the game without teaching, knowing it by divination apparently. Wheeling, turning, in and out, responding to every thought of his rider, and even out-thinking him at times in his intense eagerness to give his master a swing at the elusive little white ball.



MISS LOIS JAFFEE, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. HERBERT JAFFE OF SAN FRANCISCO, IS AN OUTDOORS GIRL WHO IS ESPECIALLY FOND OF TENNIS.

The Coronado Country Club has fostered traditions as well as unexcelled turf through its twenty years of existence and not least among its possessions is a picture of a gay young chap about to swing a wicked club and inscribed "Cordially yours, Edward P.," which does not mean a member of the Potter family but Edward, Prince, and is a reminder of the last visit of the young Prince of Wales.

Polo is the one sport consistently attended—there is nothing more exhilarating than watching a spirited match. The tense eagerness the perfection in horsemanship, the skill of the players combine to make an ideal sport. We realize it is a pleasure and a privilege as the sport entails not only an expenditure of money but necessitates leisure for practice and much ability and athletic prowess. Accompanying polo there is always a quickening of social activities.



THE THREE INTERESTS AT THE CORONADO COUNTRY CLUB ARE TENNIS, GOLF AND POLO, AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS POLO. THE BEST TEAMS OF AMERICA ENTER THE TOURNAMENTS EVERY SEASON.

AQUAPLANING ON THE PACIFIC

By RUSSELL STOWELL

IF you enjoy thrills—the thrill of skimming along the water in a high-powered hydroplane, the thrill of piloting a surf-board over white-crested waves, or the thrill of mastering a buckin' bronco, you can combine these thrills in one joyous experience, that of riding an aquaplane, which, its devotees will tell you enthusiatically, is the very acme of exhilarating sport.

And yet, anyone who is a fair swimmer may undertake it with perfect safety. Indeed, one doesn't even have to swim—but more about this later.

"The most delightful of water sports, combining a maximum of thrill with a minimum of danger," said an enthusiastic convert recently, a young Virginian, who has been a college athlete, a war-time aviator, and a world-traveler, so he speaks as one who knows.

The Pacific playground of the aquaplane is San Diego Bay, where twenty miles of protected water provide an ideal "runway." A familiar sight to residents of Coronado and San Diego are these aquaplane parties, composed of high school students, younger sisters and brothers, ofttime mother and dad, and, in several cases we could cite, grandpa is the merriest member of the party.

Western pioneers in this popular sport are Captain W. B. Perkins of Coronado and his speed launch, the "Glorietta," which, it can be safely said, has towed more aquaplanes than any other boat in the world. Captain Perkins is an authority on aquaplaning in all its forms. He knows it from A to Z, from its origin (the first aquaplane was a door taken from a barn, and trailed around Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire) to its present highly perfected status, where the length of the tow-rope, the angle of the board, the speed of the boat, are factors considered with scientific precision.

For those unacquainted with the sport a description may be in order. As shown in the pictures, a board, about two feet in width by five or six feet in length (this size will accommodate one, two or three people) is attached by a stout rope to the propelling launch. Lying full-length, face downwards, the passenger grasps the short side ropes, or reins, one in each hand, at the same time holding to the sides of the board. As the launch gets under way the passenger gets to his knees, then to an upright position, feet evenly placed on the rear of the board, and body balanced by use of the side ropes.



SOME ACCOMPLISHED AQUAPLANERS. LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. RICHARD W. BEATTIE OF LONDON AND CUBA, AND MISS MARION CHEESEMAN OF PASADENA, WHO HAVE SPENT THE SUMMER AT CORONADO

The boat rides best at an angle of about ten degrees, this being controlled by the position of the passenger on the board and the speed of the boat. The greater the speed the more nearly level the board. Several boards may be pulled simultaneously.

Of course there are no end of "stunts" practised by experienced aquaplaners. They discard the driving ropes and ride with arms free, facing forward or backward, or with feet in the air. They change boards while going at top speed, they climb on each others shoulders and ride in tiers of two or three, and frequently two or three abreast. They form human pyramids. And, sometimes, they have a "spill." Splash! Splash! Splash!

Some of the more daring "nose" their boards under water and ride two or three hundred feet before emerging like the submarines they imitate.

If you want *real* excitement, there is the trip to the Coronado Islands, that mountainous group in Mexican waters to the south of Coronado. Passing Point Loma and the long breakwater, you are soon in the open sea, where wind and roughened water make a test of your skill. Then, racing like a comet, with a trail of spray behind, hurdling great waves which completely hide the boat from view, and arriving breathless, but gloriously exhilarated, you feel that there is something fairly new under the sun, and that is—aquaplaning.



GUESTS OF HOTEL DEL CORONADO AQUAPLANING IN SAN DIEGO BAY. TH IS LITTLE STEAM LAUNCH, IT CAN BE SAFELY SAID, HAS TOWED MORE AQUAPLANERS THAN A NY BOAT IN THE WORLD. *Photographs by Harold Taylor.*

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Dancers in the Dark, by Dorothy Speare (George H. Doran & Co.)

DANCERS IN THE DARK written by a recent graduate of Smith College is the story of three young girls—"Excitement-eaters all bent on consuming new sensations—who live a hectic, Bohemian existence in a Boston apartment which is beseiged at all hours by Harvard students. It is an ultra-modern novel, a clever cartoon of the Jazz spirit. It is not exaggerated. We have only to recall the college scandal and tragedy which created such a stir in Boston last winter or to hark further back to the widely reprinted violent letter written by a discourteous Brown undergraduate in denunciation of Providence sub-debs to see that neither the incidents nor the states of mind are over-drawn. Miss Speare encourages us to take a less funereal attitude towards the young moderns. Although they are a prey to an adult, somewhat perverted playfulness, which may slide so easily into the obviously harmful, their lives are really not as vicious as they sometimes have the appearance of being to the casual, often antagonistic observer. Her message to the girls of today is that the only counter-lure to the syncopating rhythm of Jazz is the happy crackle of the hearth-fire.

Kimono, by John Paris (Boni & Liveright)

KIMONO is an unusually distinguished novel by a man who has taken seriously to heart the mutual problems confronting East and West and translated them, with a poet's imagination, into the purely personal and dramatic relations of an Anglo-Japanese marriage. In it are analyzed the peculiar emotional and mental experiences of an Englishman married to a "de-orientalized" Japanese girl who saw Japan for the first time on her honeymoon. To read KIMONO is to live for the time in Japan. Specific scenes linger in our minds like the fascinating decorations on a Satsuma vase. It is so realistically scenic that we visualize everything in spite of ourselves and so mercilessly frank that the Japanese government is said to be prepared to sue the author for libel—when his real name is discovered. The author, whoever he is, knows very thoroughly the native temperament, old-time civilization and folk-lore. He is an adept at tersely compressing all he has seen, all he has thought into a few remarkably well-chosen words. He allows us to look with our own eyes and judge for ourselves the town and country life of modern Japan, in the large and in miniature, its high lights of beauty sharply defined against much that is sordid shadow and darkness. He does not stop with mere photographic representation, for he discloses all the fundamentals underlying the social conditions of Japan and the typical behavior of its people.

The Outcast, by Selma Lagerlof (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

THE OUTCAST is a Norwegian story of a man who was spiritually crucified for having at one time tasted human flesh. The novel contains much that is astonishingly true from the point of view of emotional psychology, a sensitive awareness of the dramatic subtleties of moral situations, an unusual concentration on motif, and suspense lurking everywhere. It is a drama of ideas. The characters, because they are chosen primarily to symbolize ideas, lack the individuality which the author, an exceptionally competent novelist, could so easily have given them had she cared to mold other than their souls. She takes a poetic license with them that suggests the manner of those painters who are followers of Cezanne. She has selected an outward and visible setting supremely in keeping with the spiritual mood of her story, which is filled with the forebodings of brooding, superstitious natures and a horrified detachment from the Great War—which last antagonizes the reader. We find Selma Lagerlof a pacifist and her novel a finely written preachment on the sacredness of life, in the form of a modern saga.

Gate of Cedar, by Katharine Morse (The Macmillan Co.)

These poems by the author of "The Uncensored Letters of a Canteen Girl," were inspired by the birds and flowers of the field, by the joy and grief of love also by certain provocative personalities and events in New England history. They are full of delicate cadence, moments of romping, saucy happiness alternating with moods of tenderness.

New Houghton Mifflin Publications

ADRIENNE TONER is a worthy first novel by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, whose excellent short stories have been published in the Atlantic Monthly. It shows us an English home invaded by an eccentric American heiress who "radiates joy and peace and happiness"; whose pervasive personality and unescapable charm completely revolutionize a family who has become "too comfortable to think." The picture of the girl Arienne Toner, daughter of an American toothpaste magnate and a bizarre singer who chose to die aboard her yacht in Pacific waters with sea-gulls swirling above her, is a composite photograph made not from one but many negatives of various American types. She is conceived not so much as a typical American girl as the incarnate spirit of America. She personifies in terms of feminine indominance the spirit which urged the American boys at a certain section of the French line to rush fearlessly over the top in open disobedience to definite orders, conquering where weeks of conservative logical fighting had failed. Hers is an "individual, not an institutional or social confidence . . . . with all the absurdities and crudities of mere individualism." The novel may be said to present a struggle between automatism and freedom. As Japanese finger bowl ornaments slyly open into bright flowers so the situations develop from what seem hardly situations at all. It is an original theme handled after the manner of Henry James whose influence on the style and method of analysis is very marked. Adrienne Toner is another modern Saint Teresa, a far more convincing one than Henry Sydnor Harrison's character in his book by that name.

CAPTAIN BLOOD, price $2.00, is a thrilling historical novel of bucaneers and high adventure on the waters of the Spanish main, by the author of Scaramouche, Rafael Sabatini.

THE FIGHTING EDGE, price $1.75, is another story of the far west and a man who conquered cowardice, by the author of Man-Size, William MacLeod Raine.

WITCH DOCTORS, by Charles Beadle, price $2.00, is a "strange, primitive tale filled with wild superstitions, dark deeds and the savagery of the African jungle."

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(Continued from Page 3)



THE Pasadena Artists' and Students' League, which occupied the Stickney Memorial Building through the summer, with a model posing three nights each week, is seeking to enlarge its membership and its scope. The models are to be employed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, and Saturday afternoon. The dues are modest, and the entire plan co-operative, the members depending on each other for such criticism as they may desire; and such professional artists as Alson Clark, Norman Chamberlain and Mary Coleman Allen may be counted upon to assist beginners. Special work in sculpture is criticized by Tolles Chamberlin, and a Saturday morning class for children is instructed by Miss Allen.

Dancing

VIOLET ROMER, dance creator and pantomimist, is giving Southern California an unusual School of Artistic Dancing, at her studio in Pasadena, 1055 East Colorado Street. Pupils may study the Italian or Russian technique, also the various styles of dancing, interpretative Grecian ballet, Oriental, Egyptian, Spanish, character and dramatic dancing.

MISS PRISCILLA GARDEN will open her classes in ball-room dancing at the Hotel Maryland on Tuesday, October 10th at 4 o'clock for beginning and intermediate instruction; at the Vista del Arroyo Hotel on Friday, October 13th, at 4 o'clock, for advanced instruction. A class in Russian technique and interpretative dancing will be held on Wednesdays beginning October 25th. Those desiring information or enrollment will find Miss Gadsden every morning at the Hotel Maryland between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Miss Gadsden is a graduate of the Chaly Normal School of Dancing in New York City, where she also studied at the Vestoff-Serova School and with Oscar Duryea. Here in California she has studied with Marion Morgan, Neysa Wihr and at Denishawn.

THE Valley Hunt Club announces that Miss Evelyn Travis will conduct Children's Dancing Classes at the Club House, Pasadena, during the winter season. Classes will commence October 25 and continue weekly.

GARDEN PLANTING MANUAL

By Ralph D. Cornell,
Master in Landscape Architecture.

DUTCH BULBS

For those who are familiar with the spring gardens of our Atlantic and eastern states there is generally a vivid mental picture of the masses of bright colors effected by the planting of bulbs; large, formal beds of contrasting colors in the public gardens, and brilliant flower borders of informal pattern on the private estates.

For a time it was thought that these Dutch bulbs, so called, would not thrive under the aridity and warmth of our California winters. Experience is proving this impression to be fallacious and is demonstrating that the majority of bulbous plants can be brought to a perfection of bloom, here, that is hard to excel. Some bulbs thrive better in California than elsewhere.

To attempt cultural instructions for the many different flowering bulbs would involve the writing of a book, and would demand the knowledge and experience of a specialist in this line of growing. But there are a few general principles which the amatuer should understand, the following of which will probably prove safe in the majority of instances.

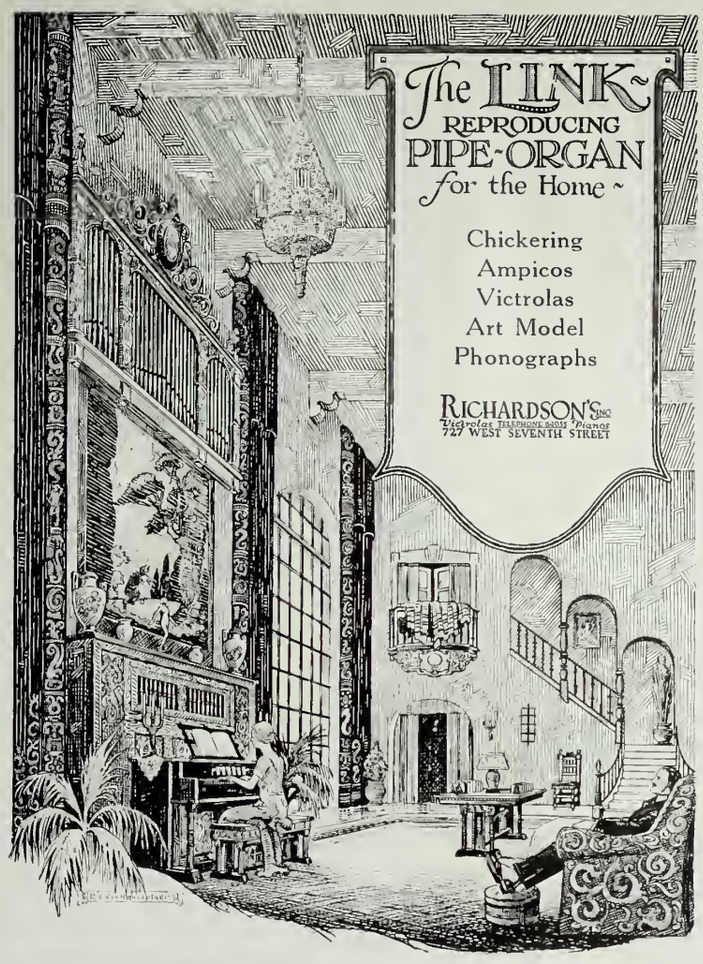
Most Dutch bulbs prefer a light, sandy loam with excellent drainage. Some varieties thrive in pure sand. A heavy, damp soil, or one in which stagnant water stands, tends to rot the bulb, for which reason it is often the practice to plant the bulb on a small cushion of sand placed at the bottom of the hole into which it is inserted. If the soil is naturally heavy or poorly drained, artificial drainage of some sort should be provided.

If permitted, bulbs become gross feeders, and the size of the flowers is directly dependent upon the quantity of plant food available. Well-rotted manure is an excellent food, but care should be taken that it is thoroughly well rotted. Such fertilizer should be abundantly applied and spaded into the ground so that it will not come in contact with the bulb but will be available to the long feeding roots. Contact with the bulb tends to cause decay. Bone meal, generously applied, is said to be the safest fertilizer.

Bulbs are more often planted too shallow than too deep. Three times the diameter of the bulb is a general rule to follow for depth of planting. Dutch bulbs of the larger varieties, such as tulips, hyacinths and narcissus should generally be set from four to six inches into the ground.

Varieties of bulbs now attainable and suitable for planting in October include all kinds of narcissi, tulips, hyacinths, Spanish iris, Dutch iris, anemones, ranunculus, oxalis, freesias, lilies, watsonias and leucojum.

October is also a month for sowing hardy annuals in the open ground. Seeds of the following sorts may be sown at once: Acrolinium, allysum, bartonia, calendula, candytuft, annual chrysanthemums, clarkia, collinsia, cosmos, eschscholtzia, godetia, larkspur, linum, lupinus, mignonette, poppies, sweet peas, pansy and stocks.





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CAPT. PAUL PERIGORD writes from Geneva greetings to California. He has attended meetings of the League of Nations and will remain abroad a year writing occasional letters to **California Southland.**

Dr. and Mrs. McBride, with Mrs. Perigord and Lorraine, are settled at Venilly, near Paris. Dr. George E. Hale, with Mrs. Hale and Mr. William Hale, are still in Switzerland, whence they expect to go south into Spain and Egypt later.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Millikan have returned from the various conferences and meetings of the League, to Pasadena, for the opening of California Institute of Technology.

JACOBUS CORNELIUS KAPTEYN, one of the most distinguished astronomers of his generation, died at Amsterdam on June 18, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Kapteyn was connected with the Mount Wilson Observatory as Research Associate. His work centers around the structure and form of the universe, and a consequent question of the physical characteristics of the stars. It was this latter problem which brought him to Mount Wilson Observatory, established primarily for the study of stellar evolution. For his contribution to our knowledge of the stellar universe, his theory of star streams, and for his successful stimulation of others to fruitful effort, Kepteyn's name must ever stand high.

Kapteyn has been signally honored by universities and learned societies of all lands. The bestowal of the Bruce medal by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific is by itself sufficient to rank him as a commanding figure in astronomical science.

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REGIONAL PLANNING FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

trol adjuncts and also as water supply reservoirs.

(3) The channel protection work now under way should be completed.

Parks and Boulevards

(1) All parkways and pleasure boulevards should be established as separate features from traffic highways.

(2) All parkways and pleasure boulevards, when located along river channels, arroyos, canyons and the sea coast, should be established so as to pass UNDER all other lines of traffic. When located on ridges or mountain crests, they should be established so as to pass OVER all other lines of traffic, by bridges or viaducts. Briefly, no grade crossing should be permitted to exist.

(3) Parkways and pleasure boulevards, when established along channel embankments, can be beautified economically, artistically and with great scenic effect at low cost. As a utility, they provide easy means of construction for trunk sewers and storm drain, and a rapid means of transportation in case of flood control work.

(4) Parkways and pleasure boulevards, when established along ridges and mountain crests, should be located so as to reach the most advantageous view point and, as a utllity, they will prove extremely valuable in providing rapid means of transportation in case of forest fires.

(5) As a further consideration, these parkways and pleasure boulevards serve to link up all beach reservations, picnic parks and camps now existing, and we recommend that beach reservations be established,—these reservations to be for the free use of the public and not controlled by private parties.

(6) We recommend that picnic parks and camps be established throughout the district.

(7) We recommend that all principal natural drainage channels be acquired and controlled by the community for the highest public use.

(8) Patents to land in the forest areas are to be discouraged.

Zoning

(1) Each city and all surrounding territory should be zoned to provide restricted areas for industry, for business and homes.

(2) As a rule, both sides of the street should be in the same zone.

(3) It is desirable to zone for "use," for "height" and for "set-back" lines.

Legislation

(1) A Los Angeles County Planning Commission should be created by County Ordinance to assist the supervisors in the consideration of regional planning problems.

(To be concluded next month.)



LOOKING THROUGH THE GATEWAY INTO THE PATIO. HOUSE FOR MRS. JAMES NELSON BURNES, MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA. JAMES OSBORNE CRAIG, ARCHITECT.
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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND

THE WORK OF THE PLANS AND PLANTING COMMITTEE OF THE SANTA BARBARA COMMUNITY ARTS ASSOCIATION



ENTRANCE DETAIL. WINSOR SOULE, ARCHITECT



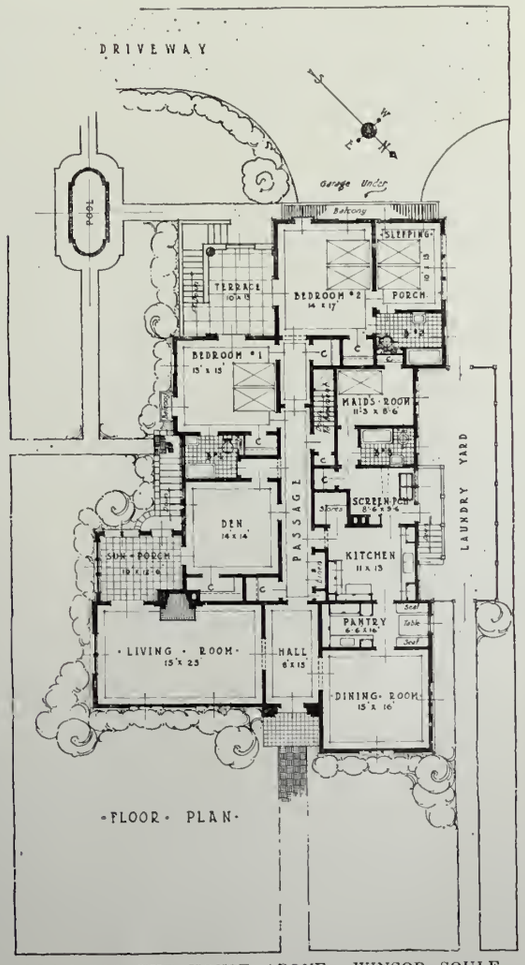
AN EXAMPLE OF MODERN RESIDENCE IN SANTA BARBARA. WINSOR SOULE, ARCHITECT, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

ORGANIZING for work, the committee entrusted with plans and plantings in the new scheme for civic improvement in Santa Barbara has appointed a comprehensive list of subcommittees and made it possible for all interested to receive reports on all activities. All the architects practicing in Santa Barbara have met by invitation to consider questions which have been referred to this committee of the Community Arts Association. They have now organized as a permanent group, with Mr. T. Mitchell Hastings as chairman, Mr. Lockwood de Forest, Jr., secretary. There are twelve members of this group, and Santa Barbara is essentially fortunate among California cities in being able to refer to all its architects at once those constantly recurring civic questions which need collective consideration and advice.

A circular letter to its members enumerates: "Matters which have come up for consideration to date include: Application from various builders for advice and suggestion; application from the city council for a suggestion as to the best treatment for the proposed City Hall and Plaza restoration in connection with publicity before the bond issue election of May 23, 1922; and an exhibition of the Spanish-Colonial work completed by the late James Osborne Craig.

It has been generally felt that if the community as a whole can in any way facilitate the erection of small homes which are practical, pleasing in appearance and economical to build, the individuals as well as the community would be greatly benefited."

It is hoped by the committee that the architects and others interested will help in this matter by collecting plans and designs from other countries and by putting their experience and knowledge at the disposal of all.



PLAN FOR THE HOUSE ABOVE. WINSOR SOULE, ARCHITECT, SANTA BARBARA.

GARDENING MANUAL

THE ROSE BEETLE

By Cyril F. Carpenter, F. E. S.

THIS beetle is the *bete noire* of all flower gardeners, though in reality it is not a "black beast" at all, but is of a bright green colour, beautifully tinged with gold, and has the special characteristic of a very sweet, though faint, odour.

The Rose Beetle has a complete metamorphosis. The eggs are laid by the females in holes dug by themselves in the ground, and hatch in about two weeks' time into dull-white larvae, semi-circular in shape, and having a brown head, a brown spot on either side of the first segment, and brown legs. These larvae live underground for a period of from two to three years, feeding upon the roots of plants. They pupate in cells of earth which they make by plastering the soil together with their secretions. Later, the perfect insect emerges, and, like all the other members of this order, the Rose Beetle has a pair of very fine, delicate wings which are carefully packed away, when not in use, under a pair of wing covers, or elytra. The elytra are of a leathery substance forming adequate protection for the tender flying wings.

On warm, sunny days these insects may be seen flying from flower to flower, feeding voraciously upon the petals and stamens. If the beetle is seized it discharges a foetid liquid, which is its only means of defense.

It is stated that these beetles are used on a large scale in Russia, particularly in Saratov, as a cure for hydrophobia. The inhabitants search for the larvae, which they put in a pot together with some of the earth in which they were found. As soon as the adults emerge they are placed in hermetically sealed jars in order to preserve their odor, which appears to make the remedy more efficacious. When a person is bitten by a mad dog, which not infrequently happens in the arid steppes during the hot season, some of the preserved beetles are pulverised into a powder which must include every part of the insect. This powder is then spread upon bread and butter and given to the patient to eat, apparently producing a deep sleep, lasting about thirty-six hours, from which the patient must not be disturbed. When the sufferer awakens he is said to be cured, though, in any case, the bit must be treated locally with the usual surgical appliances. The dose varies, of course, with the age of the person. For a child one to two beetles are supposed to suffice, for an adult two to three, while, in cases where the disease has declared itself, three to four are required. In some of the South Russian Governorships sportsmen give their dogs half a beetle on bread or other food from time to time, evidently in the firm belief that prevention is better than cure!

Provided that there is any truth in all this, it may be seen that the Rose Beetle, though destructive to the roots of plants whilst in the larval state, yet it is beneficial to man when dead. Whilst in the larval state the best method of killing these insects is that of frequently and thoroughly cultivating and hoeing the ground round the attacked plants. The only periods during which the Rose Beetle is entirely inactive are when it is in the egg and pupal states.

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CALIFORNIA'S DISTINCTIVE FURNISHINGS

By ELIZABETH WHITNEY

THE advent of the Italian house in California has brought with it a new problem: How shall we furnish the interior so that it will be in keeping with the exterior and at the same time be livable for an American family? Something will have to undergo a real but subtle change before these three ideas can be integrated.

If the architecture of Italy, worked out by generations of people living in a climate similar to ours, is adaptable to our mode of life and is also beautfiul in California's landscape we must keep its beauty and make it our own. Our leading architects seem to think that this first vital requisite is proven true. Mr. Myron Hunt and Mr. H. G. Chambers have built for Mrs. Eldridge Fowler at The Junior Republic near Chino a beautiful Italian farmhouse. The firm of Marston and Van Pelt has created a fine example of domestic architecture in Italian style situated in an ideal place on the very edge of the Arroyo's steepest bank; and now in the charming hill country of Los Gatos, Miss Julia Morgan, a native California, educated in the Engineering School of the State University and in the Beaux Arts in Paris, has developed the Italian ideals into a real California home for Mrs. Clara Huntington Perkins of Pasadena and Washington.



A PIANO FROM RICHARDSON'S MUSIC HOUSE MADE INTO A THING OF BEAUTY IN THE MARSHALL LAIRD WORKSHOPS IN LOS ANGELES AND USED BY CANNELL AND CHAFFIN, INTERIOR DECORATORS, IN DESIGNING A LOUIS XV ROOM FOR CHARLES RAY, LOS ANGELES.

So the Italian style has come to stay and we must either change our plainsman's mode of life to that of the native Californian, or else so modify our "early Grand Rapids style of furniture" that it will be late California and look well with the old things we "pick up" in Mexico or Guatamala.

The remarkable development of the wrought iron industry in our midst shows what tendencies are dominating; and we doubtless will begin to design good things after we have had opportunity to see good things from other lands. Thus our andirons and electroliers, our grills and iron gates may be as interesting and beautiful as are the exteriors mentioned as representative of Italian style in California.

Too much praise cannot be given to those who are taking the trouble to find the right furnishings for these handsome houses. Mrs. Fowler has made it possible for the young men who make up the Junior Republic Schools to see the fine pieces she has brought home from Europe; and some talented boy will respond in good craftsmanship. Mrs. Perkins has furnished her Los Gatos house with appropriate articles in iron work that is not only

excellent in design but useful in the house as a part of everyday life in California.

One who truly loves the native heath and hills of California, who can find more pleasure in sitting out of doors on the brown hillside in Autumn looking out over one of our lovely valleys than in chatting on the porch of a tourist hotel, such a one is best fitted to build a true California home among the native verdure of our hills and canyons. A hill orchard, whether of oranges, lemons, or deciduous fruits, makes a beautiful background for a California garden, especially if that garden surrounds a house in the Italian style with its simple walls and terraces, its fountains and pergolas, its simple masses of shrubs and carefully trimmed trees.

Such a garden has been developed on the native hillside of California by Mrs. C. H. Perkins and her architect, Miss Morgan.

An old olive orchard was there and a vineyard to begin with. Live oaks group themselves at the edge of a wide expanse of lawn in front of the house, leaving glimpses of the valley between them. Sleeping porches abound. Stone steps and fascinating places for wall fountains and pools make every foot of the place interesting and unite the house with the hill and to the whole outlook in a way which makes the lover of California happy and gives hope that we shall emerge from the debris of Eastern ideas with which the state has lately been flooded and have, on our hills at least, some real Californian homes.



SET IN THE MIDST OF FORTY ACRES OF VINEYARD AND WOODLAND THIS HOME OF MRS. C. H. PERKINS IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT CALIFORNIA DEMANDS IN ADAPTING ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE TO ITS LANDSCAPE. JULIA MORGAN ARCHITECT.

THE OWNER AND THE ARCHITECT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE EIGHT

price and space are equivalent as regards each individual problem.

Knowing the contracting field, segregating the reliable from the unreliable, getting bids that can be depended upon, writing and filing contracts, attending to the proper bonding, and throughout the whole process keeping the interests of the owner always uppermost—in these things the owner's interests and those of the architect are identical. He is as anxious to deliver a perfect job as the owner is anxious to receive one.

Finally comes the superintending, which is not only watching the progress of the work and seeing that the quality of material is what you pay for but adjusting additions and changes, keeping your accounts, issuing certificates for the payments of all moneys and keeping you out of trouble generally.

It is not possible within the scope of one short article to explain minutely all the pitfalls confronting the home builder but my only aim here is the hope that you who are about to build will get sufficient inspiration, to continue to think even after you have cut the plan you like from some magazine.

When you can realize that the architect delivers service in addition to plans and elevations and when you can comprehend what that service will mean in your own problem, then you will take advantage of your God-given intelligence, and remember that tomorrow generally arrives safely and that the dotted line will not fade.

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The Residence of Mrs. Clara Huntington Perkins, Los Gatos, Cal., overlooking the Santa Clara Valley below.

Pacific-Southwest Review

By J. H. BOOGE, Manager,

Marine Branch, Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank



The growing realization on the part of the people of this territory that the harbor is indeed the "front door of the Pacific-Southwest" is bringing with it the rapid development of San Pedro, the port city of this great gestern empire. San Pedro is more than a mere transshipping point for goods entering and leaving the harbor and is itself an important element in the industrial and commercial life of the Pacific-Southwest, with every indication that its future importance will surprise even the most sanguine.

While incorporated within the municipal limits of the city of Los Angeles, San Pedro is a community by itself, with a present day population, exclusive of army and navy, in excess of 30,000, as compared with 23,000 in 1920, 17,000 in 1910, 1787 in 1900 and 359 in 1860. The growth in population has been commensurate with the development of the community and of the business through the port.

It is impossible to discuss San Pedro without discussing the harbor, as from a practical standpoint the two are one and indivisible. There is every indication that in 1922 the total business of the harbor will exceed 6,000,000 tons, valued at from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, an increase of approximately 25 per cent as compared with 1921, during which year the commerce of the port was more than double that of 1918.

It has been conservatively estimated that the income created by the harbor and its activities for the people of the Pacific-Southwest runs to $100,000,000 a year and a heavy proportion of this income comes directly to San Pedro.

The tuna fish packing industry of the United States is almost all housed in San Pedro territory. The harbor is the largest lumber importing harbor of the world and is rapidly becoming one of the largest petroleum exporting harbors and there is rapid development going on in the petroleum refining business in the San Pedro district.

The Palos Verdes project is now under way and gives promise, if it proves successful, of adding materially to the population immediately contiguous to the present city of San Pedro and to the construction activities and business of the territory.

There are from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 in deposits in the eight banks in San Pedro, one of which is a branch of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank which through cooperative organization insures San Pedro the necessary funds for proper development.

The Harbor Commission of Los Angeles is engaged in spending $7,000,000 on the harbor, which it is anticipated will no more than provide for the current increase in business passing through the port.

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SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR SMALL HOUSES

By John William Chard

SOME fifteen or twenty years ago, when we first began to hear about City Planning, Civic Centers, and Community Esthetics, a faint glimmer of hope arose all over the country. Like most dreams promising realization, it spurred many of us to greater efforts, but alas, we are just a few and the masses are vast and constantly growing more able to build. Seeing but a few examples of good architecture and beauty scattered in a maze of bewildering imitations, importations and perverted originalities drowns effort and discourages the most hopeful in any reform.

No wonder that at first we greeted with but casual interest, if not downright cynicism, the efforts of the Community Arts Association when it called on its Plans and Planting Committee to create interest, bring about civic improvement, and set a style that is practical, fit, and beautiful for Santa Barbara. With infinite tact and vision, however, the architects were called together by Mr. Bernard Hoffman, who hoped to secure their support in working out a plan by which we could be interested to do our bit. It was no small task to secure a dozen men of such professional aloofness and persuade them to agree unanimously, and as unanimously to adopt the several resolutions and plans which promise to accomplish results. Briefly stated, the plans include: A presentation and especial study of the Spanish-Colonial harmonizing with the local old adobes for the development of our City Hall plans; a plan for a competition for small houses; a continuous prize-awarding plan for the best new stores, remodeled old stores, new homes and new gardens; a plan by which the builder of his own small home can have available a good design for his house. It is to this last plan, for the small house, that this article hopes to add a few suggestions.

All this work is now started and running harmoniously. The new City Hall will get the benefit of the allied constructive criticism of all the architects, to the end of making it as beautiful as possible, consistent with its cost. This is an achievement promising to awaken civic pride. It will put Santa Barbara in the unique position of being an example to her less fortunate sisters. Is not this a real dream coming true? Practical? Yes, indeed. And therein lies its merit.

What has been considered the most difficult problem in any movement of this nature is to influence the small home-builder, the man who builds his own home, and the contractor untrained in things esthetic. Most architects do not bother with the small home. It does not pay, so says the client; and it certainly does not when the client says so and goes to a builder.

To meet this problem we have inaugurated a Small House Design Competition, inviting the architects of the Coast. This will give us a series of plans and drawings that can be made available for study and selection by the builders of their own homes. Heretofore those contemplating building had to resort to the stock plan and bungalow book, copying faithfully what is generally very bad and unsuitable. The result is the conglomeration and painful variety so common in all our growing communities. This is deplorable—far more deplorable to those who know that any of these picked-up plans can be dressed attractively in pleasing exteriors. There is hardly a house built from these sources that could not have been better looking. Not only that, but such a badly designed house loses the opportunity to contribute to the general value and beauty of the community by conforming to a style adopted by that community by having in itself the character common to all. Improvement is easily and economically accomplished by eliminating all the essential nothings, so-called ornamentations, protrusions, and imitations.

Imitation in ornament is the greatest of sins against good taste and simplicity—the simplicity so essential in good small house design. Brackets, exaggerated beams, conical columns, overheavy brickwork, overhanging roofs that do not function as protection, imitation masonry, and many other attempts at a grand showing, can profitably be eliminated, leaving the designer's sincere evidence of construction, which always helps to attain beauty.



THIS PLAN IS TAKEN FROM THE ORDINARY BUNGALOW BOOK. THE FACADE IS BY JOHN WM. CHARD, SHOWING ITS ADAPTABILITY TO ANY ORDINARY PLAN.

Any plan so modified can be made attractive with only the natural breaks that the arrangement of the rooms gives. Consistency is the greatest principle inherent in all that is attractive, so when we build stucco houses let us put nothing in them that is inconsistent with plastered masonry, which is all that stucco tries to represent. Is it, then, not inconsistent with the character of masonry to build a six-inch free wall ten feet high? Yet we see everywhere arches in six-inch walls that belie the very idea they are supposed to convey—stability.

Simplicity is an alluring and attractive word, but how it leads to the usual pitfall—monotony! It takes a judicious use of mass and line to make a small thing simple and interesting; proportion, it is called. Proportion and contrasts are the dominating quality of simplicity in design. Were it not for this, the most subtle of all the requirements, almost any builder could with small preparation be sufficiently equipped to turn out pleasing homes. So it follows that we must turn to the especially trained for guidance.

Big community interest is easily aroused among architects when a practical working plan is formed to carry on the good work. Besides their contributions, their selection of the best and fittest in a competition, they might select an original and practical designer, close to the people by reason of his work, to whom the untrained who want to build their own homes may go for aid, suggestions and dressing up of exteriors into harmonious, characterful designs. This service, rendered for a nominal fee, would hinder no one and would obviously benefit all.



THE ENCLOSING WALL AND ARCADE AT THE ENTRANCE MAKE CHARMING AND LIVABLE AN ORDINARY PLAN

THE MONEY MARKET

By LESLIE B. HENRY
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CALIFORNIA'S tax payers, the all important filament in the bright line of this state's credit in the investment markets of America, are confronted at the coming November election with the greatest test of their integrity and nationalism to which they have ever been subjected. The litmus paper that is to disclose to the investors of America who have so lavishly supported our tremendous development in this state, the exact quantity of the corrosive acid of irresponsibility among our people, is the Water and Power Act with its $500,000,000 rider.

In view of the fact that the total state debt of all the forty-eight states of America including California is $1,071,000,000, it would seem unthinkable that any commonwealth, even the tremendously wealthy state of New York, would risk its borrowing position in the money market of America by increasing its debt with a single issue equal to one-half the total state debt of the nation. Yet that is the very situation that confronts the voters of our state in the Water and Power Act.

Still more unthinkable would appear to be the proposal that any state would go to the sources of money in this country with a proposal that $500,000,000 of state credit be vested in the hands of five men who are to be absolutely unchecked and uncontrolled by any authority in the state; who are given the power to determine without recourse what projects the money shall be expended for; who are to appoint all of their own employees amounting to thousands in the development of the bureaucracy under this fund without submission of the qualifications of those appointees to the test of state civil service, it being provided in the Act that this Board of five shall create its own civil service commission to pass upon its own appointees to office and to name the salaries which the same shall receive; who shall be subject only to the petitions of municipalities of the state that this state money be expended on projects which they may submit, but who can absolutely refuse to grant such petitions; who have the bankrupt's right to withdraw money from the general funds of the state for the payment of bond interest and principal when the same can not be paid out of income to the Board, or who can issue new bonds to pay interest and principal of bonds already outstanding.

It is unthinkable that we would ask for such a sum of money from the investors of America on a proposition which by its very nature is of the "wild-cat" construction order in the extreme, as evidenced by the fact that the $500,000,000 issue is not capable of meeting one-half the cost in purchasing existing hydro-electric developments as appraized by the State Railroad Commission at approximately $1,000,000,000, or of meeting by $300,000 the future development of hydro-electric power outlined by the engineers for the existing hydro-electric plants, so that what remains for the expenditure of this tremendous fund will be the undeveloped water powers which the state controlled public service companies to date have not included in their development plans. Naturally, these undeveloped water powers are those which promise the minimum production of electricity at the maximum of cost due to engineering problems involved and the tremendous distances to be covered by the most expensive miles of transmission lines.

It is unthinkable that recognizing the requirements of money for other developments in the state, such as roads, schools, harbor improvement, river and flood control, sanitation, public institutions such as hospitals, etc., all of which are to call for hundreds of millions of more capital because of the phenomenal growth of our commonwealth, that we would risk our normal right to such funds in a spendthrift desire to finance the chasing of a rainbow through the maze of political bureaucracy.

It is all unthinkable and yet at the November election it may become a fact unless the rational minded citizens of this state vote as they have never voted before.

If there were a demand for power at a reasonable figure that could not be filled in any other way than by the state bringing in such water powers, as still remain, at tremendous cost, into competition with existing power sources, the situation might be different, since indeed this state must have hydro-electric power in tremendous quantities in order to make up the lack of coal and to escape from the high cost of crude oil. But such is not the case, since in California we have the greatest hydro-electric development of any section in the world. With splendid enterprise the state controlled public service companies have brought in excess of $1,000,000,000 into this state for the development of hydro-electricity for our service, and with heroic courage their engineers have performed epochal feats of inventive engineering in using every dollar of that tremendous fund at its highest efficiency.

Because of the intelligent administration of its powers by the State Railroad Commission during the past eleven years, the cost of this hydro-electric service to the consumer of the state has been the lowest to be found in the world. It need only be pointed out that the average rate for all classes of service by the Southern California Edison Company—a service that reaches from the domestic consumer in the smallest hut in the largest city to the smallest farmer operating a pump for the creation of crops to back up the state's prosperity and move the wheels of transportation systems and give life to telephone lines, all of which contribute in a thousand ways to the life of every individual in the state—is but 1.73 cents per kilowatt hour as against 3.05 cents for the city of Riverside, which is the cheapest average rate charged by any municipally owned plant in the state of California.

These facts are known to the investment markets of America, and though the passage of this Act and the ultimate sale of bonds at whatever rate of interest they may have to bear in order to be salable at all, will carry its load of terrific taxation upon all of us as individuals, that is but the first evil of the situation, since the demonstration of our inability to use money rationally for state purposes will subject us to a criticism in the credit sources of the country that will render the efforts of every political subdivision of our state, to the smallest school district, to borrow money for their purposes to the same basis of judgment as will have to be applied to the state itself.

Unless the thinking, reasonable elements in our communities measure with their activity somewhere near the feverish campaigning of zealots hoodwinked by political bureaucrats, California tax payers and California borrowers will be in the midst of a political, economic and financial catastrophe election day.

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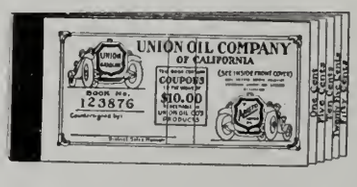
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Zoning protects the small home owner who must live close in. City ownership insures cheap light, power, and good water. Although a city of homes, Pasadena is near a great industrial center and a large portion of her territory is preserved in a park system available for all and unusually well equipped for old and young.

As a result of perfect vigilance on the part of the Health Department, there has come about practically an elimination of that exponent of uncleanliness, the house fly. Out-door meals are enjoyed in the many pergolas and patios now being made the feature of the typical California home.

The complete service thus made the chief characteristic of Pasadena is available for all her citizens. Live where you will in a cottage on the hills, or a bungalow in the arroyo, whatever your means, your taste or your vocation; and all the advantages of a well-served city are yours though you pay no more to live here than is your habit wherever you are.



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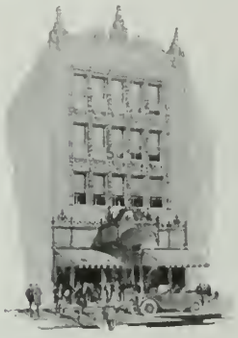


Young Eucalyptus by Moonlight — *Monotone of a Painting by William Wendt*

ARTICLES OF NATIONAL INTEREST BY PROMINENT CALIFORNIANS :: CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BY M. J. SWEENEY, REDLANDS :: WATER DEVELOPMENT BY H. N. SAVAGE OF SAN DIEGO :: SANTA BARBARA'S ART, BY MRS. T. MITCHELL HASTINGS :: COUNTRY LIFE

No. 35 **NOVEMBER, 1922** **20 Cents**

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Clubs

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Thursday, November 16th: First Musicale of season.
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 30th: Grand Opening of golf course inaugurating new grass tees and remodeled greens. 18 holes Medal Play, morning and afternoon.
Thanksgiving Day: Special Luncheon and Dinner.
Saturday, December 2d: 18 holes Medal Play. Morning or afternoon.

ANNANDALE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month.
Special bridge and tea parties have been discontinued for the seaason, but individual parties will be arranged as requested. Tea served when and where desired

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day sweep-the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.
Additions have been made to the Flintridge stables, and new horses added for the convenience of the members. The riding will be a club feature and will be under the direction of Miss Price. The club will open its winter season November 4, with a dinner dance.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

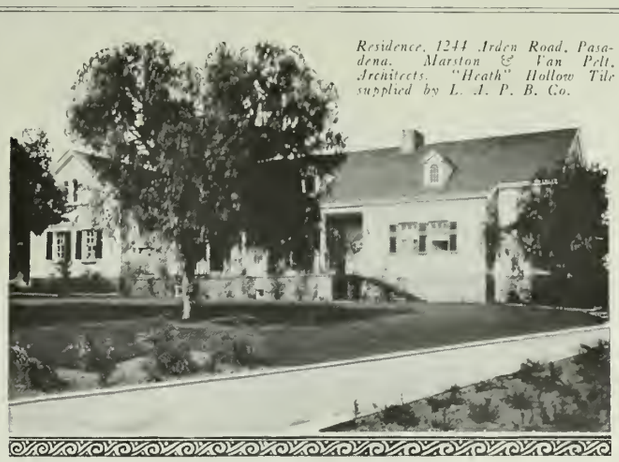
LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Dinner dances, Tuesday and Friday nights of every week. Tuesday night informal; Friday night semi-formal. Plunge open to the ladies Tuesday and Friday of every week.

MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB:
provides an 18 hole golf course, two concrete and two dirt courts for tennis, bowls and croquet.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.
A buffet supper is served every Sunday night.

LOS ANGELES YACHT CLUB and CALIFORNIA YACHT CLUB
have formally consolidated and at the close of the yachting season will carry out their plans for improvements and additions.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
Announces a Lobster Dinner Dance for November 11, and a Thanksgiving Dinner Dance for Saturday, November 25.
The annual election of officers occurs Saturday, December 9.
The nominating committee has proposed the following names as flag officers for the next year: Shirley E. Meserve, Commodore; W. Starbuck Fenton, Vice Commodore; William Warmington, Rear Commodore; Leon S. Heseman, Secretary and Treasurer, and as directors E. H. Cass, George E. Vibert, W. H. White, D. W. Tubbs.



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Art

THE LOS ANGELES Museum of History, Science and Art Exposition Park: Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club, October 20-November 19.

The jury of selection for painting is made up of E. Roscoe Shrader, Orrin C. White, Donna Schuster, Val Costello, Max Wieczorek, Jean Mannheim, Edouard Vysekal and Henri De Kruif. Alternates are Kathryn Leighton, Mabel Alvarez and Franz Bischoff. The jury for sculptures is composed of Maud Daggett, Marguerite Tew, and Andrew Bjurman.

It has been decided that the awarding of the three prizes offered in the present exhibition shall be made by ballot by the members of the Club. Members are therefore requested to visit the gallery of the L. A. Museum at their convenience between October 19th and November 2nd and cast ballots for 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice for the figure, landscape and sculpture prizes. Ballot and instruction for voting can be obtained from the gallery attendent.

THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM, Los Angeles, announces the Second Annual Competitive Exhibition of the Works of California Painters, November 1-30.

The jury of selection for painting is: William Wendt, Maurice Del Mue, Alson Clark, Jean Mannheim and J. Bond Francisco.

The Museum also announces,

An Exhibition of Japanese Art in December.

Popular Sunday afternoon entertainments, 3:30 P. M.

Special meeting for members only—Third Friday night of each month at 8 P. M.

Department of Children Activities, under the direction of Mrs. M. Barbara Dacier, every Saturday morning from 11 to 12 beginning November 4.

November 4, Mr. R. A. BeHannesey, Subject "Dead Sea," Vocal Solo, Lullaby, Adaline Marble Conard.

November 11, Mr. D. de Ribcowsky, Subject "Color Attractions of Pictures," Violin Solo, Cecil Simonds.

November 18, Mr. Edward W. Thwing, Subject, "Oriental Fairy Tales." Violin, Carroll and Thyril Savage.

November 26, Mr. Edward W. Thwing, Subject, "Stories from Hawaii." Violin Solo, Fanny Ashby.

The Southwest Museum, Avenue 46 and Marmion Way, Los Angeles, is open to the public every day from 1 to 5.

THE October Exhibition of the Laguna Beach Art Association in the gallery at Laguna Beach will continue through the first part of November.

THE Art Gallery in the Venice Union Polytechnic High School was opened Saturday, October 21, with an exhibition of thirty-seven representative American painters, by the courtesy of the Kanst Art Gallery of Los Angeles. The exhibition will close November 20, until that date will be open to the public daily and on Tuesday and Thursday nights. Special entertainments are being arranged for Friday nights by Mr. Winehrenner, Art Director.

CANNELL AND CHAFFIN are exhibiting, in their galleries, 720 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, nine canvasses by Eastern artists, the themes being Spring and Autumn. The list also includes "Carmel Mission," by A. Lucas, giving the historic building by moonlight.

THE Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club will go to the Art Gallery of the San Diego Museum from Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art.

THE October Exhibition of the Ebell Club consisted of ten paintings, the work of four artists, loaned by Earl Stendahl. The painters are Charles M. Russell, Carl Oscar Borg, Charles Percy Austin and Frank Tenney Johnson.

THE Commercial Artists of Los Angeles have formed a class for intensive study and meet every Thursday evening at the Chouinard Art School, under the direction of Tolles Chamberlain.

THE Board of Directors and the Building Fund Committee of the California Art Club are completing plans for definite action on the building program.

JEAN MANNHEIM exhibited through the month of October at the Public Library in Long Beach.

ELLA SHEPARD BUSH of Sierra Madre exhibited miniatures in the Print Rooms, on Sutter street, San Francisco, in October.

DANA BARTLETT is illustrating a book on California in connection with the Rev. Dana W. Bartlett. The work will contain numerous reproductions of paintings and drawings and will probably be issued the first of the year.

HENRI DE KRUIF and Muriel Earle De Kruif are now living in their recently built home-studio, at 2322 Miramar Street, Los Angeles.

JACK WILKINSON SMITH, William Wendt, Hanson Puthuff, Paul Larentz, and Aaron Kilpatrick have gone on their usual Fall sketching trip. Mr. Puthuff will paint in the vicinity of San Diego.

THE Artist's and Student's League of Pasadena hold their classes in The Stickney Memorial Building, 303 North Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena. Among those who have joined the class in modeling at the Stickney Art School are Miss Muriel Brackenridge, Miss Adelaide Stewart, Miss Jane Dufy, whose work in oils is well known, and House Olson.

Telles Chamberlin gives criticism on Wednesday afternoons, both in modelling and in life drawing, and Miss Stover, Earl Huggins, Clifton McBride, and others are availing themselves of the opportunity to study under one of the best teachers in the country.

The models pose on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 1 to 4 and 7 to 10, and Miss Allen, who has a class for children on Saturday mornings, hopes to have a life class for older students on Saturday afternoons after the football season.

THE Contemporary Club of Redlands, California, have published a California Calendar for 1923, and containing "A text or pretext for every day." The calendar was compiled by the Educational Committee of the Club. The border decorations are from hand-cut blocks, designed and executed by Katherine J. Hunley, who also painted the cover and had charge of the art work.

Eastern Art Notes from Leila Mechlin

WILLIAM P. SILVA, who for some years had a studio in Washington, but recently has been living at Carmel, on the California coast, received honorable mention in the Paris Salon last May for a group of four paintings, three of the coast at Carmel and one of the Magnolia gardens at Charleston, S. C. an honor well deserved and warmly applauded by French critics and artists. Mr. Silva went abroad last spring, held an exhibition in London of his California and Charleston pictures, which proved most successful, and arrived in Paris just in time to enter the four pictures in the salon. Later he held an exhibition in a dealer's gallery in Paris, which was well received by the Parisian press. He and his wife spent the summer at Versailles, where Mr. Silva made numerous studies of the magnificent chateau gardens and the grounds of the Trianon. They will later go to Italy and southern France, but they have planned to return to America in March and to stop in Washington en route to Charleston and Carmel.

THE Art Center, on Connecticut avenue, in association with the Art and Archeology League, is purposing to establish a permanent exhibition and salesroom for examples of handicraft by foreign workers. Communications were sent early in the summer to several countries of Europe inviting co-operation; and numerous favorable replies have been received.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been received that an interesting feature of the 1924 Olympic games at Paris will be a congress of art, which is being planned as an integral part of the eighth Olympiad. There will be five international competitions, one each in architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture, besides those in the field of sport.

As in the Olympic games of ancient Greece, the prizes will be identical with those for the athletic contests and will be medals of silver gilt, silver and bronze. They will be distributed by the president of the republic at the same time as those of the athletes.

THE Philadelphia Water Color Club and the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters will hold their joint annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from November 6 to December 10; exhibits to be received prior to October 17.

THE Art Institute of Chicago announces its thirty-fifth annual exhibition of American painting and sculpture November 2 to December 10. This has become one of the great exhibitions of the season, vying with those held annually in New York and Philadelphia.

A STATUE by Edwin McCartan of Eugene Field, widely known as the "Children's Poet" was recently unveiled at Lincoln Park Chicago. This monument has been erected by contributions made by the school children and newspapers of Chicago, supplementing funds assured by the trustees of the B. F. Ferguson monument fund. The children had a share in the unveiling.

THE Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, has lately completed a purchase fund for paintings amounting to $220,444. One-half of this sum has been subscribed by twelve public-spirited persons, among whom is the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon; the other half was given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The interest on the funds will be used each year for the purchase of paintings to be added to the permanent collection of the Carnegie Institute.

THE thirty-fifth annual exhibition of American paintings is open at the Art Institute in Chicago. The distribution of prizes has been made, one of the biggest going to William Wendt, A. N. A., for his fine California landscape, "I Lifted Mine Eyes Unto the Hills." This is the Keith Spaulding prize of $1000.

Many honors have come to William Wendt in the dozen years that he has made his home in Southern California. Three or four of his landscapes, all California subjects, have been purchased for the permanent gallery of the Art Institute.

William Wendt discovered California over twenty years ago, and his first exhibition of California landscapes in the Chicago Art Institute created a sensation. This exhibition introduced the California landscape to eastern connoisseurs. It also established Wendt as one of the leading landscape painters of America. Undoubtedly it induced him, a few years later, to make his permanent home here.

Wendt is a member of many art clubs in various parts of the country. His local affiliations are with the California Art Club, of which he was president for many years, and with the Laguna Beach Art Association. At present he is exhibiting at both the Los Angeles Museum and the Southwest Museum.

"The Silence of Night" is reproduced in monotone on our cover. It is one of Mr. Wendt's most imaginative paintings.

Foreign Art Notes

THE international exhibitions held at Venice under the auspices of the Italian government every two years are hightly reckoned as great events. The exhibition which opened last May—and is still in progress—(the second since the great war interrupted the series) was eminently worth while. It was held, as were those which preceded it, in the public gardens, each nation occupying a separate pavilion. The Italian exhibit was quite logically the largest and most comprehensive one. The Spanish exhibit was by all odds the most impressive and significant, showing perhaps, all the greatest vitality and the least trace of decadence. While brilliantly colorful, it was at the same time eminently healthy, joyous or spirited without self-consciousness or trickery. The British and the French sections were mildly interesting and the Austrian section was ultra conservative. The Dutch was pathetically forced in effort for originality. The German was simply mad modernism, post-impressionism and cubism combined and carried to the nth degree—horrifying to behold.

The Italian director of fine arts did everything in his power to make this exhibition a success, the municipality of Venice joining with him to this end. The Italian railroads issued a circular ticket at reduced rates, with the result that not only were the exhibition galleries filled and many sales made, but Venice itself was overcrowded. To the American visitor it was unavoidably a matter of chagrin that the United States and the American artists in this great international display were almost without representation. In the department of graphic arts were a few works by Mr. Pennell, and in the gallery of paintings, in the Italian section, were hospitably set forth a few canvasses by visiting American artists—artists whose names are barely known on this side of the sea. To the thoughtful it must be obvious that one of the best foundations for international understanding and relationships should be that of shared ideals. Commerce, which is usually taken as the basis, inevitably leads to misunderstandings, and yet American art, American literature and American music, save for the jazz of the dance hall, is still little known in European cities.

BECAUSE of overcrowding, the accepted works by French artists and the works of foreigners purchased by the French government have lately been banished from the Luxembourg, to be readmitted and exhibited a few at a time, as opportunity and space afford. The American works, including Whistler's "Mother" are now, therefore, to be found in a little gallery of the Tuilleries, and are, therefore, not directly on the route of the tourist parties, which have been without number during the past season.

M. PAUL LEON, Director of Fine Arts, and Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, American Charge d'Affaires, were among those present at the opening at the Georges Petit Galleries, in Paris, of an exposition of the works of Mr. Hovsep Pushman, the American painter. Born in Chicago of Armenian parents, and having received his artistic education in France, where in 1910 he finished at Julian's Academy, the artist has made for himself a style absolutely his own, and won wide recognition both in America and abroad.

His work is an expression of his Oriental blood and is utterly different from that of most American painters. On entering the room where his pictures are hung, one has the impression of stepping into the heart of the East, into deep, heavily carpeted interiors: one can almost smell incense on the thick air. The absence of the outdoor spirit is striking, as if, in luxurious, Oriental fashion, the artist loved to shut himself into an inner chamber and arrange before him a favorite subject, a little group of jewels, a precious jar of glass or antique china, a tiny and ancient figure of Buddha of mellow gilt or jade, against some old bit of rich and costly fabric.



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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Music

THE Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, Walter Henry Rothwell, Conductor, will give the second symphony concert, Friday afternoon, November 3, and Saturday evening, November 4, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles. The third concerts will be given November 17-18.

The second event of the Philharmonic Artists Evening Course, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, presents Toscha Seidl, Russian Violinist, Tuesday evening, November 14. Third event, Isadora Duncan, November 28.

THE Philharmonic Matinee Course will open Saturday, November 18, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, with Marguerite D'Alvarez, Peruvian Contralto. The course will consist of nine events.

THE second popular concert will be given by the Philharmonic Orchestra, Sunday, November 12, and the third on Sunday, November 26.

ELIZABETH ROTHWELL, soprano, with her husband, Walter Henry Rothwell, at the piano will be heard in a recital at Trinity Auditorium, November 9.

THE recently organiaed Los Angeles Chamber Music Society gave the first concert, October 27, in the Gamut Club Auditorium. The second concert will be given November 10, and the third November 24. Twelve concerts will be given during the season. The officers are: Allan C. Balch, President, Mrs. E. A. Bryant, Vice-President, Samuel T. Clover, Secy. and Treas., and William E. Strowbridge, Business Manager. Offices: 422 Philharmonic Auditorium Bldg.

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, baritone, will give the first recital of the Fitzgerald Concerts, under the direction of Merle Armitage, November 17, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles.

THE Los Angeles Oratorio Society, John Smallman, Conductor, will give the annual rendition of "The Messiah" at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, December 17.

CHARLES WAKEFIELD CADMAN is booked for thirty-five concerts in the East, to be given with Princess Tsiaina, Indian prima donna, before December 15. After that date they will return to this Coast for a concert tour.

THE Los Angeles Trio, founded by May MacDonald Hope, will give the second concert of the season, November 16, at the Ebell Club, Los Angeles. Six concerts will constitute the season.

THE Woman's Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles began rehearsals in Choral Hall in October, under the direction of Henry Schoenfeld.

MRS. CECIL FRANKEL, director of extension of the National Federation of Music Clubs, left Los Angeles last month to attend a board meeting to be held at Philadelphia from November 14 to 18, at which time a conference of State and district president will also be held. The promotion of State organization will take the entire day of November 16, which has been designated as Extension Department Day.

THE first concert on the University of Southern California Women's Club artists' course will be that of Charles Hackett, tenor, who will sing at Bovard Auditorium December 18.

Other artists who will be heard in the course are Hulda Lashanska, soprano, February 5; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, February 12; Tony Sarg's Marionettes, March 9, and the Flonzaley String Quartet, April 7.

Announcements

THE Executive Committee of the Assistance League of Los Angeles, through the courtesy of Mr. Jess Willard and the co-operation of Mr. Roy M. Marshall of the American Legion, has decided to sponsor a boxing contest to be held on the evening of November 15th, at the American Legion Stadium in Hollywood.

THE Community Playhouse programs for the month are:

November 6-11—"Sherlock Holmes."

November 8-9—"Billy" will be given by the Community Players under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club, at the High School Auditorium, for the benefit of public school athletics.

November 20-25—"Pirates of Penzance," Will Rounds, conductor.

November 25 (Saturday), 10:30 a. m.—The Junior Community Players present "Robin Hood."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

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241. Vine Pruning in California, Part I.
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261. Melaxuma of the Walnut,, "Juglans regia."
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263. Size Grades for Ripe Olives.
267. Experiments with Stocks for Citrus.
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271. Feeding Dairy Calves in California.
273. Preliminary Report on Kearney Vineyard Experimental Drain.
275. The Cultivation of Belladonna in California.
276. The Pomegranate.
278. Grain Sorghums.
279. Irrigation of Rice in California.
280. Irrigation of Alfalfa in the Sacramento Valley.
282. Trials with California Silage Crops for Dairy Cows.
283. The Olive Insects of California.
285. The Milk Goat in California.
286. Commercial Fertilizers.
287. Vinegar from Waste Fruits.
294. Bean Culture in California.
297. The Almond in California.
298. Seedless Raisin Grapes.
299. The Use of Lumber on California Farms.
304. A Study on the Effects of Freezes on Citrus in California.
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309. I. The Carob in California. II. Nutritive Value of the Carob Bean.
310. Plum Pollination.
312. Mariout Barley.
313. Pruning Young Deciduous Fruit Trees.
316. The Kaki or Oriental Persimmon.
317. Selections of Stocks in Citrus Propagation.
318. The Effects of Alkali on Citrus Trees.
320. Control of the Coyote in California.
321. Commercial Production of Grape Syrup.
323. Heavy vs. Light Grain Feeding for Dairy Cows.
324. Storage of Perishable Fruit at Freezing Temperatures.
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328. Prune Growing in California.
330. Dehydration of Fruits.
331. Phylloxera-Resistant Stocks.
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334. Preliminary Volume Tables for Second Growth Redwoods.
335. Cocoanut Meal as a Feed for Dairy Cows and Other Livestock.
336. The Preparation of Nicotine Dust as an Insecticide.
337. Some Factors of Dehydrater Efficiency.
339. The Relative Cost of Making Logs from Small and Large Timber.
340. Control of the Pocket Gopher in California.
341. Studies on Irrigation of Citrus Groves.
342. Hog Feeding Experiments.
343. Cheese Pests and Their Control.
344. Cold Storage as an Aid to the Marketing of Plums.

CIRCULARS

No.
70. Observations on the Status of Corn Growing in California.
82. The Common Ground Squirrels of California.
87. Alfalfa.
110. Green Manuring in California.
111. The Use of Lime and Gypsum on California Soils.
113. Corresponding Courses in Agriculture.
115. Grafting Vinifera Vineyards.
126. Spraying for the Grape Leaf Hopper.
127. House Fumigation.
128. Insecticide Formulas.
129. The Control of Citrus Insects.
138. The Silo in California Agriculture.
144. Oidium or Powdery Mildew of the Vine.
148. "Lungworms."
151. Feeding and Management of Hogs.
152. Some Observations on the Bulk Handling of Grain in California.
155. Bovine Tuberculosis.
157. Control of the Pear Scab.
158. Home and Farm Canning.
159. Agriculture in the Imperial Valley.
161. Potatoes in California.
164. Small Fruit Culture in California.
165. Fundamentals of Sugar Beet Culture under California Conditions.
166. The County Farm Bureau.
167. Feeding Stuffs of Minor Importance.
169. The 1918 Grain Crop.
170. Fertilizing California Soils for the 1918 Crop.
172. Wheat Culture.
173. The Construction of the Wood-Hoop Silo.
174. Farm Drainage Methods.
175. Progress Report on the Marketing and Distribution of Milk.
178. The Packing of Apples in California.
179. Factors of Importance in Producing Milk of Low Bacterial Count.
181. Control of the California Ground Squirrel.
182. Extending the Area of Irrigated Wheat in California for 1918.
183. Infectious Abortion in Cows.
184. A Flock of Sheep on the Farm.
188. Lambing Sheds.
189. Winter Forage Crops.
190. Agriculture Clubs in California.
193. A Study of Farm Labor in California.
198. Syrup from Sweet Sorghum.
201. Helpful Hints to Hog Raisers.
202. County Organizations for Rural Fire Control.
203. Peat as a Manure Substitute.
205. Blackleg.
206. Jack Cheese.
208. Summary of the Annual Reports of the Farm Advisors of California.

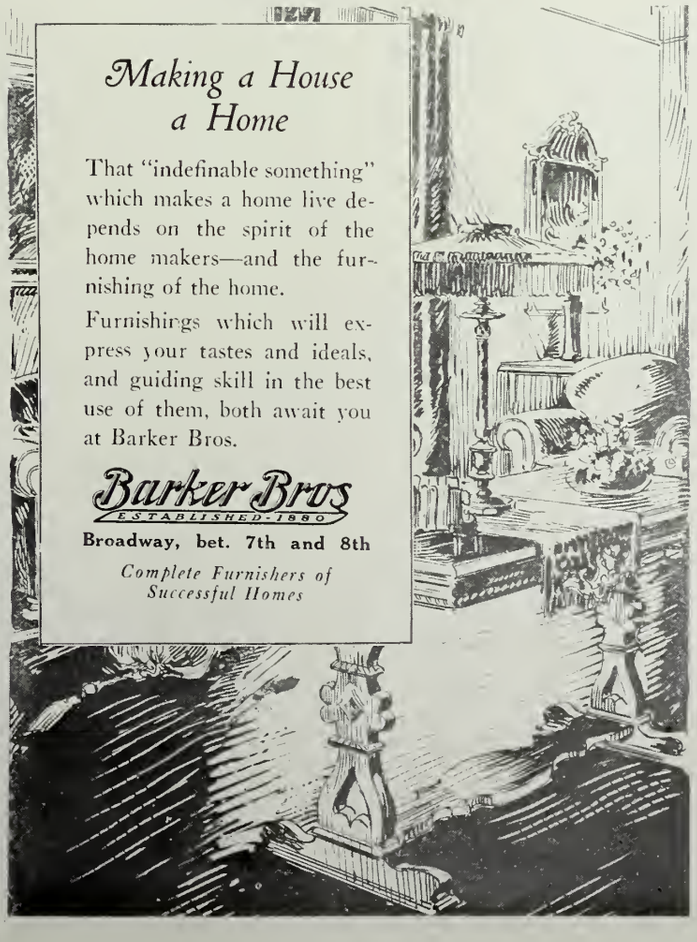
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No. 35 NOVEMBER, 1922



CONTENTS

PAGE

THE SILENCE OF NIGHT, *A Painting by William Wendt—Cover Design*
Monotone of a painting in the Chicago Art Institute
A POSTAL CARD FROM FRANCE, OCTOBER 18, 1922....*Contents Design*
COUNTRY LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.....*M. Urmy Seares* 7
THE ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVE AGENCIES, *Dr. M. J. Sweeney* 9
AN ART CENTER IN SANTA BARBARA..*Mrs. T. Mitchell Hastings* 10
WATER DEVELOPMENT—SAN DIEGO.. .....*H. N. Savage* 10
A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE VII.....*Virginia Calhoun* 12
SOUTHLAND OPINION.....14-15
THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.....*Sidney McGuire* 14
COMMUNITY DRAMATICS.....*Ellen Leech* 16
THE MAKING OF ROBIN HOOD.....*From the Assistance League* 17
RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS.....*E. Taylor Houghton* 20
THE PROCESS OF BLOCK PRINTING (1).....*Frank Geritz* 22
THE RIVIERA AND MISSION RIDGE, SANTA BARBARA, *Clarence Day* 20
THE HOUSE IN THE ORCHARD.....*House and Garden Manual* 21
CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.....*Ralph Cornell* 21
THE CODLING MOTH.....*Cyril V. Carpenter, F. E. S.* 22
TABLES AT CARMELL AND CHAFFIN GALLERIES..... 23
AGRICULTUPAL PUBLICATIONS.....*U. C.* 24
THE MONEY MARKET.....*Leslie B. Henry, Editor* 26
CHINESE TEXTILES FOR CALIFORNIA CLOTHES..... 19

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State of California, County of Los Angeles.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Mabel Urmy Seares, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor and manager of California Southland, and that the following is a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption; that the name and address of the publisher, editor and manager is M. Urmy Seares; that the owner of said publication is M. Urmy Seares; that there are no mortgages, bondholders, or other security holders, owning or holding one per cent of the bonds, mortgages or other securities of California Southland. Sworn to subscribed before me this first day of October, 1922.

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COUNTRY LIFE IN CALIFORNIA—TOWNS AMONG THE TREES

By M. URMY SEARES

AT the eastern end of the valley which lies along the thirty-fourth meridian in California, the San Bernardino Mountains rise to heights above 10,000 feet, forming a barrier between the desert and the sea. Snow caps crown their heads in winter and the water-laden winds from the Pacific drop on their western slopes the precious store of moisture which has made, through man's direction and endowment, the level stretches of this little cove on California's relief map blossom with the orange and the rose.

Rolling hills dot the plain, and the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, foaming with the down pour of the rainy season or sliding underground to the sea in summer make life interesting for those who live in their vicinity.

From the central metropolitan district of Los Angeles the trolley lines of the Pacific Electric railroad serve this whole stretch of country with the best organized and most human system of interurban cars yet developed anywhere. Power lines of the Edison Electric Company furnish the country as well as the city with the wherewithal to do their lighting and their work. Gas from the wells of the local companies, Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, the San Joaquin Light and Power Company and the Southern California Gas Company, furnish the farmer's wife with the same conveniences rendered to residents in town. In the center of this whole district, for instance, one hears of a professor on the faculty of the Pomona College who owns the ideal, up-to-date electric cottage furnished with every convenience known to man, and the push button does the housework in the modern way.



WHERE THE VALLEY MEETS THE EASTERN WALL OF MOUNTAINS IS SET THE CITY OF REDLANDS, RENOWNED AMONG TOURISTS FOR ITS CLIMATE, ITS DELIGHTFUL ATMOSPHERE AND ITS CULTIVATION OF COMMUNITY ARTS. IT IS THE SEAT OF AN EXCELLENT COLLEGE AND TERRACED ABOVE IT ARE MOUNTAIN VALLEYS LIKE THE APPLE VALLEY OF YUCAIPA—AND HIGHER STILL THE MOUNTAIN RESORTS WHICH GIVE REST AND RECREATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. *Courtesy of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce*

Country life, then, in California is modern life at its fullest—or may be if the liver knows how.

Towns among the orange, walnut, and, farther up the slopes, the peach and apple orchards, are but service centers for the orchardists.



THE CITY OF PASADENA OWNS FARMS ON THE LOWLANDS WHERE WATER BEARING LANDS WERE SECURED IN EARLY DAYS AND A GOOD INCOME FOR THE CITY IS NOW MADE.

No townsman can scorn the farmer under these conditions; the finer homes skirt the towns and are directly in the orchards; the town and city banks finance the co-operative associations of farmers and orchardists.

Trolleying through the produce gardens around El Monte or Chino, one quickly realizes where the food for all the people in this district is raised. Even the city of Pasadena owns several farms in this bottom land—bought when water was pumped from the lowlands south of the town and reserved for future use in an emergency.

Walnut orchards give way to avocadoes near Covina, and to the lush green of solid orange groves in Orange County and along the foothills of the Sierra Madre and San Gabriel Mountains on the north.

Strung along the valley or the foothill boulevards, the little towns break the monotony of a trolley or motor trip and sparkle at night with their thousands of electric lights. On the mountain side each college, culminating point of the excellent union high schools convenient to every farm, has placed its letter. "P" for Pomona College, oldest child of the State University in the Southland. "L" for La Verne and "R" for Redlands, challenge the great "T" of the California Institute of Technology, formerly Throop of Pasadena, and vie with each other in clearing the brush off the precious position high above the ordinary trails.

In little valleys above Redlands on the way to great Imperial Valley, those who love the mountains and the orchards of deciduous fruits may find a ten-acre farm in Yucaipa Valley, where the most modern ways of farming and of planting orchards are being used at the very birth of a farming community in which the young men and women of the teeming metropolis are enjoying an opportunity to make their lives in California as interesting and as healthful as in any modern city and full of fascinating work and the joy of life.



WALNUTS FROM PASADENA CITY ORCHARDS DRYING IN THE SUN.

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN CALIFORNIA

By DR. M. J. SWEENEY

Vice-President and Managing Director,
Redlands Branch, Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank

"CO-OPERATION," said the late Franklin K. Lane, "is the word of the Twentieth Century." Producers of agricultural products in California have demonstrated clearly, through their cooperative marketing agencies, the truth of this statement. Cooperation and cooperative marketing agencies are not panaceas for all of the ills of our economic life but they unquestionably furnish the means for the solution of some of our most difficult problems.

The world at large is, of course, acquainted with the success of cooperative marketing in California. It is known that the citrus fruit industry and the raisin industry, the two most striking examples of success in cooperative marketing, were rejuvenated through the organization of such agencies. It is not, however, generally known that there are in California thirty-eight cooperative marketing agencies of agricultural producers, marketing crops as varied as eggs, beans, oranges and alfalfa, with the office of the northernmost association located in the Sacramento Valley and the southernmost association six hundred miles south in the Imperial Valley.

It is true, of course, that there are many problems involved in successful cooperative marketing, and that, as a general rule, it has been necessary for these cooperative marketing associations to go



AN ORANGE ORCHARD IS A HANDSOME PIECE OF LANDSCAPE, BUT MAY BECOME MONOTONOUS TO LIVE IN IF THE HOUSE IS A BUNGALOW.

through a preliminary and comparatively unsuccessful period and often through a reorganization, following which the association became a vital, effective and efficient factor in the distribution of the products of California.

The cooperative movement is on the increase. The success of California associations has drawn so much attention that producers throughout the country are inquiring concerning these organizations, with the thought of establishing similar ones for the marketing of their various crops. This naturally raises the question, not as to whether California cooperative marketing has been successful, as that question must obviously be answered in the affirmative, but as to the basic factors involved in such marketing organizations and as to whether the economic principles underlying them are sound.

It would appear, after careful analysis, that such organizations are based upon sound economic principles. It must be granted that as a general proposition the products of the agriculturists are marketed in world markets and that, comparatively speaking, the average agricultural producer has comparatively little control over the selling price of his products at the point of delivery, that price being determined by the supply of that particular product entering the consumptive market in its relation to the demand.

It must further be granted that the cost of distribution of the agricultural products actually runs in final analysis against the agricultural producer. In other words, prices are determined by supply and demand at point of delivery and the net return to the grower must be this price less the cost of freight and marketing and the general cost involved in the distributing process.

Obviously, therefore, the producer more than any other party is interested in efficient marketing of his products as any wastes in distribution run against the net return of the producer, just as any economy in distribution runs to his favor. The cost of distributing the raw agricultural product is consequently of little concern to the purchaser or to the ultimate customer except insofar as that cost, when it runs too high, will so lower the returns to the producer as to reduce the supply of goods which enter the market, which will necessarily mean increasing prices to the consumer.

It would seem, therefore, that the party who has the most direct interest in the cost and methods of distribution or marketing of agricultural products is the agriculturist himself. Since this producer must bear the cost of distribution and has the most direct interest in distribution it is natural that, if he can control the process of distribution, he is the logical and proper party to do the distributing or marketing.

It is because of this fact that the cooperative marketing association is economically sound. Obviously, a group of agriculturists who are primarily skilled in production are not in a position as independent producers to follow the market and to distribute their goods scientifically.

In the first place as individuals they do not have the funds available to secure the information necessary with regard to markets or to do their marketing upon the broad scale which is necessary if they are to control efficiently the distribution of their products. In the second place they are not as individuals skilled brokers, being, rather, producers.

In order to overcome these difficulties the only practical means yet found which permits the producer to control distribution or marketing of his products is through the organization of a cooperative marketing agency. Through such an organization a group of producers may band together and, through the unification of their separate resources, control the distribution of a sufficient proportion of the crop to make it an important factor in the produce market. At the same time, through such cooperation they can secure the resources from which to pay efficient specialists, well acquainted with the principles of marketing, to handle the distribution of their products, retaining to themselves the control and direction over their employees in a manner similar to that in which the stockholders of a corporation control their officers.

Of course, to be successful such marketing requires the concerted action of a large proportion of the growers in a particular industry and the maintenance of their interests in that one marketing association, together with the choice of efficient managers of distribution.

In other words, while the principle is sound it can be successful only if applied by those thoroughly conversant with the business undertaken.

Once this basic purpose is served the cooperative associations are in position to extend their usefulness without interfering with their principle function. For example, it is possible, through advertising campaigns, to extend the demand for the product of the agriculturist so as to absorb either an increasing supply of the raw material or to increase prices. It is also possible to change the habits of consumers so as to permit a more steady flow of the agricultural product concerned to market. Also, it is possible, through cooperative features of the association, to arrange for a sound financing of the industry, both from the standpoint of marketing and of production.

Obviously, the success of California cooperative marketing associations, which have brought so much prosperity to this state, and the sound principles upon which they are based would appear to argue for the extension and further development of such marketing organizations for agricultural producers.



AN ALLROUND FARM ON THE FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA. HERE THE PROPRIETOR OF AN ITALIAN RESTAURANT HAS DEVELOPED THE MANY FARM DEPARTMENTS NECESSARY TO SUPPLY CALIFORNIA'S BON VIVANTS. A MODERN ROADHOUSE ON THE BOULEVARD IS DELIGHTFUL IN ITS VINECLAD PERGOLAS AND WELL KEPT CITRUS TREES. MUCH MAY BE LEARNED ABOUT HOW TO LIVE AND FARM IN CALIFORNIA, FROM HER THRIFTY AND SKILLED ITALIAN CITIZENS.

OUR ART SCHOOL

By Caroline B. Hastings

The Santa Barbara School of the Arts! What a proud feeling that title should give to every person living in Santa Barbara. A title which covers every branch of the allied arts, and a place where all those who feel the call of an education, or the desire for self expression may be gratified.

Only two years ago a small group of enthusiastic instructors and a handful of pupils began what has grown by leaps and bounds, to the astonishing figures of over 330 pupils at the end of the second year.



A DESERT PAINTING BY CARL OSCAR BORG OF SANTA BARBARA

It is a little building, but it has a very large capacity. It holds the first Art Gallery which this community has ever known, and houses the works of our most prominent painters, and we have more internationally known painters than any other place on the coast. It is our dream to some day see a permanent Art Gallery built and maintained the year round for exhibitions of all American painters. The formation of that dream can be seen now at the school, and last winter no other thing in Santa Barbara held more interest for all of us, and for the tourist, than that splendid exhibition of work of our local artists at the little adobe which covers the school at Carrillo and Santa Barbara Streets.

The Community Arts Orchestra, of which Santa Barbara is so proud, is another activity for which the school deserves much credit. Their rehearsals take place at the school, and their able leader, Roger Clerbois, is head of the music department of the school. The musical life of the school is a large department, where everything along musical lines is taught by such able teachers as Madeline Borg, Carol Comstock, Mrs. C. K. Dunshee, Ethel Soundy, Dyna Clerbois, Eleanor Johnson, Raymond Mosher, Grace Lamson, Annie Waldron, Rudolph Fritsch, Emma M. Courtney, Antonio Dominguez and Florence Lyans.

Another department which means much to the community life is the dramatic department, under the able leadership of Marie Burroughs Livingston, who was a star on the American stage for many years, and who had her own company. She is known and beloved by the theatre going public throughout the whole country.

The Fine Arts Department is the raison d' etre of the school to those whose perceptions are attuned to its values. The Life Class, which Mr. Albert Herter conducts, has been a large class always, and illustrating, outdoor sketching, sculpture, elementary drawing, design and color and mechanical drawing are all taught by such able and well known artists as Fernand Lungren, Carl Oscar Borg, Dwight Bridge, Ruth Codman, Mrs. John Frederick Murphy, Mary E. Croswell.

And then there is the Language Department, where can be found teachers in French and Spanish, such as Mrs. Sawtelle, Stephanie Lange, Louise Muller, Leon Clerbois, Delfina de la Guerra, Inez Dibblee, Francis Gower.

The Dancing Department interests all ages, as the smallest children come for aesthetic dancing and rhythmatic movement, and the grown-ups come for social dancing. This department is always busy, and perhaps it is chiefly owing to the fact that Georgia Graham and Edith McCabe are the splendid heads. I could go on enumerating classes indefinitely if time or space would allow me, for there is interior decorating, short story writing, picture weaving, landscape gardening, ornamental iron work, wood carving and millinery classes all going on too, all in this little adobe. The little house that gives so much valuable happiness to so many, and which has come to be such a landmark in Santa Barbara. It is like a little word with a big meaning. It has had the big meaning for so many of us.

WATER DEVELOPMENT--SAN DIEGO

By H. N. SAVAGE
Hydraulic Engineer for the City of San Diego

WATER development for the San Diego Mission, established in 1769 by the Franciscan Missionaries was the pioneer in California. Early recognizing that occupancy of the country and subsistence for both the missionaries and their neophytes were dependent upon agricultural production and this in turn possible only with the development of water for irrigating, the Mission Fathers assigned to San Diego, with their remarkable comprehensive knowledge and abilities began the construction of a masonry dam across the San Diego River at the outlet of a natural reservoir basin, located about ten miles up river from the Bay of San Diego. The dam was evidently intended primarily for diversion and was obviously located where, by the smallest relative expenditure, water could be impounded from the river's flood discharges and continue to be available throughout the summer season for domestic and irrigation use on the lands about the Mission.

The construction work of the Mission Dam was began in the year 1800. The Missionaries burned the native lime rock and produced a hydraulic cement which they used in constructing both the dam and the conduit, five miles in length from the dam to the site of the Old Mission, where the water was delivered for the many hundred neophites' domestic requirements and for the irrigation of the gardens and vineyards and olive groves. The dam and conduit as shown by the accompanying photographs are designed and constructed with cement mortar which had to be manufactured on the ground by these Missionary Fathers, who were of necessity self-supporting and self-maintaining and dependent solely on the country and their own wonderful abilities. Their greatest problem perhaps after all was that of teaching the Indians, who were among the most backward of the United States, first to work and then to work skillfully.

The ability of the Mission Fathers to overcome obstacles and establish the California Missions as a whole was prominently demonstrated by the results accomplished at the San Diego Mission, because of the greater local difficulties there. To Father Juan Garte belongs the credit and honor of being the first Irrigation Engineer to design and construct permanent works for the conservation and delivery of water in California. By his pioneering there were established methods which have been continued throughout California by his successors.

The peak prosperity of the California Missions was reached in 1810. Mexico at that time developed a series of revolts which finally won her independence from Spain in 1821; a condition that hastened the downfall of the entire Mission system in the Californias.

The operation of the water conservation works for the Missions was continued after a fashion up to 1825. A final decree of secularization which came in 1824 turned over the entire Mission Estates, as they had become, to unsympathetic administrators. From this time the great works and churches rapidly fell into decay, although the architecture seems destined to "carry on" throughout future time.

Old Town, or North San Diego as it is now called—the pioneer settlement about San Diego Bay, was naturally dependent at first



THE FIRST MISSION AQUEDUCT IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, BUILT BY THE PADRES IN 1800 OF CEMENT MORTAR AND LARGE FLAT ROCKS.

for its water supply on shallow wells adjacent to the San Diego River, which ran past the settlement.

With the coming to San Diego of "Father" A. E. Horton in 1867, and for some time afterward, the inhabitants about Old San Diego and New San Diego to be, were dependent upon water hauled from the San Diego River. Wells were subsequently dug in New San Diego. One was located in what is now the Court House yard. These wells furnished a supply of water for domestic purposes, and some for irrigation. Another well put down in 1873 in connection with the Horton House on the Plaza was also a source of considerable good water supply as was a well which was sunk in Sherman's Addition.

In 1872 San Diego's first water company was organized. W. E. Smythe's History describes the successive early developments about as follows:

A well was bored at the southeast corner of what is now Balboa Park to a depth of three hundred feet and water was pumped therefrom and stored in two small reservoirs.

In 1875 a reservoir was built at the top of Sand Rock Grade in the vicinity of the present St. Joseph's Hospital and water was

pumped thereto from the San Diego River involving a lift of about 300 feet. To avoid the expensive lift, a tunnel was driven through the ridge and a new reservoir was built at what is now the southwest corner of Fifth and Hawthorne Streets.

In 1879 a pumping plant of relatively large capacity was installed in the San Diego River Valley adjacent to Old Town, water being pumped to the elevation of 400 feet to a stand pipe, and about 1,000,000 gallons of water per day made available beginning with 1888.

The San Diego Flume Company was the next principal development of water. The incorporation was in 1886 for the purpose of bringing water from the higher elevations in the San Diego River, primarily for irrigating the rich lands of El Cajon Valley, and also for bringing a supply to San Diego. Great credit is due the originators of this development in that they were inspired, not only by desire to provide the City of San Diego water, but also to demonstrate the agriculture possibilities of San Diego's back country, primarily the great El Cajon Valley. The flume was about 35 mlies long. A reservoir was provided in the Cuyamaca Mountains approaching a capacity of four billion gallons for the purpose of a continuous supply of water when the river supply should fail in the late portion of the summer seasons as it is likely to do.

The Sweetwater Dam and Reservoir was constructed by the San Diego Land & Town Company, and with the distribution system was completed in 1888. The reservoir, having an original capacity of six billion gallons of water and the distribution system now supply water to about five thousand acres of land in National City and Chula Vista, and about 6,000 population.

The Otay Water Company which filed its articles of corporation March 15, 1886, was the beginning of what developed into the present San Diego Municipal Water Supply System. Mr. E. S. Babcock being the principal owner of the Otay Water Company and later on selling a half interest to the Spreckels Brothers, at which time the name was changed to the Southern California Mountain Water Company. Later on the Spreckels became the sole owners. The San Diego Water Company was incorporated in 1889 then consolidated in 1894 for the purpose of incorporating the San Diego Water Company and the San Diego Flume Company under one ownership.

On July 21, 1901, what had been the San Diego Water Company's distribution system within the city limits became the property of the Municipality. In August, 1906, the City of San Diego entered into a contract with the Spreckels Brothers whereby the city was to receive a supply of water from the Southern California Mountain Water Company for a period of years.

On account of the rapid growth of the City of San Diego it became necessary to have a much larger water supply than had been contracted for, and this was accomplished by the purchase of the Southern California Mountain Water Company's water rights, reservoir basins, dams, reservoirs and conduits. Bond issues totaling four million dollars were voted to acquire these additional water resources for the Municipality, which was finally accomplished February 1, 1913. The City of San Diego also installed a pumping plant in the Mission Valley with a capacity of four million gallons per day delivered to University Heights Reservoir. A filtration plant of sufficient capacity to treat all the Municipal water being brought from Lower Otay Reservoir was installed in 1915 and has been operated continuously since.

Immediately after the flood of 1916, the City voted bonds and accomplished the construction of the Lower Otay Dam. This great work was completed in June, 1919. Immediately after the completion of the Lower Otay Dam, the City voted bonds and began the construction of the greater Barrett Dam. The masonry work was completed July 25, 1922.

As constituted, the Municipal impounding and carrying system consists of seven noteworthy parts: 1st, the Morena Reservoir: location 64 miles southeasterly from San Diego via either Campo, or Alpine and Buckman Springs, or 52 miles via Lyons Valley and Barrett Reservoir, capacity when full to fixed lip of spillway, 13 billion gallons, or 42,000 acre feet. Elevation of water surface when full, 3,032 feet. Water, after being turned out of this reservoir, flows one and one half miles down the very precipitous Cottonwood River natural canyon channel, which is strewn with enormous boulders. The water drops 1,000 feet in the distance and is diverted and continues in Dulzura open conduit, Cottonwood Division about four miles before discharging into Barrett Reservoir.

2nd. The Barrett Reservoir, located 43 miles southeasterly from San Diego via Cottonwood, or 36 miles southeasterly via Lyons Valley. Capacity when full, 14⅓ billion gallons, or 43,000 acre feet. Elevation of water surface when full, 1,615 feet.

3rd. Dulzura Conduit. The water stored in Morena Reservoir when turned out runs down Cottonwood Creek to Barrett Reservoir from which it is diverted into Dulzura Conduit, whcih carries the water down the right or west side of the Cottonwood River and through the Dulzura Pass into the Otay Drainage Basin, a distance



A MASONRY DAM CONSTRUCTED BY THE MISSION PADRES IN 1800 AND LOCATED ACROSS THE SAN DIEGO RIVER FOR THE IMPOUNDING OF WATER FOR THE MISSION AND ITS IRRIGATED FIELDS.



of twelve miles. From the terminus of the Conduit, the water continues down the Dulzura branch of the Otay River to Lower Otay Reservoir. The Conduit has a carrying capacity of forty million gallons per day. The water from Lower Otay Reservoir after passing through the Filtration Plant is carried by a main pipe conduit 40" - 30" in diameter, 20 miles in length to San Diego.

4th. The Lower Otay Reservoir is located 21½ miles southeasterly from San Diego. Capacity 19 billion gallons, or 57,000 acre feet. Elevation of water surface when full, 490 fet.

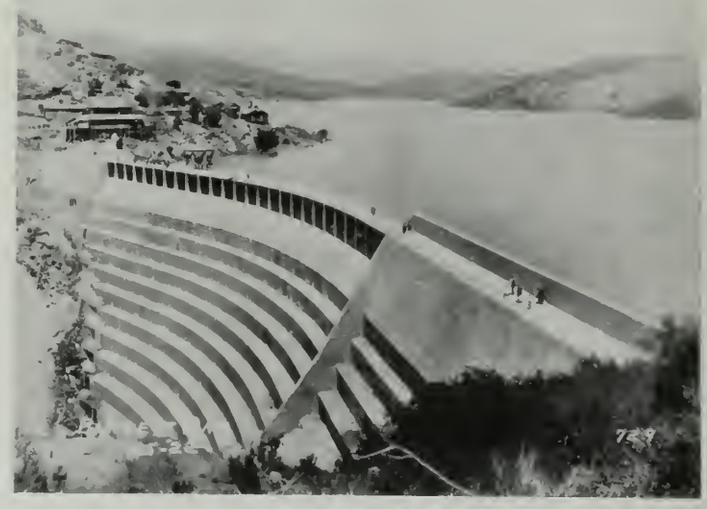
5th. The Upper Otay Reservoir is located 18 miles southeasterly from San Diego. Capacity 1 billion gallons, or 3,000 acre feet. Elevation of water surface when full, 521 feet.

6th. The Filtration Plant is located adjacent to the Lower Otay Reservoir. This plant consists of a battery of twenty rapid sand filters, each 8 feet in diameter by 20 feet long, with abnormal daily capacity of 10 million gallons. A small dosage of sulphate of alum is introduced to coagulate vegetable matter if present. After filtration, the water is chlorinated, the average rate of chlorination being about 2½ pounds of liquid chlorine per million gallons of water.

7th. The Chollas Heights Reservoir is located adjacent to the easterly limits of the City of San Diego or four miles distant from University Heights Reservoir. Capacity 90 million gallons, elevation of water surface when full, 425 feet. A branch 24" pipe line about three-quarters mile long connects the Otay-San Diego pipe line at about mile 15, with the Chollas Heights Reservoir by means of which excess water en route from Lower Otay to University Heights Reservoir may automatically discharge and be impounded and held in storage in Chollas Heights Reservoir, and water already in storage may be drawn upon to supplement the supply in University Heights Reservoir for the distribution system within the City in case pipe lines from Lower Otay are temporarily out of commission, as is not infrequently the case in consequence of leaks and breaks.

There is now stored in the City's five reservoirs a total of about 40 billion gallons of water, sufficient to supply the City's probable uses and evoporation from reservoir surface, for a period of five years.

The City of San Diego has for over a year been making very comprehensive investigations of all additional available water resources tributary to the City with the policy in mind of constructing additional storage reservoirs in advance of the requirements which the City's rapidly increasing population make urgent in quantity and in time.



A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[*Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.*]

A SERIAL HISTORY — *By* VIRGINIA CALHOUN — PART VII.

CASA furnishings were varied according to individual taste—in choice and use of Indian arts and crafts, in selection from European and Oriental imported articles, and because of their various ingenuity in adapting materials at hand to serve a purpose, this included the manufacture of furniture from hand-hewn pine and oak timbers, and from whatever there was of packing boxes.



THE HORNO OR ADOBE BAKE OVEN IN THE CASA ADOBE OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY

Usually good taste, according to the simplicity of necessity, was observed. The gray walls of the casa made satisfactory background for developing color schemes, and were as a rule taken good advantage of.

There were Indian blankets—large, small, medium size—of incomparable texture, design, and color. These were valuable as rugs, coverings, portieres, and so on.

There were Indian baskets for every conceivable purpose, and varied in design and size according to purpose, including the Indian's "basket-in-the-corner" for soiled clothes.

There were ollas of many sizes and shapes. Like the baskets and blankets, they were elaborate or plain in their decoration, according to the Indian's various ceremonial designs.

There were superb dressed skins of animals—big, medium, and small—some of great fineness of fur and color, including fox, wild-cat, deer, lion, goat, bear and buffalo.

The usual gray, or black horse-hair upholstering of the walnut furniture of the sala, the gray walls, the natural wood of the floors, were effective background for these rich, barbaric coverings and hangings. Some families possessed rare old tapestries, or a great canvas. These may have come from Europe or from some New World artist, Indian or Mexican, from Mexico. There were colored prints, usually sacred pictures, but whether print or precious canvas, they were always hung with cord and tassel.

In the sala and other living rooms, there were walnut cabinets, large and small, both plain and elaborately carved. In them were kept numerous art-objects, including carved-ivory figurines, rare ceramics, together with many other quaint or curious objects. In some casas there were ornamental lacquer tables, valuable enough to be kept under glass. Also there were rare pieces of sculpture, usually religious subjects. There was also the old clock or sundial, heirlooms for generations.

And there were the rancho bells. These were usually set up in sturdy frames, in the hacienda patio or corral; the various bells calling the tasks of the various hours, the various calls indicated by the varying sizes and shapes of the bells. There was the deep-toned Angelus bell, morning, noon, and evening. There was the breakfast and school and work hour bell, and so on. California Spanish-Colonial Mission bells and rancho bells were part of the manifest

tradition and romance inseparable from the Spaniard, native of the sunshine, candle-light, and Cathedral bells of old Spain.

And so there were candle-sticks of many sorts and variety—tall, medium, small, including the single columnar stand, and the candelabra, made of porcelain, brass, or wrought-iron, both ornamented and plain. Some candlesticks carried large, elongated glass globes, effective preventatives against flickering flames. Wrought-iron lanterns were used for out-of-doors lighting of the rancho at night. These were hung at every door and carried by persons going about their duties, and by arriving guests. Sometimes they had leaded glass sides and often were beautiful and ornamental in design. The first glass used in windows or for lanterns by Spanish-Colonials was in small panes, leaded. This custom was also an old Spain characteristic.

La cocina, the kitchen, has no door leading directly into the dining room. Meals were served by way of the dining-room veranda door. The kitchen is on a level with the veranda, and like it the flooring is of large flag-tiles. The Indians decorated the tiles in the center of the floor with designs in relief which gives the effect of a rug, curious and large, thrown across the middle of the floor. Also around the three walls they made a dado, about two and one-half feet high, with many splashes and flecks of indigo-blue, orange, brown and white, with their root-herb dyes. This gives a decided dash of color-relief against the gray wall.

The kitchen is not large or small. Its unique feature is its adobe-cabinet-range, the width of the room and occupying about one-third of it. Above the adobe range are the two small windows of the outside wall. The adobe range is no doubt a hark-back to old Spain's brick stove charcoal burner. And like those kitchens, the utensils for California Spanish-Colonial casa adobe range were the pot, the frying-pan, and the stew-pan. No baking was, or could be, done on these adobe ranges. At about the height of our average gas range, this adobe cabinet was divided into three parts. The right and left divisions are elevated compartments for keeping utensils. The middle division is covered over with a square of sheet-iron with four openings and their lids, usual to the iron cooking stoves used much later in California.

Beneath the sheet-iron the adobes form a trough where the coals were always kept glowing, and so it was that the stew-pan's meat-stew, quisada, was kept always cooking, and thereby was always ready for the visitor, expected or unexpected, at any hour of the day or night.

The entire lower part of the range is also divided into compartments where would be found metate boards, large and small, after the pattern of the Indian's centuries-old make. The large metates were for grinding coarse grains, and the small hand-metates for small grains. It was out of this home ground corn that the delicious, so-called Spanish, tamales and encheladas were made. As a matter of fact, both of these picturesque, delicious dishes originated with California Spanish-Colonials, says Senora Dona Florencia Dodson de Schoneman.

Notwithstanding the success of the adobe range, with its steady, though small, heat, it could not bake anything—and there must be both bread and meat baked and in large quantities for the rancho. And there were no Dutch ovens in the casa, either. But there was the horno of venerable tradition. But it would not be found in rancho suburbs; that is, off in the foothills, somewhere. California Spanish-Colonials brought their old Spain suburban baking plant, the horno, inside of their casas. Connecting with the kitchen by a large opening, without door, is the horno, that is, the bake-oven room. This adobe bake-oven occupies about two-thirds of the room. In it the large supplies necessary for the rancho were baked. This room also serves as a sort of back-porch with outside patio-door. Here vegetables and fowls were cleaned and prepared for cooking.



THE ADOBE RANGE IN THE MODEL CASA ADOBE NEAR SYCAMORE PARK



A COURT IN A HOUSE IN SPAIN. THE STAIRS GO UP FROM THE COURT TO THE SECOND FLOOR GALLERY

Also in those days, as now, there were "ills that flesh is heir to," and there was a room in the casa devoted to their consideration. This was La Dispensa, that is the provision room, and not only in the ordinary sense of the word, but la dispensa of casa adobe, was especially the place for keeping all medicines, salves, syrups, liniments, and so on. Also there were kept tea leaves, tea powders, and tea liquids. The Senora Donas were obliged to be, and were as a rule, good doctors. They superintended the seasonal collection of the plants and made the medicines and salves calculated to heal all the diseases that rancho flesh was heir to—and they usually did. In this, their duties resembled those of the British-Colonial women of the large plantations of negroes. And today this community service of the mistress of a large estate is still experienced by the women of the large sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, where plantations range from three thousand to ten thousand acres and whose laborers' quarters assume the size of a village.

El bano, the bath room, was next to the provision room, but entered only by the patio door. Its adobe bath tub occupies about two-thirds the length of the room and its entire width. The tub proper is flag-tile lined, about six or eight feet long, four or five feet wide, and about four feet deep, entered by shallow steps. On the right of the tub the matrix adobe mass forms an elevated space, above which are wooden, carved clothes pegs in the wall. Indians filled and emptied the tubs with water. Senora Dona Florencia says that some casas did not have bath rooms, but that the bath was carried to and away from the individual bedrooms. These portable tubs were large clay urns, or ollas.

The last room in the right wall of the quadrangle, and next to the bath room, is quarto del capellan, the priest's sleeping quarters. This small bed room is entered only by the patio door and was set apart for the visiting Padre.

El despacho, the business office of the rancho and hacienda house, is in the wall opposite the front wall, separated from El Entrada del Corral by a large interior closet. In this closet were kept all the valuable harness, bridles, bits, saddles, and the insignia emblaoned trappings—the corola. In this business office were kept all the accounts of the rancho. The various superintendents brought there to the Senor Don, or the Senora Dona, when she was obliged to assume such duties, the records of the sheep, cattle, horses, the numbers and condition and sorts of all the livestock; the number and quality of hides, amount of tallow, amount of wool and its condition, also of the fruits, grains, vegetables, the numbers and sorts of fowls, and so on; every item that made up the life of the estates. In this office too, many pleasant evenings were spent by Senor Don and the visiting Padre when affairs of Spanish-Colonial California were discussed, Mission and rancho experiences related, and when the biggest hours of night were about to give away to the wee small hours of day, they would be refreshed by hot chocolate, or milk, or wine. While in the room next to them, El Entrada Del Corral, the domestics, under the keen eye of the Major Domo, were having a social evening together. There before the big blazing log fireplace, they discussed their grievances, their work, and sang and danced and cracked their jokes, until they were set in motion towards their quarters in the corral. (To be continued.)

SOUTHLAND

The Size of Los Angeles

IN 1922 the reaction from war set everybody at work putting his own house in order and tightening up the loose screws in his own business. So busy has Los Angeles been in this very commendable work that she has forgotten to talk about her own size, and therefore it is of interest for outsiders to study the subject.

Regional planning, now being carried on by the County of Los Angeles—which, by the way, must not be confused with its central city of the same name—develops the facts of situation in an enlightening manner. Without a bay, or a river, or any other large body of water to limit her, Los Angeles can do nothing interesting excepting to spread. Having instinctively realized this condition by living under its sway the people who have "boosted" Los Angeles talked of its future bigness without in any way planning for it. Today a new generation has come into power. Talk has given way to hard work; and most of that work consists in doing over the things that were inadequately done in the past. For a people who have for forty years continuously told the world how big we are, we have done less to justify our size than to maintain it.

The size of Los Angeles is nothing to boast of any more than the size of an individual is especially to his credit. The size of the seats in the Thomas Orchestra auditorium in Chicago were unusually large, so doubtless were the men and women for whom they were measured. Physical size is the result of physical conditions. Los Angeles is situated on a rolling country between the Pacific Ocean and the Sierra Madre range of mountains. She has the problems which are peculiar to the hilly land she occupies and of the modern trend of America to live within reach of metropolitan conveniences. These two factors have combined to make a new and very interesting situation. As Los Angeles has sprawled over hill and dale adding here a suburb and there a piece of the sea coast, here a farm and there a harbor, she has taken the status of a city to these sections and we have, as a result, a wide stretch of territory, an unusually unified section of easily accessible country settled by Americans who think in terms of a city but who still have the westerner's demand for plenty of room around them and their homes or ranches.

The size of Los Angeles is therefore a state of mind rather than an actual accomplishment. Pasadena, Long Beach and Pomona will never consent to become a subordinate part of Los Angeles. These cities, with many other towns in Los Angeles County form, with the little subdivisions now connecting up all incorporated limits along the trolley lines and boulevards, a great mass of the population of Los Angeles County which will in time be so organized by the experts now studying the subject, that residence within its pleasant province will mean a modern epitome of the best of American living:—metropolitan life with all its conveniences of club and concert, shopping and business, centered in a country home and garden that is as much a part of the city as the motor car and power line, the gas pipe and water pipe, the trolley and the movie film can make it.

A Close-up of German Democracy

Returning from a summer in Europe, Robert A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology, has given in a private interview his impression that the present government of Germany is the best that Germany can do in the way of governing herself. If, therefore, continues this keen observer, the world at large does not welcome and encourage the first German effort at Democracy "it will fall and a reactionary aristocracy take its place at once."

Here, perhaps is the really legitimate point where America, the laboratory of demorcatic ideas, can be generous and, forgetting for the moment Germany's traitorous treatment of modern civilization, lend her a helping hand in establishing a government of the people, by the people, for the people in a land honeycombed with an aristocratic beaurocracy.

Answering the oft repeated statement that with all of her evident whining Germany is really suffering, Dr. Paul Epstein, careful student and during the war a Russian prisoner in Germany, tells of letters and general information from that country which convince him that the workers and producers in Germany are not suffering, but that the complaints come from the writers, and other semi-public official salaried classes who can buy little of the necessities of life with what German money they receive. If this is the case then let every one turn producer for there is such a thing as too much dependence on government beaurocratic position; and the present government of Germany will surely fall by its own weight if it try to support a raft of officials, commissions and hangers-on of the political band wagon. Closer up still may be our study of the receptivity of the German mind for democracy if we analyze the effects of our own free institutions upon the large German population of Los Angeles, Anaheim and other German settlements in our mdist. How are these, the most progressive of Germans, immigrant from a medieval monarchy, developing in the art of governing themselves under a republic? The answer to this question is the forecast of Germany's successful future as a democracy.

Tuberculosis in the Southern Section

Sidney M. MacQuire, R. N.
Executive Secretary, Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association

"TUBERCULOSIS in the Southern Section" is my subject this afternoon. Los Angeles seems to be the melting pot for those seeking relief from tuberculosis in the southern part of the state, I shall therefore confine my paper to this locality.

I wish to state that the greatest asset the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association has in its fight against the white plague is the splendid co-operation of the City and County Health Department, Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross, Los Angeles Board of Education and other agencies. It is chiefly through these organizations that we are able to interest the public in the necessity of the control and prevention of tuberculosis.

We have added to our list of Modern Health Crusaders approximately twenty-eight new schools. This increase of enrollment in the Crusaders is due largely to the intensive educational campaign which was promoted during the 1920 Christmas Seal sale.

The importance of fostering and developing health habits among the children of the rural sections of Los Angeles County became so vital that we provided a social worker to interest the children in the principles of good health. It was not long until we realized the necessity of reaching these children through the medium of play, and as the Indian Woodcraft lore appeals to every child, a stunt card was devised similar to that of the Modern Health Crusader which is known as the health card of the Woodcraft Tribe. After a child has faithfully performed the health stunts he becomes eligible to membership in the Woodcraft League. We have reached over seven hundred children through this medium, and have found this means of motivating health habits more efficient than the Modern Health Crusaders inasmuch as it appeals to the older as well as the younger child.

In the industrial and foreign districts the Board of Education, with our co-operation has established sunshine class rooms for the undernourished child; penny lunches are provided in most all of these schools. The attention given by each child to personal hygiene prior to eating the noon-day lunch is carefully observed. Nutrition classes have been started in connection with the schools for the purpose of

OPINION

teaching mothers the method of preparing food for the growing child. The importance of sanitation and the advantages of children sleeping where there is plenty of fresh air is impressed upon the mothers. The school requires every child to be weighed and measured each year. If he is found below standard the school nurse and the teacher cooperate with the parents in correcting physical defects; meanwhile the municipal nurse has the supervision of the home, and sees that provision is made for the child to have such things as are necessary for his welfare.

Recent surveys of the local tuberculosis situation showed open cases in many homes in contact with children; these furnished foci among the uneducated. There is a great need for a constructive program; this is most apparent among the foreign element and is attended by greater difficulties, but is being organized and carried forward.

There are fifty thousand Mexicans in the County of Los Angeles and we are told that this number will steadily increase due to the need of certain industries requiring Mexican labor. The records of our County Charities show that these aliens constitute our largest financial problem, and that among them is found much poverty and sickness. The Mexican is amenable in his home to the supervision of the nurse, and becomes socially interested in the activities of the health centers and settlements of the community. Perhaps the most definite piece of work from the public health angle is being accomplished through the medium of the Plaza Community Center, located in the Mexican section. The Center has a Spanish nurse whose entire time is devoted to the educational work of the Mexican families. Lectures regarding health are given in Spanish with illustrated slides. Students from the University have adopted individual Mexican families for the purpose of raising their standard of living. The Modern Health Crusader has been printed in Spanish and has been given to the Mexican children who have not yet learned the English language. A Nose and Throat Clinic has been established, and this month in cooperation with this Center, we are opening a dental clinic. The Goodwill Industries have provided employment for the Mexican who can work but a few hours each day and through the contact with the Industries the Mexican has learned individual habits of personal hygiene. The Industries make it possible for a Mexican to provide clothing for his family at a low cost. The successful solving of the Mexican problem reduces itself to the following: better housing conditions and how to use them; providing employment to overcome poverty, and educating the Mexicans to the realization of proper food.

The next in importance is the Japanese situation. We have about 20,000 of these aliens in our midst, with many cases of tuberculosis. Unlike the Mexican, the Japanese is unapproachable in his home; therefore we found it necessary to employ a Japanese field worker to carry the work into these homes.

In the Japanese section of Los Angeles we established a clinic and on the medical staff we obtained the services of a Japanese physician who worked in co-operation with two of our American Clinicians. In November we formed a Japanese Auxiliary to the Association, and planned and carried out an intensive systematic educational program with special emphasis to the preventive phase of our work. The Japanese newspapers co-operated to the extent of publishing lectures and talks on health. After the pioneer work was accomplished the mode of procedure was the same as with the Mexican. The Japanese physicians and dentists earnestly assisted us in the placing of children from the homes of tuberculosis adults, and through them we have succeeded in examining three hundred Japanese children. Cases of tuberculosis have been placed in sanitoria or sent to the clinic for treatment. After two years we have dispensed with the special Japanese Clinic as the Japanese were willing to attend the Municipal dispensaries and permit the nurse to visit their homes. The problem with the Japanese is not the lack of funds as we find the name of only one Japanese family on the books of the Outdoor Relief, but rather a problem of individual education in matters pertaining to public health. The Japanese realize that no race can reside happily in our community without adopting some of the American standards of hygiene and they are now cooperating with us in a highly satisfactory manner.

Our sanitoria and hospitals are less congested than formerly although when the winter season sets in the same insistent demands are made for beds in our charity wards. The National Tuberculosis Association assisted by the California Tuberculosis Association made a recent survey of the indigent migratory consumptive to the Southwest, I have no report as yet as to the result of the survey. The County has recently opened a sanitarium at Olive View with a capacity of one hundred beds and the County Hospital Tuberculosis Wards provides accommodations for about two hundred and forty-five patients. The Board of Education has placed an Americanization teacher on the Tuberculosis wards of the County Hospital, and a teacher has been provided for Olive View Sanitarium who is, in a modest way, doing occupational Therapy work. These activities have done much toward promoting happiness and contentment among the tuberculous adults of both county institutions. Barlow and La Vina Sanitoria each have one hundred beds, and are doing much toward solving the problem of sanatorium care for the ex-service men. We understand that the Government expects to transfer the soldiers to Government Hospitals which will release many beds for the use of civilians. Besides these philanthropic institutions, we have about twenty sanatoria within the county which accommodates from six to one hundred and twenty-five tuberculous patients, but these are for those who have funds and are able to meet an expense of twenty-five dollars or more each week.

The Mother Cabrini Preventorium at Burbank has a capacity of one hundred beds for girls, and the Children's Open Air Health Preventorium in the San Gabriel Canyon can accommodate a similar number, however both of these institutions are for preventive work among children of City and County of Los Angeles.

There is a crying need for a sanatarium for the children with tuberculosis, and we hope that within the next year some provision will be made for the sick child so that he may have the same advantage as the tuberculous adult.

(The second half of this paper will be published later.)

Christianity and Psychology

There are deep wells of refreshment, reservoirs of strength and mountain sources of power in the spiritual side of our natures which we do not yet know how to use. Certain persons especially fitted and trained to investigate these sources and the application of their laws to daily life, have been, throughout the ages, given time and opportunity to study, to make themselves channels for these spiritual truths to come into the world. Priests and prophets, the clergy, the ministry and now the layman, anyone who can tap the sources of strength which lie all about us unconscious in the world of affairs, these men and women who put themselves in line with the spiritual forces of the universe are making the world better by making it fuller of Christianity. M. Coué has worked out for daily application by the educated and the uneducated a system by which we need but press the switch and power will be applied. Christians for nineteen hundred years have been using, in their devotions, this source of power; but the modern world must know and use new methods. Thousands who have gone into the spiritual world whence comes this power have died in the faith which M. Coué now makes clear to us who have not heard a sermon on the subject for years. Too easily we forget that the Church of God is established to be the great reservoir of spiritual force in the world. "For now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face."

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS

MAKING MOVING PICTURES *By Mark Larkin*

The development of the making of "moving pictures" into an industry gave to a few broad-minded women, whose lives are devoted to making smooth the paths of others, an opportunity to secure additional sums for their philanthropic plans, and the Assistance League of Los Angeles and Pasadena was formed.

The foremost object is to secure locations for the film companies,—locations otherwise under no circumstances obtainable. A fee is charged commensurate with the value of the location, and the time occupied in making the picture. The owner is protected from all possible damage to his property by a carefully drawn contract. A file is kept of all locations proffered and the office is in touch with the various film producers, who realize the League is ready to supply any type of location.

The work of the League has grown and their various charities have benefited accordingly. The proved value of the work has gained for the League the friendship and admiration of the stars, the producers, and the directors. When the sets were finished for the huge production of "Robin Hood" Mr. Fairbanks offered the use of the site to the League for a benefit, which was one of the most interesting and most profitable entertainments given under their auspices.

PROBABLY very few people, as they sit comfortably in their favorite "movie" theaters, viewing the unfolding of some thrilling screen drama, give much thought to the long and laborious research, planning, designing and construction that was necessary before the director gave the word to the cameraman to begin cranking for the opening scene. Many months of preliminary work, vast quantities of materials of all sorts, and the labor of hundreds of workmen are required for making the sets and preparing the properties for one of the big film productions of the present day.



MISS THYRA RUHLAND AS "LOUKA" AND MAURICE WELLS AS "SERGIUS SARANOFF" IN "ARMS AND THE MAN," BY BERNARD SHAW. PRESENTED BY THE PASADENA COMMUNITY PLAYERS AS THE SECOND OFFERING OF THE SIXTH SEASON.

Many will be surprised to know that in building the sets for producing the great romantic drama "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," now showing at Grauman's new Hollywood Egyptian Theater, enough lumber was used to cover twenty-three acres of ground, if spread out in board feet. The same local statistical genius who figured this out also estimates that the lumber used, if laid end to end, would span a distance of 410 miles. Without attempting to "check up" on his figures, it is sufficiently evident from the accompanying photographs showing these sets that "quite some" lumber was used. The work of construction required the labor of 800 workmen for a period of twelve weeks.

Other materials used in building the sets for Robin Hood included 178,000 square feet of wall board, plaster board and button lath, a carload of nails, 1500 sacks of cement, 252 tons of plaster, 25,400 pounds of fiber for holding the plaster together, and sundry other items.

The castle moat is spanned by a drawbridge, laboriously raised by windlass and chain as in feudal times.

The operating platform used for filming the Fairbanks version of "Robin Hood" is built of selected spruce and airplane wire. Although having an area of forty square feet it weighs only 400 pounds and can be assembled by four men in seven minutes.

Other features of these huge sets include eleven canvas pavilions, each forty feet high.

By way of illustrating the magnitude of the film production under discussion it may be mentioned that 30,000 photoplayers were employed in making the picture. Some of the special properties, taken at random from a long list, include 2,500 costumes, requiring 20,000 yards of material; 1,000 wigs made of human hair; 1,000 pairs of sheepskin shoes, each pair requiring a whole sheepskin; 1,500 swords, 2,000 spears, 2,000 shields, 500 daggers and saddles and trappings for 300 horses. All these weapons and accessories had to be specially designed and hand made in order to secure the correct historical effects. Three hundred pounds of iron were used in making an exact replica of the standard borne in advance of the army of Richard Coeur de Lion in his crusade to the Holy Land.

Twenty-two experts spent five months in research and in designing the sets and properties, in which process they read 146 books dealing with the history and legend of the period to insure accuracy and the correct atmosphere.



THE CASTLE SET FOR "ROBIN HOOD" COVERS TWO AND A HALF ACRES AND THE EXTERIOR MEASURES SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET IN LENGTH.

COMMUNITY DRAMATICS IN THE SOUTH

By ELLEN LEECH

The organization of another group of community players in Southern California is merely an incident of every winter. The Pasadena players, now in the sixth season, are the outgrowth of that early war period—1917—when very few of the good companies came out from New York and the public was tired of depending on the movies for entertainment. At that time Gilmor Brown was associated with a local stock company and was induced to assist in the formation of a community organization to present drama for the good of all—an absolutely altruistic venture, which has grown in popularity and in a financial way since its beginning. The Community Playhouse Association membership now totals 1442, which has been built up from forty-two in three years. Of this, 123 are sustaining members and 1319 active members. The records show that in five years time 165,272 persons have attended its plays.

During the season of 1922 the Pasadena players gave eighteen productions in eleven months. This means that each person engaged in these productions must devote a month to the play, as three weeks are generally allowed for rehearsal and one week for the presentation. In an age when the universal cry of "no time" is ascribed for all the sins of omission and commission, it is well to stop and think, and convey a measure of gratitude to the active members who are willing to give so prodigally of their time and talent for the entertainment of their neighbors.

The desire to give pleasure to others, coupled with a very evident dramatic ability, has resulted in exceedingly satisfactory performances, and has routed many a scoffer who came to sneer at the amateurs and remained to praise.

The ideal of the Pasadena Community Playhouse has always been high, preferring to foster a genuine appreciation of drama, rather than to merely sell amusement. The list of plays for the entire season is made up in advance, on the recommendation of the direction, approved by the governing board. By this means the list contains something to appeal to every element in the community. Each season the players undertake to put on the winning plays in the contest conducted by the Pasadena Center of the Drama League.



Photograph by Bouchard.

SUSAN AND HELEN HYDE, DAUGHTERS OF MR. AND MRS. ROBERT WILSON HYDE OF SANTA BARBARA, ENTHUSIASTIC STUDENTS OF THE DRAMA, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS



TWENTY-TWO EXPERTS SPENT FIVE MONTHS IN RESEARCH, AND IN DESIGNING THE SETS AND PROPERTIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF "ROBIN HOOD."

While the Pasadena Community Players is the oldest organization of the kind in Southern California, it is not the only one by any means, as there are fifteen groups of non-commercial players in as many localities.

The Santa Ana Community Players are now entering on the fourth season. They have more than 200 members, and each member is required to take some part in the work. Ernest Crozier Phillips is the Producing Director, and the plays are given in the Temple Theatre.

The San Diego organization is comparatively new—a beginning was made four years ago, but for various reasons the progress was slow, and it has only functioned properly this past season. San Diego particularly desires to foster the work of home playwrights, and has presented three plays by H. Austin Adams, "Who Knows?" being the most popular.

Francis P. Buckley is the Director; Lillian B. Rivers, Assistant Director.

It is the intention of the association to form a group of Junior Players.

The Drama Branch of the Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara was organized in 1920, with Mrs. Michel A. Levy as Chairman, and Nina Moise, Producing Director. This group gives three performances of each bill, one on Friday night and two on Saturday. The plays were formerly given in the Potter Theatre, but since the restoration of the Lobero Theatre, as a part of the Community Arts Association, all productions are staged there.

The Whittier Community Players was organized in January, 1922, with forty members—H. E. Harris, head of the English Department at Whittier College, is President; Dorothy Barnhart, Secretary.

In the spring the Whittier Community and the College players co-operated in the production of a pageant, "Joseph, the Dreamer," under the direction of Garnet Holmes.

The Patio Players of Los Angeles conducted a playwriting section during the summer, and the output of several plays by the members will be presented during 1923. They will lease the Gamut theatre for future productions, as they have outgrown the Patio playhouse.



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RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Joanna Godden
Sheila Kaye-Smith
(E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The warm-hearted, "superbly healthy, superbly proud" Joanna Godden was a wonderful woman. Whether she actually lived or not makes no difference, for she lives in Sheila Kaye-Smith's new novel. She was the successful overseer of her own large sheep farm in the English marsh country. "Her terrifications were the talk of the marsh lands. . . Under her loud voice, her almost barbaric appearance, her queerly truculent manner was a naive mixture of child and womanhood, soft, simple and eager to please." Her masculine efficiency was ever in conflict with the passionate, feminine side of her. Every page is pervaded with the warmth and vigor and vitality of her nature. The bigness of her soul has somehow communicated itself to the novel, which has about it something unmistakably big. The contrast of Joanna's bigness with the petty meanness of her more refined exotic sister is carefully pointed, and the portrayal of the intimate sisterly relationship adds much to this remarkable book. Throughout we marvel at the progressive strength and beauty of the theme and its unfailing consistency. The background is most convincingly given. Sheila Kaye-Smith shows a loving knowledge of the simple kindly folk who live monotonous but contented lives surrounded by the drab flatness and dull gray skies of the English marsh lands. In Joanna Godden she shares with us a character whom we shall never forget.

A Critical Fable. Anonymous
Price $1.00
(Houghton Mifflin)

Everyone at all interested in books is puzzled to know who wrote The Critical Fable, a satire of present day poets written in exceedingly clever light verse. Was it Christopher Morley, Louis Untermeyer, Conrad Aiken or Witner Bynner? Beneath a pleasantly frothy exterior of witty gibes and sarcastic fun-making there is a serious consideration of the work and temperaments of contemporaneous poets and glimpses into their personal life. The slender volume is the tale of how the ghost of James Russell Lowell returns for a short time to chat with the anonymous author on the banks of the Charles River near Cambridge, Massachusetts. Lowell is eager to know who's who" among the poets of today. He says: "I'm really most anxious to get a good toll of them, Recount me their merits, their foibles and absurdities, Such a tale is too saccharine without some acerbities." As women writers of verse were, for him, beyond the poetic pale, he is much astonished to hear of Amy Lowell's international fame, exclaiming: "Oh! No! not one of the family!" He listens with humorous attentiveness to brief sketches of the moderns—Robert Frost, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg, Masters, Vachel Lindsay, H. D., Conrad Aiken, Sara Teasdale, Amy Lowell, Hilda Conklin, Grace Conklin, the Untermeyers, T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, William Rose Benet—in all "their rareness and rawness." With its offhand snatches of lyric beauty and philosophical insight The Critical Fable makes entertaining reading for anyone. As provocative literary criticism it is all the more intriguing if one knows the poets either in or out of their work. The words written about Vachel Lindsay may be applied to what the author succeeds in doing, "Whoever the poet and whatever his foibles, even dull ones like—well I won't say—are enjoyables, When he touches them up to the glare with his slow match."

The Blocking of Zeebrugge
by Captain Carpenter
Price $3.50
(Houghton & Miffin)

Captain Carpenter, who was in charge of the Zeebrugge Expedition, has written a splendid account of the storming of the Mole and the sinking of those blockships in the Zeebrugge canal which prevented any further activity of the German U-boats from that particular "nest." His book, with its forewords by Admiral Beatty, Marshal Foch and Rear-Admiral Sims, affords a dramatic story of unrivaled intensity. In it he anticipates every possible question which the "man-in-the-street" could ask concerning that heroic feat of the English navy, which is considered the most dangerous exploit in the history of the world. He touches on the "general idea of the operation, the more important details of the plan and the preparative work involved," the actual events happening at the time of the blocking and the material and moral results. He brings in characteristic personal incidents indicative of the superhuman courage and indomitable determination of the men—all of them volunteers—who carried out the undertaking, proving to us that "the crux of all fighting lies with the personnel." That the blocking of Zeebrugge was such an awe-inspiring, successful achievement was due to the fact that every man who went to Zeebrugge believed consciously or unconsciously that "'One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name'."

Simon-Called Peter
by Robert Keable
(E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Robert Keable chose an interesting problem for his Simon Called Peter—that of a modern young English clergyman who had the spiritual inclinations of a priest and the longings of a man. Unfortunately he allows his story to run away with him and to slide frequently into maudlin melodrama. His characterization is weak and the issue confused. He tries to fathom deep but does not succeed in fathoming deep enough. Though he is doubtless actuated by a noble, even a moral, purpose he seems to revel overmuch in showing us the "padre" demoralized by the hedonism rampant behind the lines in wartime France. He violates good art by dragging in revolting details which are as unnecessary as they are objectionable. The only strong point about his book is its atmosphere, which suggests very poignantly the hysteria prevailing in abnormal war days. Because of its atmosphere and unflagging movement Simon Called Peter will probably appeal to many readers.

The Principles of Decoration
by Bernard C. Takway
(The Macmillan Co.)

Professor Takway of the University of California in his new book prefers to consider interior decoration analytically rather than descriptively. Because of his extensive reading on esthetics he is able to treat his subject from the ideal as well as the practical side. He takes into consideration the problems of the architect without forgetting the personal inclinations of the layman. In developing his principle of "unity in diversity," he analyzes the laws of contrast, proportion, balance, light and shade, color and ornamentation. Incidentally he gives us many results which have been discovered by psychological experimentation with color, regarding its effects, combinations and gradations. It is a pleasure to read what Professor Takway has written, even if we are not contemplating building. For those in the throes of house furnishing his excellent book offers invaluable aid.

Guinea Girl,
by Norman Davey
(George H. Doran & Co.)

In this melodramatic farce, the positions of Venus, or Guinea Girl, a ravishing demi-mondaine of Monte Carlo, and that of her satellite, an infatuated Englishman, one-time chemist and army officer, are exactly reversed—worlds have been swapped. "You talk of the world and the half world, but they are the same, and both worthless. They are both cities built on sand, for they live (and die) by material things, which also do not endure"—so the author writes. Many Greek and Latin allusions show him more than a mere dillitante in letters. He has evidently probed deep and found much in the classics. His novel is a fanciful futile picture of modern materialism.



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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL

By Ralph D. Cornell,

Master in Landscape Architecture.

CALIFORNIA RANCH HOMES

THERE is probably no state in the union where ranch life assumes the attractiveness which it does here in California. And there is surely no place where the so-called ranch assumes such wide diversity of type as right here where it ranges from the one acre chicken ranch, the five acre fruit ranch, to the domain whose acres are measured by the thousand. Through the citrus and other fruit belts there are hundreds of homes nestled among their five or ten acres of trees, homes which generaly are, and surely should be, very attractive.

It is a human tendency where matters of utility are concerned, to sacrifice the beautiful for the practical. Where a home is to be built among fruit trees it often appears to be a very painful operation to remove more trees than will barely give the scant space needed for the house. Such procedure has arguments in its favor but arguments which are generally non-aesthetic:—and arguments which are often un-economic as well.

It is an undisputed fact that an orchard with an attractive house and grounds will bring a higher price on the market than will an equally good orchard, with equally good house whose grounds are, however, cramped and unattractive. The element of revenue which is lost with the additional half dozen trees that are sacrificed for the garden, is more than recompensed by the added human pleasure and enjoyment which attractive surroundings afford. The real estate market testifies to this statement every day in the year.

A beautiful home with attractive setting does not of necessity imply enormous size and expansive grounds. It does demand thoughtfulness, tastefulness and attention to maintenance. Many of our orchard homes might be much improved in their appearance by allowing them a little more room among the fruit trees, and by the addition of well planted shrubbery masses and flowers.

The flowers which will be planted in the garden, during November, are much the same as those recommended for last month. Dutch bulbs should be planted, directions for which were given in the October calendar. The recent rain puts the ground in fine condition for preparation and for the sowing of California wild flowers, all varieties of which should be planted immediately.

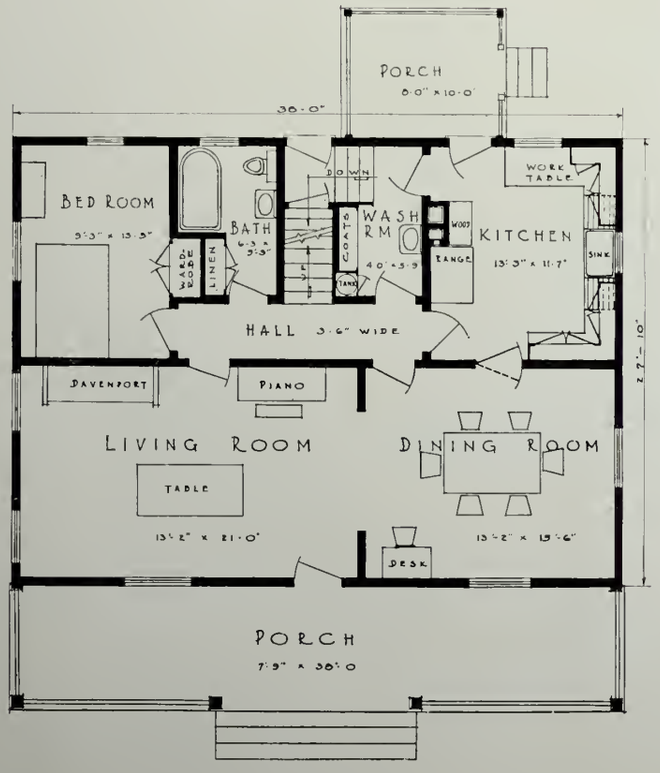
Plants of carnation, columbine, calendula, candytuft, forget-me-not, pansies and stocks may be set into the open ground. Hardy annuals may be sown in the open ground, such as acroclinium, alyssum, bartonia, calendula, candytuft, annual chrysanthemums, cosmos, larkspur, linum, lupinus, mignonette, poppies, pansies, sweet peas and stocks.

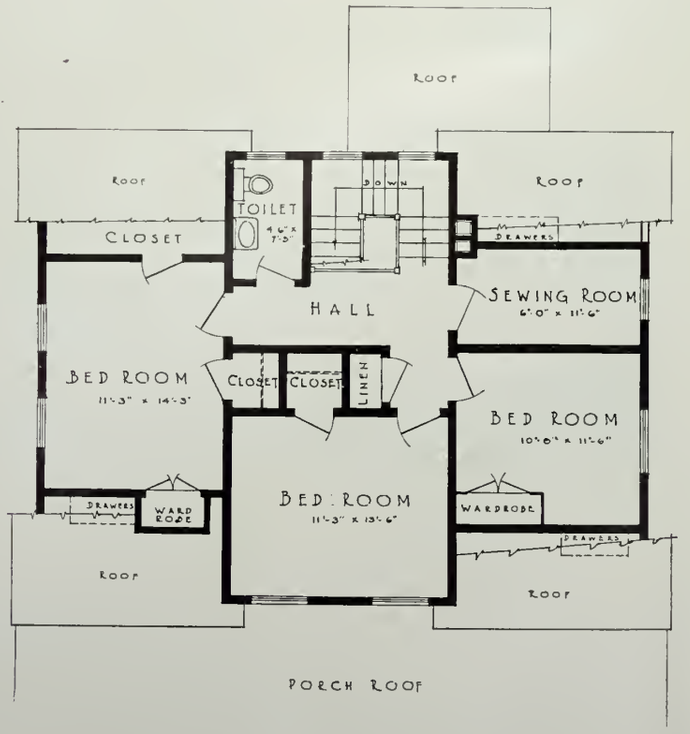


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SKETCH OF THE LOVELL CHAMBERS FARM HOUSE, BANNING, CALIFORNIA, H. G. CHAMBERS, ARCHITECT, LOS ANGELES, ABOVE REDLANDS, TO THE SOUTH EAST. OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY AND THE PAVED ROAD TO THE IMPERIAL VALLEY RUNS THROUGH UPLAND VALLEYS, YUCAIPA AND GLEN OAK, FULL OF APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARDS. THIS HOUSE IS ON A KNOLL AND A SHUT-IN EFFECT IS AVOIDED BY THE SPACE GIVEN TO LAWN AND GARDENS.





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SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS ON A MONTECITO ESTATE. THIS PALM, BEING NON-RESISTANT TO FROST, THRIVES IN ONLY OUR MOST FAVORED LOCALITIES

THE CODLING MOTH

By Cyril Carpenter, F. E. S.

IF a careful examination is made of one of the little caterpillars found in an apple and usually regarded with so much disgust, it will be found that it is of two colors, pinkish above and whitish underneath, and that, if nearly full grown, it is about one inch in length. It will be interesting to follow its life-history from this stage onwards.

Presuming the caterpillar, or, more correctly speaking, the larva to have been just hatched from a small, oval and pearly-white egg not larger than a pinhead, it will have the usual thirteen segments or rings. The first of these forms the head which is generally conspicuous, rarely small and retracted, and is composed of a horny or chitinous substance. The next three segments constitute the thorax, and the remaining ones the abdomen. In twenty to twenty-five days the larva will be full grown, and then ready to enter the pupal state, which it commences to do by spinning a cocoon of white silk in some secure and sheltered place. The pupa is scarcely half an inch long, and is at first yellowish in color, but turns, with age, to a rich, dark brown. In twenty days the small moth emerges, bearing cross lines. Not far from the tip of each of these wings is a small brown spot upon which are traced two irregular golden lines. The hind wings are somewhat lighter, and have fringed borders. The general coloring of these little moths harmonizes with the bark of apple and pear trees, and helps to secure them from molestation.

The adult moth appears in the spring, laying its eggs, in the case of the first generation, mainly upon the leaves and twigs of apple, pear and walnut trees; and the larvae, on being hatched, confine their attacks to the leaves upon which they depend for sustenance. The eggs of the second generation, however, are usually laid upon the fruit itself, upon which the larvae also feed, usually beginning by boring a way into the fruit at the calyx end. The complete life cycle occupies nearly fifty days.

If, on walking through an apple or pear orchard, one observes a dirty mass of frass around the core of, and a slight puncture in, the fruit, it may be safely assumed that the larvae of the destructive codling moth are at work. The moth itself, however, is rarely seen, owing to its habit of hiding by day. Walnuts are attacked whilst the outer husk is still green, and if the shell be soft enough, the larvae will bore their way through and feed on the delicious kernel inside; if not, they run burrows or galleries under the husk and all round the shell.

In badly infested areas burlap should be banded round the trunks of trees bearing infested fruit. This will attract many caterpillars which are seeking sites for hibernation, and an occasional boiling in water of such pieces of burlap will effectually kill any living matter.

Another good method of control is that of spraying the infected areas with an arsenical insecticide. This should be done twice, the first application being made as soon as the petals of the blossom fall, and the second spraying being effected within a month of the first. At both times this work should be progressed in continuously, day by day, without any time being allowed to elapse unnecessarily, until the whole area is sprayed.

Editor's Note: California Southland is planning, in connection with this series of articles by Mr. Carpenter, to interest all who have retired from farming in the East to spend their day in California in a "Codling Moth Club." This organization will be for the sole purpose of eradicating destructive insects. Correspondence on the subject is invited.

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Pacific-Southwest Review

MYRTLE LYON LOMBARD,
Assistant Cashier, Redlands Branch,
Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank



Myrtle Lyon Lombard

In the past the city of Redlands has generally been associated in the public mind with the production of navel oranges and the housing of winter visitors. These are, of course, both important phases of the life of this city, for Redlands is the most important orange shipping city of the State, with annual shipments averaging in excess of 3000 carloads, more than 6 per cent of the total shipments from the entire State, and is also an attractive residential district for winter tourists.

But the city is not alone important from these standpoints. It is the center of a growing deciduous fruit district, as exemplified by the fact that in 1921 there were 210 car loads of apples and forty-eight car loads of peaches shipped to market from Redlands. In fact, the deciduous growing industry is rapidly gaining on the citrus fruit industry in this district. Also, in addition to the orange packing plants there are tomato and fruit canneries and olive oil factories at Redlands.

The particularly healthy state of the agriculture of the surrounding territory is illustrated by the fact that out of the 4000 farms in the county in which Redlands is located, 3300 are operated by owners and approximately three-fourths of the land under cultivation is cultivated by owners. The percentage is even higher in the territory immediately contiguous to Redlands.

The city of Redlands is also the seat of Redlands University, the newest of the California colleges and this university is rapidly forging to the front in academic life of the State.

Today Redlands is comparatively small industrially, but there is ample evidence that it will become increasingly important in the industrial life of the Pacific-Southwest, because of the many advantages which industrial plants would have in this city. Redlands is the home of the long distance electric power plants; it is closer to the concentration point for the commerce of the southern part of California than any other city in the State; has land well adapted to the location of industrial plants and is in a position to utilize the labor now employed part of the time in fruit packing houses.

The city is served by both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads, has a daily evening paper, a population of approximately 10,000 people, is the home of Smiley Heights, one of the show places of Southern California, and is the natural entrance to the Rim of the World drive and the summer resorts of the mountains in San Bernardino County.

It has excellent banking facilities, one of the banks being the First of Redlands Branch of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, affiliated with the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the First Securities Company, a banking organization which, through the adoption of co-operative, partnership methods, enables each bank in the organization to retain its local management and knowledge of conditions while securing the strength involved in this type of combined organization.

Aside from the natural beauty of the Redbanks being the First of Redlands Branch of most casual visitor to California to Redlands for a short stay, the city and surrounding territory obviously offer many advantages to the prospective homeseeker or investor.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES & PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
ADVERTISEMENT

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF LESSONS ON PROCESSES IN HANDICRAFT---HOW TO MAKE BLOCK PRINTS---*By* FRANK GERITZ

AN educator asked, "How much talent and training is necessary to be able to do anything with this block process?" Perhaps others who read of its revival, or see the block print exhibitions wonder if the simplicity of its treatment and the process would be within the scope of their creative limits. To all I can make but the same answer given the educator, "Any average being, given a kodak, an instruction book, developing tank and other materials, and with a little concentration, is able to take and make pictures and is broadly classed as a photographer. Then there is Genthe, Anne Bridgeman, Edward Weston and Margrethe Mather also photographer, plus





art sensitiveness; keen in selection and elimination, exacting as to placing their sensitive papers. So with the block process; the more talent, the more training, or its equivalent aesthetic sensitiveness, one has the more one is able to do with block printing."

It is a most versatile medium, offering seemingly endless manners of treatment to express different ideas, enough at least to appeal to various tastes and abilities. Some of the present day treatments are as follows:

1. White line blocks. These are of two kinds: one in which the white line in a dark field is the drawing or design, much the same as chalk lines would be on a black board; the other, in which the white lines act as color separators and incidently as binder of the design.

2. Black silhouette blocks. This is a simple silhouette treatment of portraits, trees, animals.

3. White silhouette blocks. Same as black silhouette, only reversed and a few black lines used to carry the drawing.

4. Black line and line and mass. In these the subject is presented with simple, strong, varied lines solely or with a few solid masses of black.

5. Black line and half tones. Here the black masses have been cut into with white lines and producing a half tone.

6. Line color block. A simple line drawing in which greater effectiveness is given when the lines are treated with a color scheme.

7. "Key" block and color blocks. In this a black line block, or a combination line and mass block act as a "key" block to carry the drawing and bind the composition, and with it are two or three color blocks.

8. Mass color blocks. Here two or three blocks are so arranged and manipulated that by superimposing of color the values can be doubled: that is with, say, a two color block, four values can be realized.

What to Make

Many things may be made: Christmas cards; bookplates for self or friends; place cards; bits of landscapes; portraits effectively and simply in silhouette; textile designs for curtains, smocks, runners.

Supplies Needed

The supplies needed are: tracing paper, thin, of a medium absorbent quality; India ink; Japanese brushes, medium size; Le Pages mucilage; Battleship linoleum, scrap pieces of which may be secured cheaply at furnishing stores; a small set of woodcarving tools or a Sloyd knife; oil colors, the cheaper decoration kind, red, blue, yellow and white; palette knife; a sheet of glass about 12x15 inches; coal oil or turpentine for medium, cleaning; an ink roller, which may be procured from ink company; corn husks for baren (tamale factory); Japanese rice paper. Most of these may be had at any large art store.

Process

With the subject decided on the next consideration is the sketch. It matters little whether it is an original sketch or a photograph is resorted to,—in either case there must be an adaptation, a simplification.

At first, till there is a familiarity with the

---

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Any of the above publications may be obtained by addressing: The Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley, California.

On account of the increased cost of publishing, only bulletins and circulars of the most general interest will be mailed hereafter except upon request. You will be doing a great service if you show this list to your neighbor.

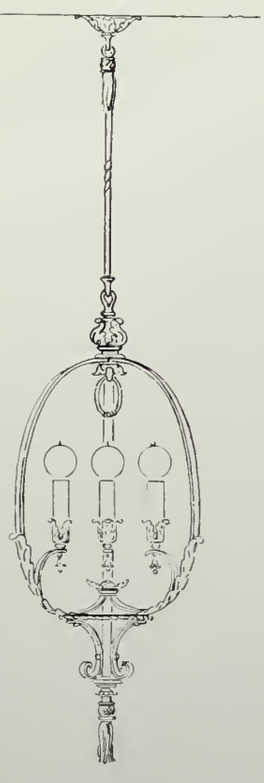
The College of Agriculture is conducting correspondence courses in agriculture. A circular describing the twenty-nine courses and an enrollment card will be sent upon request.

If you wish advice by letter or personal visitation, get in touch with your County Farm Advisor, or write to the Division of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley.



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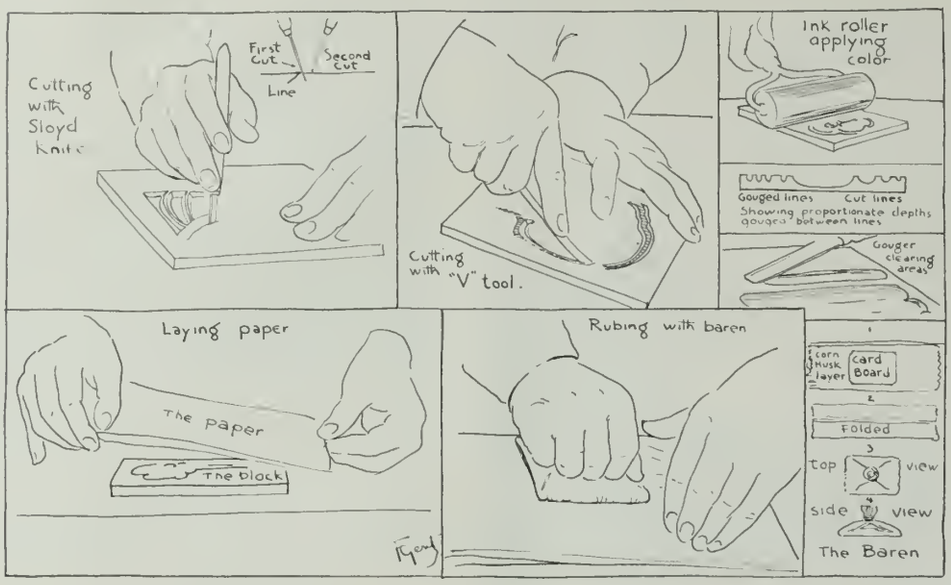


DESIGNED BY GEORGIE LORRAINE NIEMAN FOR WILKINSON-SCOTT CO.

process, I would suggest working in the first few methods mentioned above. With a thought to the limitation and the particular treatment decided on, a careful pencil drawing is made. This is traced on the tracing paper and inked in exactly as the block is to be cut. This is important, for it is easier and safer to make many tracings than to be in a dilemna with most of the block cut as to whether or not a line should be cut out or left. The brush traces lines that are free and "cuttable" and which will stand up in printing. It is safer to make the line heavier than too thin. If there is lettering to be cut in, or if the design is desired to print as drawn, then the inking must be made on the reverse side of the tracing paper.

A piece of linoleum exactly the size of the design is given a thin film of mucilage and the traeing is stuck on,—care being made that it is in contact solidly with the linoleum. Rub very carefully all over. After the mucilage is thoroughly dry, the block is ready to cut. Next day is safest, but 10 minutes in a hot oven would be sufficient.

Blocks have been cut with an assortment of means,—safety razor blades, pen knives, Sloyd knives and the regular woodcarving tools. Of course, the tools are most efficient, —though very creditable work is being done with a knife. With the knife one cuts into the block at an angle from the line, as in the illustration. Cut around all the lines, then clean away surplus from the lines by making incisions at right angles. Be careful of your lines. With the tools it is simpler,—the lines are gone around with a liner and we do with one operation that which takes two with the knife. These lines when viewed on their cutting edge look like a "V" and a "U". The "V" will be found most versatile in that it is capable of cutting from fine thin lines to lines nearly 3/16 of an inch wide and can clean out acute angles. "U" is very much like "V" but less versatile and is most used where the line rounds and curves, and where a uniform line is to be gouged out, as there are lines that are to stand and present a surface to take ink and other lines which are gouged out to escape ink and therefore print white. All material between lines which is not intended to print must be gouged out, deeper wherever lines are as far apart as an inch or more. For this there is the gouger with the shape of a parenthesis "(".



In cutting it is best to have the block on a table or board and care must be taken to keep the hand out of the way of the tool should it slip out. With cutting complete, the tracing on the block is soaked with water a little, taken off and when the block is dried it is ready to print.

Printing

Oil colors have been found most satisfactory, thinned with either coal oil or turpentine for bush application and very little, if at all, for roller application. If it is a white line block with color areas, then the color of a cream consistency may be applied with a brush in an even film. Or if it is a single color block, and one has an ink roller, then the color is rolled on, after being first spread and rolled on a glass slab to insure equal layer.

Of the various papers tried,—at least with this method of printing,—the Japanese rice papers are most satisfatory. Their absorbent qualities pick up all the paint. The colored block, or "inked" block, is face up on the table and the paper is laid on it with a sheet or two of newspaper on top of that. This rubbed in contact with the block by an even pressure, rubbing with the baren. A baren is made of bamboo by the Japanese, but we find several lays of corn husks folded over a 3x4 inch cardboard, with rounded corners, and tied in the center at top, just as good. In a day at the most the prints are all dry.

To make two or three color blocks, accurate tracings must be made of each area carrying a color, and where it is desired to take advantage of the chance to gain an added value in certain parts, then those parts must be traced on both blocks. To assure correct register for the blocks there should be a border on both blocks, in which case it is not difficult to find one corner and one side which then assures correct register,—if care has been exercised in traeing, placing and cutting. There are two ways to register: one is to lay the paper with one printing always made, face up, on some larger sheets of scrap paper and the block registered, pressed down, carefully turned over, block set down and baren applied; the other is to have the block on the table and register from above,—if the paper is transparent enough.

There are endless possibilities for color schemes for your prints, and also effects with varied consistencies of color on different qualities of paper, which a little experimenting will reveal.

THE SMALL OR OCCASIONAL TABLE

From CANNELL & CHAFFIN, Inc., 720 West Seventh Street Los Angeles, California

THE scheme of things in the modern home of today permits the use of tables innumerable; and fortunately, for never has there been offered to the purchaser such a choice of these indispensable articles of household furnishings. The eighteenth century, recalling the famous designers and craftsmen of that period, is the inspiration of much that is now being sought, and Chippendale and Sheraton and especially Hepplewhite have left many examples of their beautiful skill. The practical usefulness of these pieces, with their beauty, combine to place them in prominent importance in the home, and in these days when society offers such marked accommodation to the smoker person, the small occasional table plays an important role. Lightness, delicacy, grace and refinement characterize this group of furniture. Pembroke tables, with their hinged leaves, card tables, tip-top, some commonly known as pie crust tables, pier tables with semi-circular tops are favorites nowadays. These may be of satinwood, mahogany and walnut, often with the curl of the wood, and very frequently painted and lacquered in exquisite flower designs and inlaid with tulipwood, sycamore, ebony and rosewood. The small tables of French influence are also delightful in their way, slender-legged little things supporting a top of marble with its metal gallery, a tiny drawer or a tray that slides out offering a comfortable place to hold trifles. The French were fond of borrowing from the Chinese in their decoration, so we find all manner of motives suggesting their art in the beautiful lacquer adorning these pieces.



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THE SUBDIVISION OF HILL PROPERTY

By CLARENCE DAY, *Landscape Engineer for Mission Tract, Santa Barbara*

WHEN called upon to prepare plans for subdividing or developing the landscape features on rolling country, the Engineer will go first to the property, absorb the atmosphere, get into the spirit of the project, defy the foxtail, poison oak or sundry objectionable elements, and study individually the knolls, the slopes, the mesa and all prospective building sites. He must be able to recognize a building site when he sees one and then make these accessible by a system of connecting roads, which will promote direct communication.



A CHARMING HOUSE ON THE RIVIERA OF SANTA BARBARA, RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN D. BURNHAM.

Articulation with surrounding property, and proper connection with existing roads is, of course, one of the fundamental problems of every new subdivision.

A most intimate study of contours and topography is made in every case before the sincere man will begin to map out a subdivision in this day of expert city planning.

Studying his problems on each particular hill, the engineer sees many interesting things to do for that particular property. Flat ground is harder to subdivide in an interesting manner. Curving streets must have a reason for curving and it is often hard to devise new reasons for the ordinary level subdivision and to make it interesting. Hills, on the other hand, always present their own particular points of interest, and no two hill tracts need ever be made alike in plot or appearance. For residence purposes there is nothing on earth better or more interesting to subdivide or to live on than the hills of Southern California; and yet these hills are even now being ruined in looks and in future money value.

The hills are here—the flat land is rapidly being taken for business and manufacturing purposes, in such cases nearby hills must be tunnelled or removed bodily where transportation needs demand it. But the California hills surrounding the city and industrial centers should be reserved for residence, and not made unsightly and inconvenient by bad subdivision and stupidity in street work.

The common switchback developed by road builders in climbing a mountain is to be avoided in subdividing hill country. A sharp incline in the road—short but at a good angle—is the modern idea in streets which give access to the terraces now found to be the best form of hill subdivision. Series of terraces cannot be made blindly, but if the result of intensive study on the particular problem they work out in the most satisfactory manner.

Beyond the Riviera in Santa Barbara, the easterly end of Mission Ridge has been laid out in a way to make every site command parts of the magnificent view of Santa Barbara coast from Pt. Rincon to Pt. Conception. This property which we have been subdividing for Mr. McAdoo and others who own it is planned in a way to make it pleasant to live on and profitable for the future. Tracts at Beverly Hills and at Santa Paula, Ventura, are examples of what one who loves the hills and sees their possibilities can do for them and for those who will in the future prefer to enjoy life by building a hill house overlooking the occupied, level sections and the sea and mountains beyond them.



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THE MONEY MARKET

BY an agreement entered into between all of the stockholders of The Community Bank of Whittier on the one hand, and The First National Bank of Los Angeles, Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank and the First Securities Company on the other, an affiliation has been consummated by which the stockholders of The Community Bank of Whittier are to become copartners in The First National Bank of Los Angeles, Pacific-Southwest Trust & Saving Bank and the First Securities Company.

The arrangements were worked out between Mr. Fred Pease, president of The Community Bank of Whittier, and Charles F. Stern, executive vice-president of the Pacific-Southwest institutions. This transaction does not entail an outright purchase of stock but the stockholders of The Community Bank of Whittier, through an exchange of shares in the Pacific-Southwest banks, become co-partners in the entire business of The First National Bank of Los Angeles, Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank and the First Securities Company.

The affiliation of these institutions does not mean the absorption of The Community Bank of Whittier, for the outstanding and important feature of the whole transaction lies in the fact that by this means Whittier retains its own individual institution plus the support of the total resources amounting to more than $200,000,000.

For many years there has been a need in Whittier for Trust service of the highest type, and one of the considerations of the present merger was to provide the city with this particular service.

The Community Bank of Whittier was organized in 1919 with a capital of $125,000. Its surplus, profits and reserves exceed $40,000. The Community Bank owns its own buildings, and its total resources are very close to $1,000,000. The fact that nearly 2,000 residents of Whittier have in the past three years become depositors in The Community Bank is the best possible evidence of the service which it has been able to render the community.

Under the plan of the merger the present officers and employees will remain in charge of the institution operating it as a purely Whittier enterprise.

Under the terms of the merger an understanding was had as to continued local control over the institution and the continued authority of Whittier officers and directors. The officers and directors of the Whittier institution are as follows:

Fred Pease, president; C. C. Bar, vice-president; B. C. Martin, cashier; D. P. Mitchell, assistant cashier and R. A. Bauder, assistant cashier. The Directors are: C. C. Barr, W. D. Cooper, A. T. Emory, L. W. Kibler, D. E. Knight, E. R. Mennell, M. Orban, Jr., Fred Pease, G. E. Wan Berg and David H. White.

The importance of this merger to Whittier itself lies in the fact that through this merger almost unlimited capital is placed at the disposal of Whittier enterprises. This is typified by the movements in community credits throughout the Pacific-Southwest whereby Redlands receives during its orange shipment period the support of the entire Pacific-Southwest system from Fresno south, the money from the sale of Redlands oranges being returned in time to finance the shipments of oranges from the Lindsay district and the early vegetables of the Imperial Valley, and that money in turn is returned in time to take care of the raisins of the San Joaquin Valley, the beans of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, and in turn the walnuts of the South.

The Community Bank of Whittier is located at 117 Greenleaf Avenue in line with the development of the city. It is the plan of the Whittier officers and directors immediately to enlarge the present quarters of the bank by the construction of additional working space north and west of the present building. This work is being done in order to provide room for trust department and escrow department which will occupy some of the space made vacant by the move.

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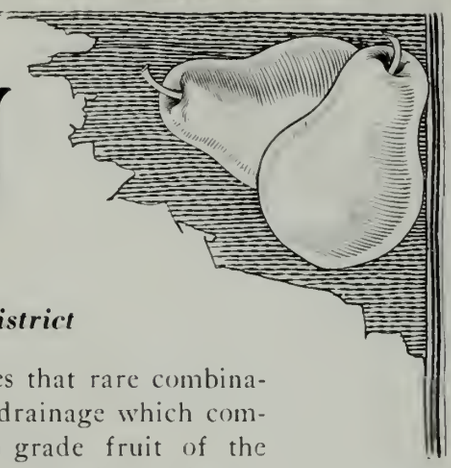
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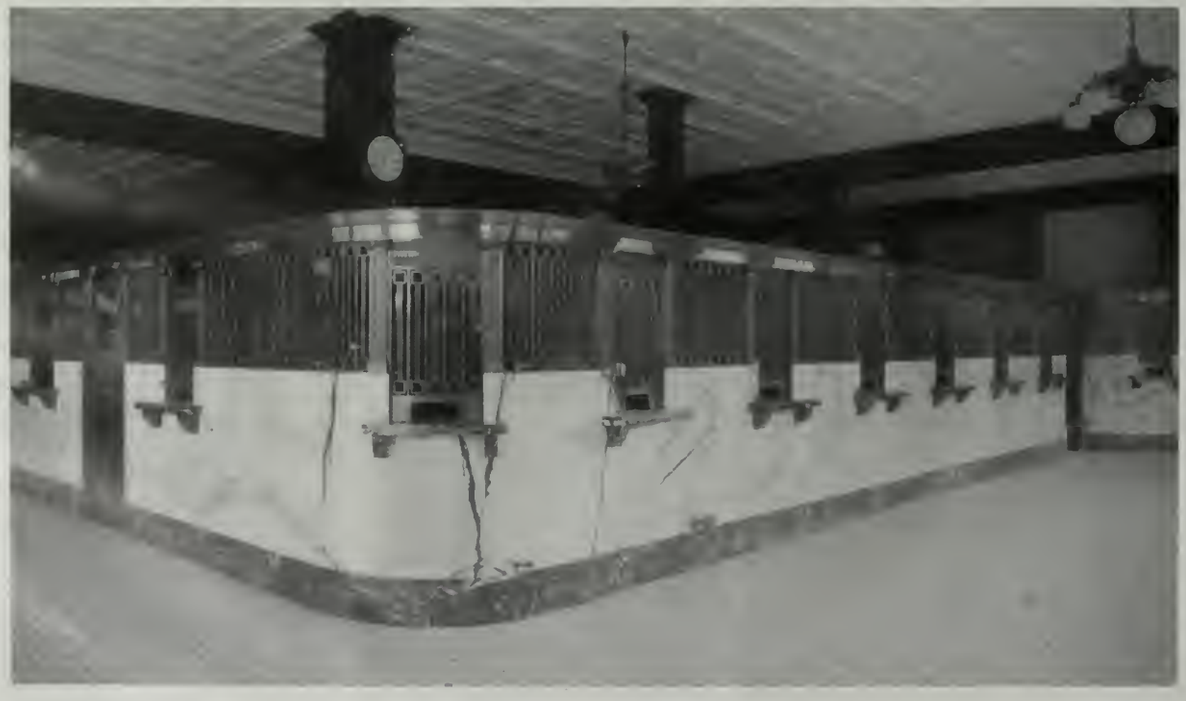
Write for illustrated circular describing Yucaipa and giving facts and figures regarding its products.



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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND

Glory to God in the Highest



Courtesy of Cannell and Chaffin Galleries. *Carmel Mission by Moonlight, California* *From a painting by Albert F. Lucas*

A Christmas Number for All California

No. 36 **DECEMBER, 1922** **20 Cents**

CALIFORNIA'S HOME AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

Simplifying Christmas Gift Selection



Two facts which vastly simplify the matter of choosing Christmas gifts may be concisely stated—

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SOUTHLAND CALENDAR

Announcements of exhibitions, fetes, concerts, club entertainments, etc., for the calendar pages are free of charge and should be received in the office of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *Pasadena, at least two weeks previous to date of issue. No corrections can be guaranteed if they are received later than that date.*

The public is warned that photographers have no authority to arrange for sittings, free of charge or otherwise, for publication in SOUTHLAND *unless appointments have been made especially in writing by the Editor.*

Clubs

VALLEY HUNT CLUB:
Regular programs have been resumed for the winter, and for December are as follows:
December 10—Mr. Adolf Tandler, violinist, assisted by a singer and piano.
December 17—Mrs. Grace Wood-Jess, Disuese.
December 24—No special entertainment, as it is Christmas Eve.
December 31—Mrs. William A. Brackenridge will sing.
Monday afternoons—Bridge. Bridge Tea, on November 27, December 11 and December 18.
Bridge Luncheon on December 4 at 1:00 p. m.
December 27—Children's Christmas Party, at 3:00 p. m.

ANNANDALE GOLF CLUB:
Ladies' Days, second Friday of each month. Thursday, December 14, Musicale. Joseph Rosenfeld and his ensemble of Russian artists.
Saturday, December 30, New Year's Eve Dinner Dance.
Golf Events include:
Christmas Day, December 25, Special Competition. New Year's Day, January 1, Special Competition. The usual Wednesday and Saturday Ball Sweepstakes during month of December.

FLINTRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Day has been changed from Monday to the first Tuesday in every month. On every Ladies' Day the women golfers from the clubs in the Southern California Association will be welcome.

LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB:
December 28, 3 p. m.—Annual Children's Party for children of Club members and their friends up to the age of 14. All kinds of games, entertainment and prizes will be given during the afternoon, followed by dinner and a dance.
December 31, 9 p. m.—New Year's Eve Special Entertainment, Dinner and Dance. Please make reservations as soon as possible, as we cannot accommodate more than 500. Special entertainment during dinner.

Ladies Days, second Monday of each month.
Music during dinner, followed by dancing, every Saturday evening during the month.
Luncheon served from 11:30 to 2 p. m. on Saturdays.
Sunday night concerts during month twice a month.
Tea served as requested and tables for cards always available.

WILSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, third Monday of each month.
Dancing every second and fourth Saturdays during the month.
A musical is arranged for each Sunday night in the month.

MIDWICK COUNTRY CLUB:
Ladies' Days, fourth Monday in each month.
Tea and informal bridge every afternoon.
Polo, Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
Dancing every Saturday night in the month.

LOS ANGELES ATHLETIC CLUB:
Dinner dances, Tuesday and Friday nights of every week. Tuesday night informal; Friday night semi-formal. Plunge open to the ladies Tuesday and Friday of every week.

MONTECITO COUNTRY CLUB:
Provides an 18 hole golf course, two concrete and two dirt courts for tennis, bowls and croquet.
Tea is served and informal bridge parties arranged as desired.
A buffet supper is served every Sunday night.

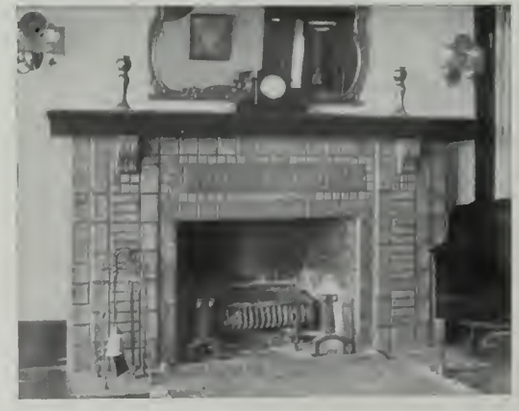


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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES YACHT CLUB and CALIFORNIA YACHT CLUB have formally consolidated and at the close of the yachting season will carry out their plans for improvements and additions.

NEWPORT HARBOR YACHT CLUB:
The annual election of officers occurs Saturday, December 9.
The nominating committee has proposed the following names as flag officers for the next year; Shirley E. Meserve, Commodore; W. Starbuck Fenton, Vice Commodore; William Warmington, Rear Commodore; Leon S. Heseman, Secretary and Treasurer, and as directors E. H. Cass, George E. Vibert, W. H. White, D. W. Tubbs.

Art

THE Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park, announces:
An exhibition of the works of Art Teachers, conducted by the Art Teachers Association of Southern California, December 14 to January 1.
Three one-man exhibitions, the exhibitors being Jean Mannheim, John Coolidge, and E. Roscoe Shrader, December 14 to January 1.
The Third Annual International Photographic Salon, under the auspices of the Camera Pictorialists of California, opened November 20, will close December 11. Through William Alanson Bryan, director of the Museum, and Karl Struss of the Pictorialists, a fund has been created by means of which each year prints are bought and added to the permanent collection of the museum.
A comprehensive exhibition of the work of Peter Krasnow, a modern painter who aims at color and form rather than actual presentation. December 14 to January 1.

THE Southwest Museum, Avenue 46 and Marmion Way, Los Angeles, is open to the public every day from 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
In the second annual exhibition of pictures by California artists, recently closed at the Southwest Museum, the first prize of $250, also another prize of $100, was awarded Viola Hoffman, one of the younger painters of Los Angeles. The picture was a head, entitled "Helen."
Among the permanent exhibits at the Southwest Museum are the only original Doré paintings in America, the Arizona and California library, the 16,000 volumns of which give valuable data concerning the Southwest, the shell and butterfly collection, and the Indian exhibit, conceded to be the finest in the West.

THE Group of Eight will hold their exhibition in the Franklin Galleries, Hollywood, December 4 to January 1. The exhibit will consist of sixty pictures, the work of the eight artists who make up the Group, E. Roscoe Shrader, Clarence Hinkle, John Hubbard Rich, Henri De Kruif, Edouard Vysekal, Donna Schuster, Mabel Alvarez and Luvena Vysekal.

THE recenlty organized group of Independent Artists will hold an exhibition at the MacDowell Club, Tajo Bldg., Los Angeles, December 11. Among the members of the Independents are Boris Deutsch, Max Reno, George Fisher, and Desmond V. Rushton, who acts as Secretary.

THE artists from Southern California who exhibited in the Art Section of the Sacramento State Fair practically all won prizes. Among the most notable painters were Edgar Payne, first prize. Other prizes were awarded as follows: Jack Wilkinson Smith, for a marine; Benjamin Brown, for landscape; Orrin White, for landscape, and Clarence Hinkle, for figure.

THE exhibition of the Salmagundi Club opened November 24 and will run through December 21, it is open to the public from 12 to 6 on Sunday and from 2 to 6 on week days. The exhibition consists of nearly 600 tiny paintings, each showing the distinctive style of the artist.

FRANK GERITZ has been notified that seven of his wood block prints and one etching have been accepted by the San Francisco Art Association for the December exhibition.

AN exhibition of prints, etchings, and paintings opened at the Union Polytechnic High School in Venice, December 4. The exhibition includes etchings by Lores Barton, wood block prints from the collection of J. Tarbotton Armstrong, and landscapes by Ralph Davison Miller.

THE California Art Club is proceeding with plans for a drive for funds with which to build a $150,000 art gallery. The drive will be under the direction of Walter Farrington Moses.

THE December number of "The Thumb Tack" is announced as the Unsurpassed Number and is an expression of Super-Modern Art. All the illustrations are by professional artists and furnish a well sustained plea for the "wild delirium of modernism."



EDGAR PAYNE is painting in Rome, where he has secured a studio and will work during the winter. In the Spring he will either paint in Southern France and Spain or through Switzerland and Belgium.

THE Cannell and Chaffin Galleries, 720 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, announce an exhibition of unusual interest in the showing of paintings done by William Ritschel during his recent stay in the South Seas. This is the first snowing of these pictures, though they will be shown later in New York.

ONE of the rooms of the Cannell and Chaffin Galleries has been set aside for a permanent exhibition of the works of Marion Kavanagh Wachtel. Ten of her landscapes in water colors are hung now and there will at no time be less than that number.

THE Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club, at the request of San Diego Friends of Art, is being shown in the Fine Arts Gallery, Balboa Park, San Diego, November 24 through December 24.

THE Art Gallery, in connection with the Santa Barbara School of the Arts, exhibits pictures by such well known artists as Carl Oscar Borg, Fernand Lungren, Howard Russell Butler, Jr., Colin Campbell Cooper and DeWitt Parshall.

CARL OSCAR BORG is exhibiting fifteen recent paintings at the Kanst Galleries, Los Angeles, through December.

STENDAHL held a complimentary exhibition of the works of William Wendt in his galleries at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, during last part of November, in recognition of the high honors won by Wendt in the exhibition of American artists at the Chicago Art Institute.

THE print room of the Stendahl galleries was opened with an exhibition of etchings by Ralph D. Pearson and water colors by Gunnar Widforss, which continued through December 4. Beginning November 15, 1922, and continuing for one month, Mr. Pearson will demonstrate the printing of etchings and will make actual prints from his large plates on the etching press installed in the new print room. This demonstration will be given daily in the afternoon and the public will be admitted without charge.

OTIS WILLIAMS is exhibiting pictorial photographs in the print room at Cannell and Chaffin's, Los Angeles.

JULES PAGES has an exhibition of a few small canvasses at Little's, 432 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

ALOYS BOHNEN showed a small collection of portrait sketches in the print room at Cannell and Chaffin's, Los Angeles, during November.

THE California Society of Miniature Painters will hold their sixth Annual Exhibition at the Galleries of Cannell and Chaffin, 720 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, during the first two weeks of February, 1923.

Music

THE Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, Walter H. Rothwell, Conductor, under the auspices of the Pasadena Music and Art Association, will give four concerts at the High School Auditorium, Pasadena, this winter. The dates and solo artists for these concerts are: December 7, Olga Steeb; February 15, Theo Karle; March 15, Leonora Sparks, and April 5, the two Svedrofskys.

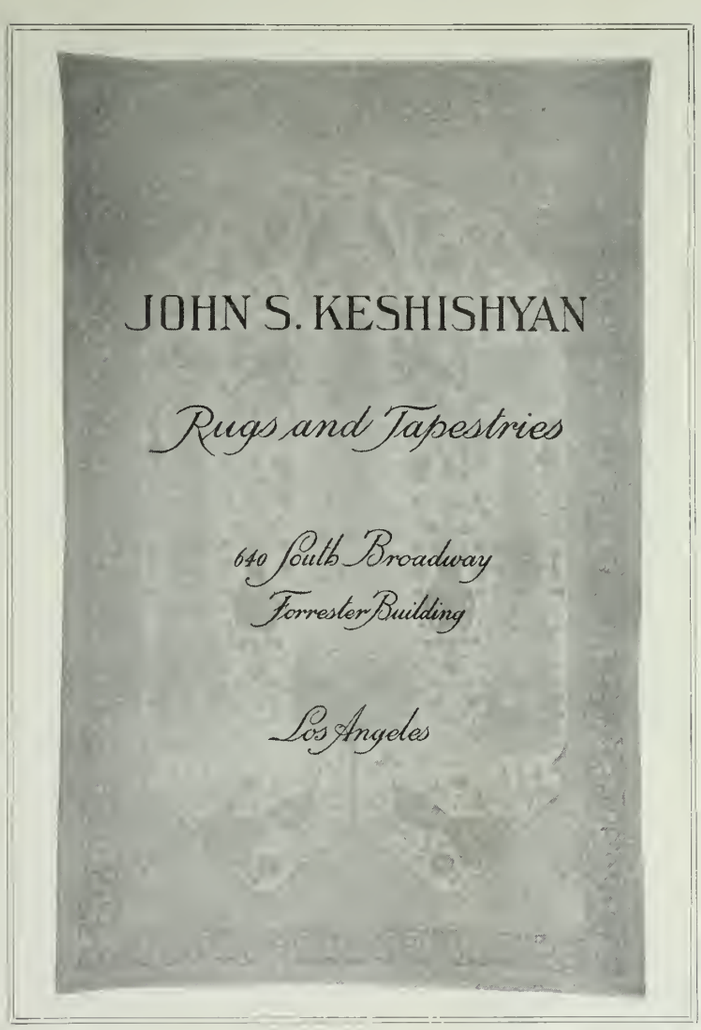
THE Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles will give the fourth popular concert in the Philharmonic Auditorium, December 10. Olga Steeb has been selected as the soloist. The entire proceeds from this concert will be donated by W. A. Clark, Jr., to the music department of the Los Angeles Public Library for the purchase of books to advance musical research.

MME. JOHANNA GADSKI will appear in recital in Los Angeles, December 11, at the Philharmonic Auditorium. She will give two arias, one from "Tannhauser," the other from "Tristan and Isolde." Mme. Gadski will also sing two groups in English.

THE Los Angeles Chamber Music Society will give the third program at the Gamut Club, Friday, December 8.

FRIDAY afternoon and Saturday evening, December 1 and 2, the Philharmonic Orchestra will give the fourth pair of concerts of the symphony season, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles.

HOTEL VISTA DEL ARROYO announced a musicale, November 15, by a trio of interest. Mildred Marsh at the piano, Mme. Svedrofsky, violin, assisted by Henry Svedrofsky, violin. Mrs. Florence Krebs was the successful impresario.





THE dates set for the December concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, are as follows:

December 1st and 2nd, Fourth Symphony Concert—Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Philharmonic Auditorium. Soloist, Paul Althouse, Tenor.
December 4th, Long Beach Symphony Concert—Monday night, Municipal Auditorium. Soloist, Andre Marquarre, Flutist.

December 7th, Pasadena Symphony Concert—Thursday night, High School Auditorium. Soloist, Olga Steeb, Pianist.
December 10th, Fourth Popular Concert—Sunday afternoon, Philharmonic Auditorium. Soloist, Olga Steeb, Pianist.
Decemher 12th, High School Students Concert—Tuesday afternoon, Philharmonic Auditorium.
December 15-16, Fifth Symphony Concert—Friday afternoon, Saturday evening, Philharmonic Auditorium. Soloist, Elly Ney, Pianist.
December 18th, Second San Diego Symphony Concert — Monday night, Spreckles Theatre. Soloist Andre Marquarre, Flutist.
December 29-30, Sixth Symphony Concert—Friday afternoon, Saturday evening, Philharmonic Auditorium. Soloist, Charles Hackett, Tenor.

THE December concert of the Mid-Winter Artist Course is announced for the evening of the 14th. The star is Louis Graveure, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles.

THE Los Angeles Oratorio Society, John Smallman, Conductor, will present the "Messiah" at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, December 17th, 3 o'clock.

DE LARA Opera Company will present "Rigoletto," Wednesday, December 13, at 8:15 p. m., in the Gamut Theatre, Los Angeles.

Director De Lara intends to put on a different opera each month, with a change of principals.

THE Orpheus Club will give the first concert of the season, December 7, at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles.

UNIVERSITY of Southern California Women's Club presents Charles Hackett, Tenor, in concert, December 18th, Bovard Auditorium, Los Angeles.

Announcements

THE Community Playhouse programs for the month are:

December 1 and 2, "Robin Hood," by the Junior Community Players, Pasadena Theatre.

December 11-16, "Mary Goes First," in the Playhouse.

December 25-30, "The Cricket on the Hearth," in the Playhouse.

THE Woman's Civic League of Pasadena will hold its next regular meeting and luncheon on Monday, December 4, at 12 o'clock at Hotel Maryland. Speaker, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson; subject, "Building the New Civilization"; speaker, William F. Ross; subject, "The Work of the Southwest Museum."

THE Calendar of the Contemporary Club of Redlands for December gives the following announcements:

Monday, December 4, subject, "City Planning"; speakers: Arthur E. Isham, Russell Van Ness Black.

Monday, December 11, Christmas program of reading by Evelyn Benedict Ayer, and music.

Wednesday evening, December 27, Junior League Christmas Party, "The Birth of the Cristmas Tree," presented by Miss Marjorie Maughlin and her pupils; followed by dancing.

On Friday, December 1, there will be an exhibit and sale by the Arts Craft Guild, at 242 Cajon street, Redlands.

IT is a pleasure to proffer the privileges, both religious and social, of Throop Memorial Church. Here is a church that encourages the freest scholarship, accepts the established conclusions of science, believes in evolution, welcomes new thought, new books, new discoveries, and holds that the true mission of the church is not to insure against hell but is to help make this a better and happier world. It reveres truth, rather than traditions; science, not superstitions; conscience and character, not a creed; freedom and individuality, not conformity and repression; and it faces forward, not back. It sees in the world not a hopeless derelict, but the unfinished handiwork of a good God who is fashioning everything up into something better and it teaches that eventually right will conquer hate, humanity will be raised to the perfection of Jesus of Nazareth, and the whole earth be blessed with righteousness and peace.

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California Southland

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ELLEN LEECH - - - - - - - - *Assistant Editor*

No. 36 DECEMBER, 1922

A Suggestion for Christmas



To _____

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas
go to you with California Southland
and good wishes will come with every number
throughout the New Year

From _____

CONTENTS

PAGE

CARMEL MISSION BY MOONLIGHT.....Cover Design
A Painting by Lucas in Cannell and Chaffin Galleries.
A TOYON SPRAY AND CHRISTMAS GREETING.....Contents Design
AN EARLY ITALIAN BUILDING IN LOS ANGELES
(*Allison and Allison, Architects*).....*M. Urmy Seares* 7
WILLIAM RITSCHEL IN THE SOUTH SEAS.....*Cuthbert Homan* 10
A HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA BY CLELAND.....*The Editor* 10
HONOR TO A GREAT ARTIST.....*Mrs. Guy Rose* 11
CHRISTMAS AT CASA ADOBE.....*Virginia Calhoun* 12
GOOD PRACTICE IN GARDENING.....*Paul Slaymaker* 13
SOUTHLAND OPINION..... 15
THE FLINTRIDGE RIDING AND HUNT CLUB.....*Ellen Leech* 16
THE GEARHARTS AND THEIR PRINTS..... 17
RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS.....*E. Taylor Houghton* 18
THE SMALL HOUSE SERVICE OF THE LOS ANGELES ARCHITECTURAL CLUB..... 19
CONVENIENT FARM HOMES, A BULLETIN BY STATE COLLEGE, WASHINGTON..... 19
GARDEN MANUAL, FERNS.....*Ralph D. Cornell* 20
THE LIGHTING OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.....*Norman D. Bishop* 21
CULTIVATING THE TRADE WITH CHINA.....*Margaret Craig* 24-25
THE MONEY MARKET.....*Leslie B. Henry* 26

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CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF NATIONAL INTEREST



Oscar Maurer

THE NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB BUILDING ON HOPE STREET BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH, LOS ANGELES. ALLISON AND ALLISON, ARCHITECTS.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB *Allison & Allison, Architects*

THE CROSSTOWN currents of traffic in Los Angeles flow east and west on Sixth and Seventh streets. Eyes on the ground to watch our steps, eyes on the level to watch the signals, we take our lives in our hands as we scud across the streets. Yet, sometimes, in the safety zone of curbed sidewalk or from a car window we cast an upward glance and catch glimpses of "the highest."



Oscar Maurer

THE NORTH SIDE OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, SHOWING THE WINDOWS OF THE LADIES' DINING ROOM.

"What is that?" When some such question comes to the lips of every new observer, we may know that in the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh, Hope and Grand streets, is a notable building, intriguing the curiosity, satisfying the innate craving for beauty, delighting the connoisseur. "It looks like Robin Hood," said one enthusiastic lover of this hero as filmed in Hollywood's supreme success. Yes, it does look like Robin Hood, and there are reasons. Embodied in the early historic style of this aspiring pile of concrete is the spirit of the free West, the spirit of youth, the spirit of a new people made manifest. Like the beautiful Florentine tower of the Southern Pacific building with which the architects, Bliss and Faville, have made glorious San Francisco's new waterfront skyline, this the most notable building of the year in Los Angeles owes its salient characteristics to early developments of the Gothic in Italy. Yet so thoroughly and intimately has the whole of past endeavor in the beauty of building become part and parcel of the art of its creators, that this latest contribution of the firm of Allison and Allison to the architecture of California belongs to no past age; but, while conforming to the canons of all art, vibrant with the beautiful forms which defy time to change them, its content of virile, modern life is such that it seems a young giant sapling or cedar sprung from the soil beneath the city streets—full of the abounding upward push and potency of the new West.



Oscar Maurer

ENTRANCE TO THE CLUB ON HOPE STREET. ALLISON AND ALLISON.

Absorbed in his problems of interior arrangement made to please a host of patrons, the designer might have conformed to the business



William Clark

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William Clark

THE MAIN LOUNGE IS THE OTHER LOFTY ROOM WHICH DOMINATES AND DETERMINES THE STYLE OF THE BUILDING.



William Clark

Right: In the Elevator Hall looking into the Great Hall.

Left: The Great Hall.

Below: A Corner of the Roof Garden, Classic in feeling and beautifully interpreted by William Clark.



William Clark



William Clark

blocks and their skyline behind it and stopped at the flat roof of the fifth story. What a loss would then have been ours! But, having satisfied the conditions which the building of a men's club demanded, its creator must have taken his completed plans with him and, seeking some quiet, pleasant place surrounded by memories of beautiful Old World art, evolved this up-to-date city building as a unit, rising from the street, story after beautiful story, until it flowered in the simple elegance of belvedere and attic.

Two great, high ceilinged rooms, one on the second floor and the other on the third, seem to determine the main problem of the building. Above them are three or four floors of apartments for the members, isolated from the city yet companionable in art and outlook. Below them the street floor spreads out as a base: on the north side the entrance and an isolating space, on the south a commodious garage, serve to place the building on a corner instead of crowded between other buildings. Over the garage is a lovely garden opening from the main lounge. Here, too, are the courts for games and exercise. The architecture of the interior is extremely interesting. Severe in certain features, it leads us back into the Middle Ages, recalling backgrounds in the paintings of the pre-Raphaelites. Again, the handsome ceiling of the main dining room and that of the lounge with its concrete beams so successfully treated carry us up into the later renaissance when decoration did its part in the enhancement of architecture. All through the corridors and secondary rooms one meets with interesting solutions of the problem of dropping down from these handsome high ceilings without spoiling the effect of harmonious continuity. Libraries and reading rooms, meeting places and inglenooks are provided for the fortunate members who must find in this handsome edifice veritable comfort and delight.

The furnishing, supervised by the Cheesewright Studios of Pasadena give occasion for the introduction of beautiful hangings, rugs and copies of Old World furniture—things of beauty which are in truth a joy forever. Brilliant candlabra strike the high note of interest and give the last touch that makes complete the ensemble as a test of the best taste of our time. In the outside corridor, soft lighting through iron grill work gives the effect of moonlight. These with the superb wrought-iron entrance lanterns are from the Los Angeles studios of Norman Bishop, who collaborated with the architects in designing the lighting fixtures and determining their position. Throughout the building the work of this artist in brass and crystal illumines the way and contributes to the subtle atmosphere of a handsome home for the University Club—a choice selection of detail that gives the feeling of a thing well done by people who know how.

WILLIAM RITSCHEL, N. A.

By CUTHBERT HOMAN
Curator, Cannell & Chaffin Galleries

LESS than a year ago William Ritschel bade us farewell. Certainly not with an air of sadness or depression for he was going on to new and (for him) untried fields, and it must be confessed that a little feeling of doubt did creep into our minds, a little fear that the intangible something in Life below the Line might change the clear, brilliant, technique of our beloved portrayer of tumbling waves. For William Ritschel was sailing for the still mysterious region of flowers, soft winds, magic coral reefs and langourous eyes—the South Seas.

Leaving San Francisco his first stop was Papeete which he found anything but interesting from a painter's standpoint. A little cosmopolitan French city with no particular allure, that is if one is a serious painter. Taking a little schooner he sailed to Moorea about twenty miles from Papeete and visible from Tahiti. This was his Paradise—his island. There was no doubt. The first day made that clear, and there he was content to rest and have his being. In a little palm thatched hut he lived, painted and dreamed, with the great seas pounding the coral reefs just outside, and bringing great inspiration and joy to this marine painter's soul. Rains pattered down and, we must add, often through the palm roof, but that was a mere detail for the knowledge that not one but probably four rainbows would be the reward was sufficient anticipated joy to almost relish the downpour. Gentle Polynesians were his servants, friends and models. At first shy of the white man, as unfortunately they have cause to be, and I think it is this little sadness that creeps into the paintings and writings of all those who interpret their life and lives, but quickly were they won to the view point of the artist, and were, I imagine, a little pleased with the thought of being seen by proxy in far away lands.

And now William Ritschel has returned, and has brought us sane, beautiful expressions of his impressions of the lotus-eating islands. Great stretches of tumbling seas with the passing of a furious rain storm, and the promise of a glorious rainbow. Smashing breakers held from their prey by age old coral formations. Youth unfettered with the habiliments of civilization spearing a batiked fish in a sapphire pool. Calm, liquid eyed dusky young women with purple lips, wearing the white flower of maidenhood; simple domestic sketches of the every day life and occupations of the natives and over all the sunlight, such sunlight that one wishes for the lamp of Alladin.

And even now the call of these mysterious islands is luring Ritschel. Almost before the stone battlemented studio in Carmel had welcomed him back his plans are laid to return, and this time to the Marquessas. The spirit of adventure is strong in this man, and the same intrepid spirit will give to us records of life and things below the Line that will become historical documents.

From December 4th to 30th these paintings will be on exhibition at the Cannell and Chaffin Galleries, 720 West Seventh Street, and this is the premier showing, for New York will not have them until this exhibition is closed.



"CALM, LIQUID-EYED, DUSKY YOUNG WOMEN WEARING THE FLOWER OF MAIDENHOOD." ONE OF THE SOUTH SEA PAINTINGS BY WILLIAM RITSCHEL, N. A., NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE CANNELL AND CHAFFIN GALLERIES "ATA OF MOOREA, TAHITI."



BEAUTIFUL COLOR HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RUN RIOT IN THESE SOUTH SEA PAINTINGS BY RITSCHEL, WHO CALLS THIS ONE "ON THE INNER REEF, TAHITI."

BEGINNING OF TRADE IN THE PACIFIC

A Book on the History of California

By ROBERT GLASS CLELAND

THE Macmillan Company has just published A HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, THE AMERICAN PERIOD, by Dr. Robert Glass Cleland of Occidental College, Los Angeles. It aims to complement the work of Dr. Charles E. Chapman whose treatment of the Spanish Period and The Foundation of California's history has received repeated notice in these columns. No one interested in the history, or the present progress of California should be without these two fundamental books. Experts trained in all that the science and study of the course of human events can contribute have herein set forth a graphic account of what the bold adventurers and pioneers in California met and conquered. The tale is a fascinating one and opens up great vistas of romance and story. Our young literati who have worn threadbare the Mission period of California's history will find treasure trove in the very first chapter of this important book of the year. Men of affairs who are looking out across the wide Pacific for commerce will have a broader understanding of trade and its currents after studying it.

For four years CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND has devoted its pages to the Spanish period of California's history and to the art and architecture therein planted on California's soil: with the new year's prospectus the coming of the "merchant adventurers" from Boston to the Pacific, the English and Russian traders and the market found in China which laid the foundation of great fortunes still extant will form the undercurrent of interest. We shall presuppose the possession of these histories in the libraries of our readers for the coming year.

HONOR TO A GREAT ARTIST OF FRANCE

By ETHEL ROSE

THERE is a much quoted saying about a prophet having no honor in his own country, and it is, alas! too often true. Admitting however that genuises may be classed with prophets, I know of a proverbial exception to



CLAUDE MONET, THE GREAT FRENCH PAINTER, STANDING BY HIS NEW STUDIO IN GIVERNY WITH HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW WHO KEEPS HOUSE FOR HIM. AT EIGHTY HE IS STILL PAINTING.

the adage, and it is so unusual and inspiring to have such a fine thing true that I want to tell of it.

The genius I refer to is Claude Monet, the great impressionist painter, and the appreciation is shown not only by his countrymen but by his government, that extraordinary French government which even in the midst of war and its aftermath can furnish the spirit, the money and the will to give honor to an artist.

When the war began Monet was considered an old man—he must be now somewhere near eighty. I am not certain exactly; he had made history with the other great impressionists in his youth; he had been laughed at, scorned, refused by the Salons; then tolerated, admired, and finally, with his incomparable Venice series and the even more unusual and more talked of views in his water lily garden had seemed to reach the pinnacle of his fame.

His wife, whom he had adored, and his eldest son had recently died and he was sad, lonely. Added to this the war broke out and relatives and dear friends, literally dozens of them, went into the army to meet their varied fates.

Then this extraordinary "old" man, hale, hearty, vigorous and keen, built for himself a vast new studio—and he went to work.

What was he doing? No one knew exactly except perhaps his family, and they did not tell. We only heard that it was "decorations."

Monet lives at Giverny on the Seine near Vernon. There he has his studios, his simple plaster house with the green shutters, his orchid and green-houses, his great garden which for most of the year is one solid sheet of gorgeous blooming flowers; and his water garden with the famous willows, the arched Japanese bridge and the pink, blue, and mauve nenuphass or water lilies.

The village of Giverny has been for more than thirty years the Mecca of a changing summer population of artists, authors and others, with a few devoted artists, MacMonnies among them, who own their homes and live there the year round. Two or three of Monet's step-daughters and step-sons live there also, and with him are his youngest son and his widowed daughter-in-law who is also his step-daughter and who keeps house for him.

His own friends come from Paris and the outer world to see him for he has never mingled with the village crowd and has known few of them even to speak to, though every one who goes there finds out who he is at once.

Well,, during all the war years and since, Monet has painted and he is still keeping it up without ceasing.

From early spring until the raw days of November he works out of doors all day long in his gardens, on pictures and studies for the decorations; and in the winter he works in the studio at the decorations themselves.

The eyes of the public were opened to the marvels he has wrought there when, through his dear friend Clemenceau, he offered to France as his thank-offering for victory a series of his decorations.

There was one condition—that they should be arranged as he wished in a large room quite to themselves.

There was no hesitation—France accepted, and she did more; she sent government architects and even her ministers to Giverny to consult with the artist and receive his instructions that everything might be just as he desired.

So a "salle" is to be built according to his ideas and forming a museum of his work, in such a way that when one enters one shall seem to be in his garden on the shores of his lake with, all around, the water, the lilies, the drooping branches of the willows trailing in and reflected in the water, and beyond the sky.

It is said to be superb.

Besides this a delegation of rich and important Japanese have been to him to buy for their country also a series of these beautiful things.

All the art writers want to do books about him and ask to come to see him and his work.



THE STUDIO, BUILT TO HOUSE THE GREAT DECORATIONS MADE FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

One fine book has recently been issued with beautiful reproductions of his things.

It is indeed rare for a man to attain to and enjoy during his lifetime such a realization of his dreams, for in fact every mark of honor that is usually paid only after death, and then only long after, is now his.

Whatever Monet may receive he deserves.

His has been a long life of hard work, absolutely uninfluenced by anything save his own convictions, and his autere artistic conscience has led him at times to destroy ruthlessly thousands of dollars worth of valuable work because it did not come up to the high standard he had set for himself. He is for all his success and his many friends among the best in several nations, singularly unspoiled and without affectations or excentricities. He lives a retired busy life, devoted to his family, his flowers and his painting at which he is still working as hard as ever.

GIVERNY. - Maison ancienne



A PORTION OF GIVERNY, FRANCE, WHERE MANY AMERICAN PAINTERS WORK IN SUMMER, WHERE OTHERS LIVE THE YEAR ROUND, AND WHERE CLAUDE MONET LIVES AND WORKS.

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE WITH SENORA DONA FLORENCIA DODSON DE SCHONEMAN

[*Lineal descendant of the Sepulveda and Dominguez families, two of the original six grandee families of Spanish-Colonial California.*]

A SERIAL HISTORY By VIRGINIA CALHOUN PART VIII.

WAS then, this idyllic existence in the midst of incomparable California, Paradise regained? And was this new race a community of Saints? Yes and no.

In those great days—of the Missions, of the cattle barons, of the great sheep-days of California, there was produced California wine aplenty for every casa, hut, and Mission. This wine always contained more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Though there may have been few of Spain's traditional "old wine skins," that is, sots, still, innocently, ignorantly, then as now, temperate, respectable mothers and fathers were daily innoculating their nerve filaments fibers, and gangleonic centers with this fatal drop of liquid fire whose nature is to burn until it consumes. In this case, consumes what? The physical instrument of life, the brain and nervous system. And what of the children and the children's children? Would they not be obliged to possess greater morality and spirituality than all their ancestors combined if they are to attain to the normal goodness of a healthy, sound, adequate, physical body? California wines provided them old-Spain-traditional cataclysm and faultings that hell—all of it—might come up to them. So it was that sometimes their virtues were twisted into vices, and innocent pastimes became occasions for unspeakable crimes. At the heart of every festival and festivity there sparkled this drop of liquid fire—alcohol. They needed every sacred devotion that the Church and Casa could command, traditional and otherwise, to arouse them from the death at work within them; although they hadn't anything like the chance for degeneration that we of today have, for even their important social festivities were celebrated with reference to the Church's calendar. Every baptismal name also commemorated a patron Saint. But the two greatest festivals of both Casa and Church were Christmas and Easter—the two birthdays of our Lord, the one from Eternity into the body of Time, the other with the body of Time, into Eternity. And although these festivals were never degenerated into orgies of merchandise-getting and gluttony, still the fatal drop of alcohol sparkled in every cup of their good-cheer. The Christmas tree was not the Christmas thought—their supreme Christmas event was the enactment of the historic and traditional Franciscan Nativity Play, called—Los Pastores—The Shepherds. By the enactment of this play they were enabled to experience more vividly the significance of the call to the Shepherds in the song of the Angelic Host..

Los Pastores, as it had finally arrived in our California, after centuries of journeyings from St. Francis' Chapel Portiuncala (Little Portion) in the Basilica of St. Mary of the Angels in Assisi, the Umbrian town in Italy, visualized an immemorial conflict. This was between Lucifer and the Angel over the innocent drowsy souls of the shepherds and God the Son as the new-born Babe. It is one act, with different scenes in which the climax is reached when the shepherds are finally enabled to overcome the illusions and delusions and wrath of the Devil and respond to the Angelic Heralds and go in search of the manger-Child, find Him, adore Him and venerate the Blessed Virgin Mother. In the adoration of the shepherds was first written our Christian credo across the heart of the world—"I believe in God the Father Almighty and in Jesus Christ, His only Son our Saviour, conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary—" to be completed after the crucifixion.



A COURT IN THE ALHAMBRA, SPAIN. ILLUSTRATION FROM KURT HILLSCHER'S "PICTURESQUE SPAIN" (BRENTANO'S). LENT BY COURTESY OF CANNELL AND CHAFFIN.

These sublime thoughts are written with simplicity and dignity, in poetic prose or verse, and with much music, calculated to ennoble and exalt the mind and heart and soul of interpreters and audience.

The first Nativity Play was enacted when Saint Francis of Assisi, one Christmas evening, at the beginning of the XIII Century, gathered around him some poor people living outside of the town in order to recall vividly to them the great event which had taken place on that night so many centuries before. A little figure of a child, dressed in swaddling clothes, was laid on some straw in a manger with the breath of nearby animals to warm it.

To this manger throne there came in adoration, after the hymns that recalled the angel's visit, first some of the shepherds from the surrounding country, and then some of the country people who represented the kings from the east, with their retinues bringing with them their royal gifts. After this little scene, probably one of the first Nativity plays that had ever been given, St. Francis, according to the old legend, took the little image in his arms and in an excess of devotion pressed it to his heart. According to the legend the infant came to life and putting its little arms around his neck embraced him in return. Of course our "common sense" cannot permit us to accept this as anything more than a beautiful poetic legend. At the same time it has inspired poets and painters during the centuries and is immortalized by the illustrious brush of Giotto, and eminent critics have written that one thing is certain, at least, at that moment infant modern dramatic literature did come to life, and before the end of the thirteenth century was one of the great factors in the social life of the period.

Up to that time the mystery and miracle plays had been principally elaboration of Church ceremonial.

These Nativity presentations were always by the community and for them, sometimes under the aegis of the Church, but almost always not. The persons taking part were remunerated, their costumes provided, and during the rehearsals and presentations beginning with Christmas Eve, continuing usually for twelve days, the actors were entertained by the persons having the festival in charge.

It has been observed by investigators that the names of the cast, in the different Nativity plays used by the Franciscan Missionaries in Mexico Texas, New Mexico, and California, were identical as was personality, in so far as they were used at all, although the plays differed radically in treatment. In these Pastorales, shepherd plays, there are usually fourteen shepherds including the young woman Gila and the boy Cucharon. They all have lines to speak or sing and sometimes both, as solo or ensembles. Besides there are Michael, the Hermit, and Lucifer and his imps, who do not speak only intensify his satanic doings, making seventeen altogether.

California's beautiful Christmas flower, the Poinsettia, is a kind of by-product from the first presentation of one of these traditional Nativity plays in 1825 at the home of America's first Minister to the Mexican Republic, Joel Roberts Poinsett, of South Carolina. Of this the lamented Senora Dona Mariana Coronel said: "When the American Minister began to establish his official and social household in City of Mexico, the French Minister to Mexico recommended to him as ama d'allaves, the aunt of Don Antonio Coronel. The requirements for this office were exact knowledge of the best Spanish usages for Spanish social and official functions in the Minister's home, and of Spanish and foreign languages. In Mexico your Poinsettia is called the Christmas Night Flower, that is—Las Flores Noche Buena, the Flower of the Beautiful Night. According to custom Senora Dona Marquita Coronel de Olvera arranged the Christmas fête—Los Pastorales. The room set apart for the scene was elaborately decorated with Las Flores Noche Buena. When the American Minister with his friends and guests were suddenly ushered into the room they exclaimed with delight. Each asked the other the name of the wonderful flower. Minister Poinsett said, 'It is the Flame of Mexico!' Afterwards when the flower was transplanted in America, his acquaintances and friends who had brought it home with them when asked the name of the flower said— 'The Poinsettia, in honor of our American Minister to the Republic of Mexico, Joel Roberts Poinsett'."

Alfred Robinson writes of a Los Pastores festival after the midnight Mass in the Church at San Diego—the celebration of Christmas, "the Beautiful Night" (La Noche Buena.) There were five Senoritas besides the traditional Gila in this presentation and it was given in the main body of the Church, directed and rehearsed by Don Antonio Estudillo, (the good Senor Robles of the Ramona novel.) He writes: "At an early hour illuminations commenced, fire works were set off, and all were rejoicing. Long before the midnight Mass

(Continued on page 17)

GOOD PRACTICE IN GARDENS

By NATHANIEL C. SLAYMAKER
A Paper Read Before San Diego Clubs

NEARLY three hundred years ago Francis Bacon said, "God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiwork; and man shall ever see, that when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to *build* stately sooner than to *garden* finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."

Even if this be true, and of course all landscape men and gardeners cleave to it as the sine quo non of their art, as an anchor to windward whatever storm assail—I do not qnote it here at all by way of odious comparison or to cast any reflection on our co-artists the architects, there used to be a great deal of feeling on this score, and perhaps it is an insoluble question, but fortunately the day is long past since such antagonism has had any force. Just as the century long combat between those fighting for the formal garden as opposed to the informal has ended in a wise middle course, namely a happy combination of the two, generally speaking, so in this case, the regular architect and the landscape architect have now begun to co-operate, realizing that each needs the other, fully to achieve the best effects from the fundamental principles of his particular art. We have happily got past the period where rather than consult with a landscape man, an architect plows ahead with a garden and makes a mess of it; just as in frequent cases a landscape man attempts with ridiculous results to "do" the house as well as the garden.

Now this has come about through the more recent crystalization of landscape work as an art, wholly in itself, with its very own fundamental principles. More recently than straight architecture it has made itself felt as an art, and once this came to be realized, the architects capitulated and allowed the landscape men "a place in the sun," which as it happens befits them eminently well, for the architect is chiefly an indoor man, and the landscaper an outdoor man.

Now the world doesn't happen to be composed wholly of architects and landscape architects. In fact it is doubtful if this would be a good arrangement. But we are pretending that there are but three groups in the world, namely, the two kinds of architects and the great public, ignorant and benighted or otherwise, as the case may be. An effort is being made to bring to this third group, or the general public, a few pointers about houses and gardens. I take it that this has a triple purpose, first, to make people feel that they want real houses and gardens—enthusiastically and seriously, second, to make them feel that there is some hope of getting proper houses and gardens, at the same time realizing that there are right and wrong ways to go about it and that they needs must follow what experts say about houses and gardens, even if they do not actually employ such experts. The simple reason is that only thus can economy and beauty go hand in hand, for who is there here who does not covet the best, which is the most beautiful. And, third, it must be the aim of every citizen to beautify the city in which he lives. In San Diego the incomparable harbor and one of the loveliest parks in all the world are practically God-given. They are not enough. We must get a zoning system for the city as a whole, and when the residence districts get clearly outlined, every home-owner, present and future, must see to it that he does his rightful and just share in the beautification of San Diego, as a whole, by making a good beginning on his own "home-acre," whether it be literally an acre, or just the normal city lot.

There are endless phases both from the point of view of the two classes of experts, and from the peoples' standpoint, and it is extremely difficult to boil things down enough to give a clear impression of what should and can be done, in order that the public may have a little something to hold to.

We all come from dwelling places of some sort or other and we ought to look at them with a new point of view, perhaps even a critical attitude. It is unfortunately true—and this applies not to San Diego alone, to which I am personally absolutely loyal, admiring its beauties endlessly, even while I observe the greatest possibilities of still working wonders here:—I say it is true that for the most part we come from ugly homes and hideous gardens, whether we own them or not. The American city as a whole, is not a beautful city, and while San Diego is blessed in more respects than most of our cities, in domestic and garden architecture, it leaves much to be desired, just like the other cities. There are a few charming houses and gardens here, but they are so scattered about among the ugly, that no general effect of good practice in houses and gardens is to be had.

Now just what is good practice in these regards? The architects are telling about the houses, so let us see what can be done about the gardens. To make it concrete, let us all bear constantly in mind that we refer to things possible to the average homebuilder, the medium salaried man, the owner of an ordinary city lot. The great trouble has always been that the less expensive things have seemed to the public to be synonymous with ugly things. This fallacy, long ago exposed by the Englishman, William Morris, even as to kitchen chairs, still persists and many people right here in San Diego, think that beauty is unattainable because they have little money. Nothing is farther from the truth, and be it said to California's credit that there is more simple, inexpensive beauty here than elsewhere in our country; yet only an infinitesimal beginning has been made. Much of her domestic architecture and most of her gardens shriek to the high Heavens in protest.

The very first step in the right direction, following the dictates of good practice, is to secure a lot or plot of ground that is going to allow of a garden with a good exposure, as *well* as a house. The two should be studied at the start *per se*, and also in relation to each other. And by exposure we mean not alone light and air, but the views from the garden out into the neighborhood, prospect as well as aspect, not alone to avoid ugly outside things, but to make use of the good that may be outside. There is a small garden in town whose central path, as you look along it, reaches its climax in a stunning Norfolk Island Pine across the street in another person's front yard. Begin by having a lot that shall permit of both a proper house and a proper garden.



A HILL TOWN IN SPAIN. ILLUSTRATION FROM KURT HIELSCHER'S "PICTURESQUE SPAIN," (BRENTANOS). LENT BY COURTESY OF CHANNELL AND CHAFFIN LIBRARIES.

A very good second step is to plan the garden and start it even before the house is begun, of course reserving the actual house-site which we assume is settled upon. In such a case we must also assume that the general style and building materials have been decided upon, since the house is not yet built. These details will, in fact, must affect the garden and will accordingly make the garden more or less formal, or informal, or natural as the case may be. In nine cases out of ten, the city lot garden can best be a compromise between formal and informal, like the average city house.

But, in planning and starting the garden, knowing beforehand as we all do know, if only through hearsay, the accidents, calamities, not to say catastrophies that even, at the best, assail our gardens, always remember to plan and plant along the line of least resistance. Don't go against Nature, or you will rue it. Use what God and the real estate dealer have given you. If you have a slope, keep it or terrace it; if you have a rocky corner, have a rock garden; if you have a wet, soggy spot—rare in Southern California to be sure—have a water or marsh garden; don't import a mound to represent a hill; don't plant high trees on a wind blown precipice like some of those in Mission Hills; in other words, copy the best of the natural conditions of your chosen plot and exaggerate the effect to have something worth looking at. Follow Nature, exaggerated. I am not going to get into the subject of what to plant, or plant materials.

(Continued on Page 23.)

SOUTHLAND

On Earth, Peace

PEACE is slowly forming out of the welter of war. But before the United States can be of much use to Europe, the country as a whole must have a better knowledge of our neighbors on the other side of the world.

Avoid it as we may, the unacknowledged truth remains —the real reason why America can do so little in the European crisis is America's own lack of sense in European affairs. Willing as the nation is to give food when food is needed, generous as the people may be in purse and at heart,—a rank ignorance is at the base of our hesitancy in more complicated matters, unwillingness to acknowledge it is behind our selfish bluff.

To face this fact calls for an upstanding squaring of the shoulders, an outlook from a higher point of view. We shall cease immediately that false note of whining we have caught from the Prussians and brace ourselves to do our share in the world's work as soon as we are sure that we know how.

Clemenceau has come to us and we are beginning to understand France better. From England to the Orient our neighbors are chatting with us over the back fence. Generous hearts are opened at the Christmas season. Peace as the gift supreme will come when as true Christians we know and love our neighbor nations as we love ourselves.



San Francisco Bay

THE harbor of San Francisco is one of the beautiful bays of the world. Although it may not possess the single sweep of Rio Janeiro or the beautiful villas and gardens of Naples, yet in the contour of surrounding hills, and the light upon its waters, it is unsurpassed.

Its central feature is the Golden Gate, and from this point the bay sweeps south around the city's front, and north along the many hills and islands of Marin. The Gate itself is bounded by high cliffs on either side, and their abrupt descent and sudden change of form present, especially along the northern coast, a strong and rugged feature of the landscape.

To the south of the Gate rises the city, climbing o'er its three times seven hills and surrounded at their feet by tall masted ships and the busy tugs and steamers of commerce. From these home-crowned hills, there are revealed glimpses and stretches of the blue bay, dotted with white-sailed yachts and scudding fisher boats; while hemming in the bay on every side, the hills roll back to find their highest points in the Twin Peaks and Tamalpias, and to the east, above the Contra Costa Range in black and craggy old Diablo.

But it is on the eastern shore, upon the rising ground of Piedmont and of Berkeley that the most beautiful view of the bay as a whole is obtained, Here, looking out from among the oaks, or from the windows of some hillside cottage, one may watch all day the changing scene, with never-flagging interest.

Often, in the early morning, a light mist hovers over the hills and bay and hides from view all, save the clear-cut lines of Tamalpias. There on the fog it floats—a long and solid pyramid of blue, but dim enough and far enough away to seem an island in God's ocean of the clouds. Nor do we mind the veil that hangs below; it seems to say, "Forget the busy workaday affairs that soon must fill the scene and gaze upon the 'highest'."

Sometimes the north wind blows the mists away and carries to the south the smoke of the city. Then the deep blueness of the sky and water rival that of the far-famed Mediterranean. Every spire or gabled roof is seen with rare distinctness. Alcatraz stands like the solid sentinel it is, guarding the entrance to the bay; and as we gaze, the beauty fills our souls, and with Marcus Aurelius we say, "I will remember the beautiful things that I have seen."

At other times the fog asserts its sway, and its effects are varied and beautiful. Sometimes it flies along the upper currents of the air in fleecy puffballs, or else slides up and down the curvings of the hills as though playing with them and pretending that it could not travel far without their aid. Again, it marches on in solid phalanx, sweeping round the corners of the coast. And as we watch it tread the water, taking all before it, we feel the hopelessness of all resistance, and can only stand and wait till we too are among the conquered.

But most of all it loves, late in the afternoon, to spread above the bay and let the sun's last level rays come underneath its heavy tapestry. No glint of light is lost; but leveled straight across the water, the sunshine touches up each mast and sail with wonderful intensity. Dark shadows and strong lights bring out each rope upon the ships; and Spanish fishing boats, with lateen sail atilt, seem pictures hung by nature in a perfect frame and gallery.

It is during the fall months that the north wind blows most frequently. It comes with strange electric power, and seems to bring with it very bits of the Aurora Borealis. Sometimes the sunset sky is one clear dome of scintillating color. Along the horizon hills, a lemon streak fades upward into pink, and that again to violet, while overhead the sapphire blue holds promises of rain. The colors still remain, but, melted by the misty air, they form soft yellow pinks and blue greens of the opal. Then, with its palette ready, and its canvas spread, the close of day will paint a scene of glory. The ocean sends its clouds for drapery, but leaves untouched the last bright page of day to form a back-ground for the city.

Up above this shining gold there hangs a long and purple cloud, with trailing fringe that tries to hide the dainty pink and yellow forms that tower and curl above it. On either side the mountains stand with firm but undulating outline; and between them rises the city with its domes and towers and castled homes. They form a bold relief; and yet we feel somehow, a sense of incompleteness till the light grows stronger in the afterglow, and there, beyond the city, in the very glory of the sky itself, is seen the Cross upon Lone Mountain, standing out to make a sacred link between the forms of earth and those of heaven.

The Christmas Seal Sale

In the preceding number of CALIFORNIA SOUTHLAND, *was published part of a paper by Sidney M. Maguire, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association. The remainder is here given that all may know of the work now under way for children and financed by the money from the Christmas Seal sale.*

THE City Health Department and the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association maintain sixteen clinics each week for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. These clinics are composed of six for children and ten for adults, four of the latter being night clinics. The clinics are conducted in three different locations and are known as the Children's Open Air Clinic at Neighborhood Settlement, the Children and Adult Tuberculosis Clinic at Mateo and Ninth Streets. We have each month an average of two hundred and fifty examinations and three thousand treatments. The Clinic records have on file over one thousand active cases.

OPINION

Patients are referred to the clinics through the local charities, physicians, hospitals, and sanatoria, dispensaries, and other agencies as well as social service workers and nurses who are interested in public health. The municipal nurse is perhaps the largest factor in discovering unreported cases of tuberculosis; since the City Nursing Bureau has adopted the Generalized Nursing Plan it is possible for forty nurses when called to homes on missions other than tuberculosis to observe and unearth incipient and locate active cases.

Our clinics not only diagnose cases of tuberculosis, but are used for the instruction of mothers in the care and diets of their under par children. Many cases of incipient tuberculosis are discovered, and an active case of tuberculosis averted by the timely advice and instruuction through the dispensary.

We are fortunate in having the personal supervision of Dr. Chas. C. Browning, the well-known tuberculosis specialist, as the Los Angeles Director-Chief of tuberculosis work. His medical staff is composed of ten physicians, a recording clerk and the necessary number of Municipal Nurses are assigned to the various clinics.

All dispensaries have the same technique and are kept as uniform as possible. A complete history is taken of each patient upon entering the clinic, temperature, pulse and weight is recorded, and if the patient is expectorating he is given a sputum box. A specimen of sputum is sent to the laboratory for examination, and a report is soon given to the dispensary. The cutaneous tuberculin test is applied the day before the patient receives his physical examination; this is observed when the examination is completed which is usually from twenty-four to seventy-five hours later. After the diagnosis is made the patient is advised as to his condition, and if necessary returns to the clinic for treatment and supervision. The follow-up visits to the patients' homes are made by the Municipal Nurses. One full-time and two half-time physicians are employed as assistant health commissioners who devote their time to the turber culosis department; they assist in the medical work of the clinics and visit those who are unable to attend the clinics.

The Salvation Army provides ten thousand quarts of milk each month to the undernourished and tuberculous children of the clinics. Families who can pay part of the cost of the milk do so. Each child is weighed at regular intervals and he is under the supervision of physicians and nurses in order that he may receive the full benefit of the milk.

In co-operation with Neighborhood Settlement House we maintain a Dental Clinic for the patients who attend the East Ninth Street Adult Tuberculosis Clinic and the Children's Open Air Clinic. We have provided each week two children's and one adult clinics. Within a few days a similar Dental Clinic will open in co-operation with the Plaza Community Center, and this Dispensary will care for our children and adults needing dentistry from the Temple Block Tuberculosis Clinic. The gain in mentality and health has been very marked in the cases of those who have had dental work done, and no doubt much sickness has been prevented through these dental clinics.

The Children's Open Air Clinic provides a large playground for the children, and when the child is not actively engaged with the nurse or doctor of the clinic, classes in postural corrective exercises are conducted. The classes have demonstrated that corrective exercises are a tremendous factor in child-saving. Our director has extended these exercises in many of the private schools of Los Angeles.

Through the Association we are obtaining a projecting machine which is being loaned by the National Social Hygiene Association as a means of prosecuting the educational features in connection with the attendance of the clinics. We will use a series of lantern slides illustrating the various subjects bearing upon tuberculosis and public sanitation. Our plan of procedure will be to use these slides and views during the period the patients are waiting for their treatment or examination. The pictures may be accompanied by talks from one of the physicians or nurses on subjects pertaining to public health. If the clinic attendance is composed mostly of foreigners then the slides or educational matter will be printed in different languages.

The most far-reaching piece of preventive and constructive work in our field of endeavor is the operation of teaching tuberculosis clinics at the White Memorial Hospital of the Loma Vista Medical Schools. This Clinic is maintained in connection with the Hospital's already established Out-Patient Department, which has departments of general medicine, surgery, eye, ear, nose and throat dentistry, X-ray, and other departments necessary in a general teaching clinic. The tuberculosis division of this teaching clinic is in charge of three of our expert examining physicians, and a public health nurse. The Medical School has ninety students, and in connection with this teaching tuberculosis clinic the student-nurses of the hospital are given a short course in public health nursing.

After five years of effort we now have an established recognized institution in the San Gabriel Canyon where we care for the preventorium type of child. We have a capacity of one hundred children, with an up-to-date plant. This year we have placed special emphasis on the type of child entering the Camp, and have carefully selected the



fit from the unfit so that our efforts are placed on the children who in the future will bring the greatest amount of good to the community. Our physical examinations covered every phase of precaution to prevent epidemics and mental tests are given by an expert psychologist. Our procedure this year has been to keep each child at the Camp for a period of two months rather than taking a larger number for a shorter time. The cost of maintaining a child at the Camp amounts to 81 cents per day. This figure includes the cost of food and overhead expense. The follow-up work of the Camp child is done by the Los Angeles city and county nurses. The work of the County Nurses is particularly commendable inasmuch as the amount of energy used in getting the needy cases to the Camp has been almost unbelievable.

The County Health Department has a part-time tuberculosis nurse in the field. The aim and scope of the tuberculosis work in the County is based almost entirely upon child hygiene, with special effort being directed toward the children, who have been exposed to tuberculosis rather than the sick child. The entire County Christmas Seal Sale receipts outside of some incorporated cities were used for dentistry among the county children. Ten Health Centers have been established through the County Territory and definite diagnostic days have been provided.

We feel that Los Angeles is progressing in many respects in the control and prevention of tuberculosis, and that even greater strides will be taken in the next few years.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB FUNCTIONS







FLINTRIDGE RIDING AND HUNT CLUB

—*By* ELLEN LEECH

THERE would be no use in trying to hide their light under a bushel even if they wanted to, not with those vivid, brilliant, alluring spurts of color flying from the windows of the altogether charming small club house of



HERBERT AND BOLTON ARMSTRONG, SONS OF MR. AND MRS. HERBERT ARMSTRONG OF PASADENA, WHO ARE CONSIDERED AMONG THE BEST RIDERS OF MISS SMITH'S RIDING SCHOOL.

the newly organized Flintridge Riding and Hunt Club. These hangings bid you welcome while yet afar off and draw you irresistibly within the hospitably open door. The club house is so satisfyingly complete in every detail, the huge chimney and open fire, just the right size for the room the doors of which are apt to swing open at every moment to let in men, women and children, brimming with fresh air and enthusiasm and the delights of a ride over the newy discovered trails. There are dressing rooms and showers, and a complete kitchenette, where it is possible to prepare a "hunt breakfast" for everybody, or coffee and rolls for two. Tea is served at any time it is requested, though it does not seem to be in as great demand as at clubs of other denominations.

The flame-like quality of the aforesaid window hangings recalls a true and ancient saying, "so far a little candle sheds its light, so shines a good deed in a naughty world"—only we might substitute a "forgetful world," and this club will materially aid in proving that the horse has never been forgotten, only temporarily deserted for another God. The forming of so many riding clubs all over the country is rapidly restoring our old friend to the throne he seemed to have abdicated.

The club house of this last group of riders to organize was formally opened Saturday, November eighteenth, with riding over the trails, and a generol congratulatory meeting later in the club house. The officers of the club are: Reginals Johnson, President, Executive Committee; Robert Fullerton, Vice President, Executive Committee; William Carey Marble, Chairman, Executive Committee; Robert L. Leonard, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, Senator Flint, Frank Hogan, Wilbert Morgragem and M. R. Modiscette.

The return of the horse to favor may be attributed to one or more causes, but certainly one of them must be conceded to be that fickle humans invariably demand their sports he separated as far as possible from the utilitarian side of life. Now that the automobile is recognized as a mode of conveyance, a common carrier, it is merely a necessary part of existence and has ceased to be listed as a sport. One no longer motors as a mode of ententainment, but merely to reach an objective point, just as we still take ships to sail the seas, but as sport, no.

The minimum of sport involved in racing on the boulevard has been removed by the maximum penalty enforced by the judge, who seems to think an enforced study of the murals on the walls of the local jails will instill a greater appreciation of our California sky line in the future.

As the horse, by disuse, has ceased to be reckoend as a vehicle of conveyance, it is proper that he should again appear as a part of the joys of life, teaching us to take the hurdles as they cross our paths with the same brisk matter-of-factness with which he lifts head, heels and you over the jumps.

Even during the years of almost oblivion for the horse there seemed to exist in the minds of most children a memory that called for a broomstick or a cane that could be transformed into a polo pony or the fiery steed of a General, as the young man might elect. And because of the lingering memory it is especially fitting that the first event of importance at the new club will be the Children's Horse Show, to be given the afternoon of December 9, at 1:30. There will be between thirty and forty entries, in eleven classes, six in park riding with age classes, horsemanship to count 75 per cent, equipment the rest; a class in jumping, horsemanship 100 per cent; owners' class, horsemanship, 50 per cent, mount, 50



WILLIAM CAREY MARBLE, JR., EVIDENCING GOOD HORSEMANSHIP IN TAKING A JUMP AFTER THREE LESSONS.

per cent; pony class, a class in pairs, and a championship class for the best all-round rider in the show, and who must be able to take at least two jumps, not to exceed three feet. The prizes will be silver cups, riding crops, and ribbons earnestly desired by the competitors.



MISS ALMA SPRECKLES, SMALL DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. A. B. SPRECKLES OF SAN FRANCISCO, IS AN ACCOMPLISHED EQUESTRIENNE. SHE IS A FREQUENT VISITOR AT THE SOUTHERN RESORT WHERE SHE DELIGHTS IN RIDING ALONG CORONADO'S PICTURESQUE STRAND.

Mrs. C. Rankin Barnes is chairman of the show committee, and is assisted by Mrs. John Frost, Miss Mildred Landreth, Mrs. William Carey Marble, Mrs. Florence T. Vedder, Thaddeus Lowe and James Farra. All entries should be sent to Mrs. William Carey Marble, South Pasadena, California.

The children are enthusiastically preparing for the event, striving to perfect their jumps, most of them never having taken a hurdle until a few days ago. To visit the club these days is to find it seething with excitement. The veranda rail is not only ornamented but closely packed with small riders awaiting their mounts. As you too wait all kinds of nursery rhymes occur to you, such as "four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie, when the pie was opened the birds began to sing"— and such a chatter as arose, who was to ride Rambler first, and would Buck jump, or would he refuse, as sometimes happens. Or it might be "Banbury Cross" that stirred memories as the little Rosebud, head "sunning over with curls," cantered sedately around the ring.



A CHARACTERISTIC GROUPING OF THE MARBLE FAMILY. WILLIAM CAREY MARBLE, JR., ON "PETE," DICK MARBLE ON "DARE," JEAN AND DANA MARBLE, WITH "STUBS," DRIVING "BABE."



"THE GIANT STRIDE." A BLOCK PRINT BY JOHN PLATT. LENT BY THE LOS ANGELES MUSEUM. COPIES MAY BE FOUND AT "THE GEARHARTS," PASADENA.

THE GEARHARTS AND THEIR PRINTS

CONNOISSEURS, as well as art lovers who "know what they like"—but do not know why, will find and enjoy a treat at the new print rooms opened in Pasadena by the Gearhart sisters in their little garden-house studio.

Good prints, etchings and others from all over the world are filed carefully away in convenient print cases, or hung on the quiet walls. Experts as they are in the crafts as well as in print making the Gearharts have given to Pasadena in this collection a remarkable opportunity to study and choose from the best modern prints extant.

Here are many of the prints shown at the exhibitions of the Print Makers of Los Angeles during the last few years. Examples of what the best etchers of England and the Continent are doing can be held in one's hand and examined carefully and leisurely. The differing values of block prints in color or in black and white can here be studied out to suit one's walls and taste, or Christmas presents selected.

A PASEAR THROUGH CASA ADOBE AT CHRISTMAS TIME

(Continued from page 12.)

the Mission bells were ringing and the pathway from the Presidio was crowded with persons hurrying to devotions. At their conclusion the Padre presented a small image of the Infant Saviour which he held up in his hands for all who wished to approach and kiss. After this the tinkling of a guitar was heard outside and as the Church was cleared, immediately was heard a delightful chorus of singing voices. The characters entered in a procession costumed appropriately and carrying banners. Besides the six shepherdesses there were three men and a boy. One man was Lucifer, one the Hermit, one the lazy vagabond, Bartolo, and the boy was the Angel Gabriel.

"The story of the performance is partly from the Bible beginning with the appearance of the Angel, ending with the submission of satan and interspersed with many songs and incidents more suitable to the stage than the Church. Afterwards Los Pastores is presented at the principle houses, which is a festival occasion, the players being feasted and made much of. The comicalities of the Hermit and Bartolo afford the boys no end of fun."

The traditional conventional names of the cast of the Pastorelas appear to have begun in the works of Lope de Rueda, in about 1550. Sometimes these traditional personalities are merged and Bato, the quarrelsome husband of Gila becomes also the lazy vagabond Bartolo who has to be carried to the manger.

Manuela Garcia of Los Angeles, who sang from memory into the phonograph for the Arhcælogical Society over 200 Spanish-Colonial songs, says there was a revival of Los Pastores here in the sixties. The presentation was directed and rehearsed by Senor Don Antonio Coronel and was given at the market place of that time, (el mercado) under an improvised ramada, where the old Court House now stands in the Bullard block. Her step-brother, Amado Reihms played the Bartolo. A Miss Dalton, daughter of Guadalupe Zamorano, played Gila. Miss Dona Long was one of the shepherdesses. Arturo Bandini was the Angel. Ramon Valencia was Lucifer. Frank Yndarte, nephew of Don Antonio Coronel, was Bato. Josefita Vasquez was the Virgin Mother, and David Antunez, Joseph. They gave this Pastorela three different times in the same place and charged admittance. Returns from the first presentation were used for production expenses, from the second, were presented to the Church, from the third were devoted to remunerating the people taking part in the play.

And what provision is there in Replica Casa Adobe for this important devotional and social function of California Spanish-Colonial days, the presentation of Los Pastores? Senora Dona Florencia says that both before and after the creation of Los Angeles pueblo, Los Pastores was distinctly a hacienda-house festival. The Manger-setting was installed in the family Chapel, or in the largest room in the Casa. The creation of this Nativity scene by the family in preparation for the arrival of Los Pastores players was the great excitement and supreme expectation of the entire rancho as the time of The Beautiful Night drew near. The Pastorela presentation was organized and rehearsed by one of the haciendaros. The actors were always men and boys, the sweetest singers to be found. Neither girls or women took part in these Nativity plays in this locality, because the players went from rancho to rancho after the Midnight Mass, Christmas evening, presenting the play, during about twelve days. The different Casas awaited their arrival on the tip-toe of expectancy with feasts prepared and with every honor and cordiality. According to Bancroft up to 1797 there were five great ranchos within the region of Los Angeles, including Encino rancho belonging to Alcalda Francisco Reyes. This was located where San Fernando Mission was afterwards built. The Pastorelas players would probably have completed their pilgrimage of presentations with Los Palos Verdes and Rancho de San Pedro.



BLOCK PRINT BY L. F. WILFORD, "THE SWAN." LENT BY COURTESY OF THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART, LOS ANGELES.

RECENT BOOKS—REVIEWS

By E. TAYLOR HOUGHTON

Watchers of the Sky, by Alfred Noyes (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

In WATCHERS OF THE SKY, Alfred Noyes, who is one of England's most eminent poets, "links far things and near,"—the lives of ancient astronomers and his trip up Mt. Wilson at the time when the first trial was made of the 100 inch telescope. It was this trip that inspired his WATCHERS OF THE SKY, or THE TORCH-BEARERS, a dramatic, narrative poem. In the prologue Mr. Noyes writes unforgettably of his visit to the Mt. Wilson Observatory; in the main part of the poem, of the famous astronomers, Copernicus, Tycho, Brahe, John Kepler, Galileo and Newton. He describes these men not only as fathers of all-important abstractions which revolutionized the thought of the world but as lovers, husbands and fathers in their homely, domestic old-world environments. He makes them delightfully human for us. His sketches have all the warmth of color and individuality of Rembrandt portraits. He outlines the tragedy, the pathos and the bitter opposition endured by those scientists who were exposed to the tyranny of the brutal and ignorant—those "watchers of the sky" who passed from hand to hand the torch of knowledge that "truth might be born."

Flower of the World, by Alice Calhoun Haines (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

FLOWER OF THE WORLD is a pleasing romance of Southern California. It is full of the fragrance of eucalyptus trees and the sound of the surf. The author has been able to catch in words the spirit of a California art colony, all the varying points of view and ways of living which go to make up its general atmosphere. The little gypsy heroine who is rescued from drowning and then adopted by a popular sculptor makes an interesting connection between modern California and its Spanish and Mexican inheritance.

The Vehement Flame, by Margeret Deland (Harpers & Brothers)

Mrs. Deland, author of THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE and THE IRON WOMAN, has given us another splendid novel, THE VEHEMENT FLAME. This is a novel of the marriage of a woman of thirty-eight and a boy of nineteen. As unfortunately such marriages do occur she does not exaggerate the age difference. She has worked out flawlessly every slightest act, every slightest thought and shows us her characters "acting and acted upon." Her logic is conclusive. No one has written more beautifully of young love and of what true marriage means than she has—both here and in her other books. She claims that one of the "unfair irrationalities of love is that it may, at first, be attracted by the defects of the beloved and later be repelled by them . . . but that the years can't kill love—the highest love—that love that grows out of, and then outgrows, the senses." The dominant emotion of her novel is jealousy, as she adds it up, "selfishness+vanity—humor—jealousy. The drama, very often the tragedy, that so many times springs from misinterpreted silences seems to have been an intellectual hobby of Mrs. Delands' for years, "the proud beauty of silence which might cover Heaven knows what deeps of passion and knowledge" but which more frequently is merely a cloak for vapid emptiness. She is of an unusually refletcive type of mind. Her philosophical asides, which are very closely knit into her story, are so full of human interest and thruth that they succeed skilfully in "lighting up candelabras in our minds." She is one of the rare people who look at life closely, analytically and remain unembittered. This is possibly so because like one of the engaging characters in her book, she is able, in times of doubt and confusion, to "consider the stars" beside whose law and majesty all human mistakes and problems are dwarfed to petty insignificance.

Glimpses of the Moon, by Edith Wharton (Daniel Appleton)

The interesting thing about Susy in GLIMPSES OF THE MOON is the way she develops morally and emotionally. Her character opens up petal by petal right before our eyes. At the end she is the same clever, beguiling Susy and yet different. Mrs. Wharton, in her treatment of this girl shows a grasp of psychology and virtuosity. It is very worth while to compare GLIMPSES OF THE MOON, which like Susy is "fine drawn and sharp edged," with Mrs. Delands last novel THE VEHEMENT FLAME. They are both stories of married life and open on the edge of the honeymoon—in the former, the bridal couple, sophisticated, spoilt, start off with a sense of the impermanency of marriage, in the latter, the two blind trusting ones of startlingly unequal ages have never a doubt about "living happily ever afterwards." The exotic, luxurious atmosphere which Mrs. Wharton maintains so well affords a satire of modern "high" society—all its pretences, foibles and frivolities—where everything is always paid for in one way or another. Her words bite in without corroding. She makes us feel "that tang of bitterness which gives a relish."

The Soul of a Child, by Edwin Bjorkman (Alfred A. Knopf)

In turning inside out the soul of a child, Mr. Bjorkman, well-known critic, translator and author, does not give us anything interesting or dramatic enough to offset the Anglo-Saxon distaste we feel at having forced to our attention the sordid side of childhood—his frankness is that of a "psycho-analyst" who shrinks from nothing. Technically, he does not develop his boy-hero enough through action and conversation, but relies instead on his own intricate explanations. His close-up of a child is not so much a novel as an accurate dissection which belongs more appropriately in some volume of psychology dealing with the abnormal more than the normal aspects of early childhood.

The Veneerings, by Sir Harry Johnston (The Macmillan Co.)

After reading Sir Harry Johnston's other books—THE MAN WHO DID THE RIGHT THING, MRS. WARREN'S DAUGHTER and THE GAY-DOMBEYS—his last novel is disappointing. The Veneerings of whom he writes are descendants of Hamilton Veneering, Dickens' well-known character in OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. No matter how logically the lives of these descendants are worked out or how true to type their psychology is, it is practically impossible to keep straight in our minds the countless individuals who over-populate the book.

J. W. Robinson Co.
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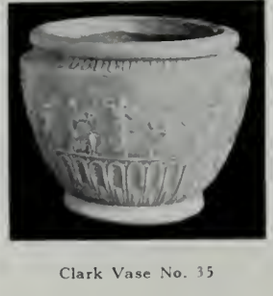
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CALIFORNIA HOMES AND GARDENING MANUAL



THROUGH THE FARMING COUNTRY OF VENTURA.

THE ARCHITECTURAL CLUB'S SMALL HOUSE COMPETITION

Purpose of the Competition

To provide designs which may be made into working drawings later, under the regulations and conditions announced by the Small House Committee of the Club. These working drawings are to be offered to the public for sale at a price of Fifty ($50.00) Dollars, the number of sets sold to be limited to ten, and are intended to provide the prospective home builder with a set of plans from which he can have a home erected which will have architectural merit and be substantially and economically built.

The proceeds from the sale of drawings will be used toward the advancement of the work of the club. The individual designers of these small houses as selected by the jury of award will be allowed a royalty of Ten ($10.00) Dollars per set of plans as they are sold on the sale of working drawings made from their designs. This royalty will take the place of the usual prizes which limit the number of designs generally to a First, Second and Third place, and will allow every designer selected by the jury to draw prize money for his efforts, and at the same time have the satisfying feeling that he is having a part in the development of the Club.

General Requirements

It is assumed that the house is to be built on an average city lot, size 50x150 feet, of fairly level grades, (Not more than five (5) feet difference in grade between the front and rear of the lot).

The house is to comply with all Los Angeles City and State ordinances and regulations governing the class of construction contemplated by the respective designs.

Assume a building line thirty (30) feet back from the front line of the lot. Note that unroofed terraces may extend toward the street from this line.

The house may be assumed to have either an East or West front.

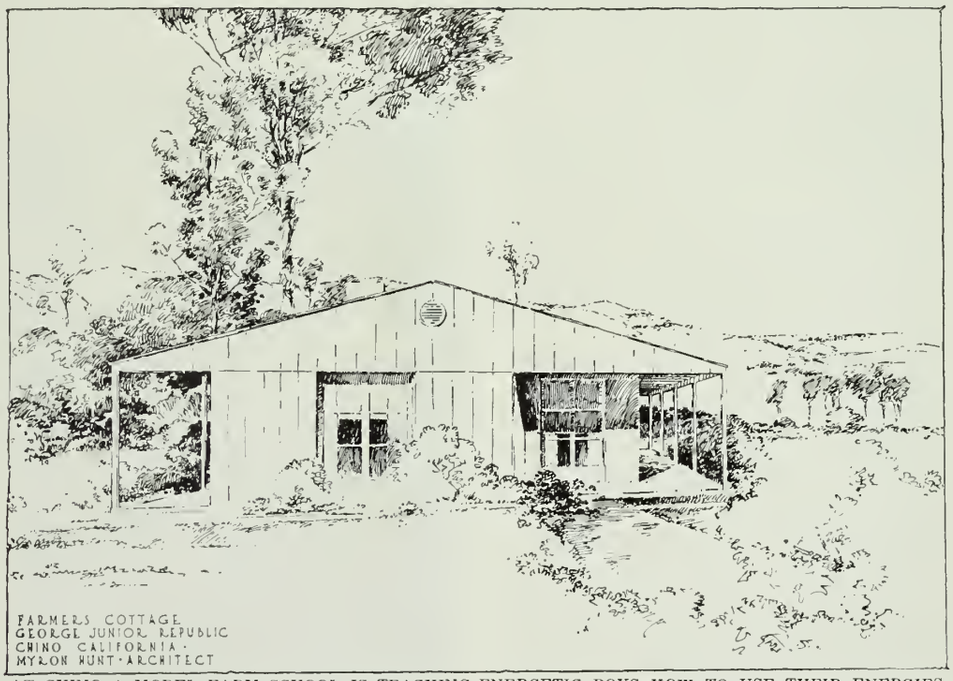
The main portion of the house is to be placed on the lot so that one side will not be less than four (4) feet from one side line of the lot at its nearest point.

Allowance is to be made for a driveway ten (10) feet wide which shall be not less than two (2) feet from the nearest lot line at any point in its length.

No restriction whatever is placed on the shape of the house, its general arrangement or the location of rooms. It is assumed that the competitor will take advantage of all of the conditions of the lot which he chooses in matters of general arrangement and exposure of rooms.

Assume that there will be a garage on the property to accommodate one car, which is to be located on the lot where it will be easily accessible and at the same time occupy as little as possible of the space which might be used for lawn and garden.

The competitor is not limited in the materials of construction assumed to be used, but it is advised that, in thinking out the design, standard types of construction and materials be adhered to, since the matter of construction will be given considerable attention in the selection of designs for the making of working drawings.



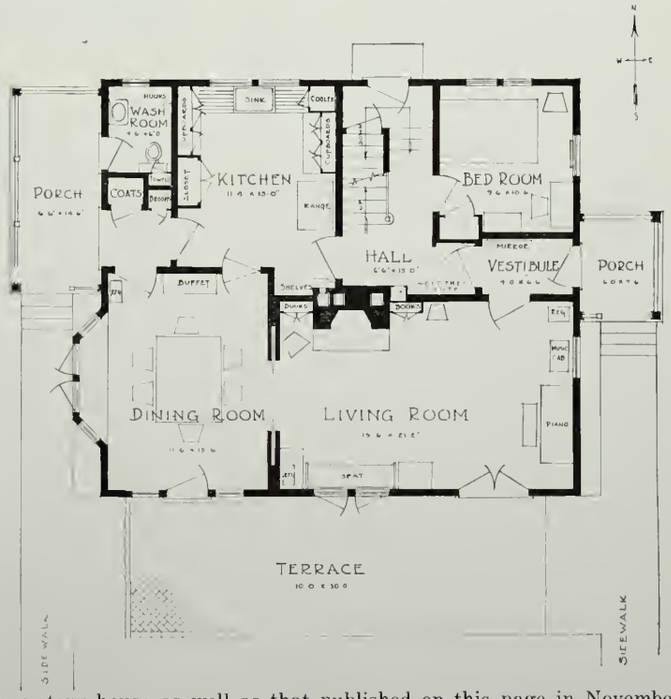
AT CHINO A MODEL FARM SCHOOL IS TEACHING ENERGETIC BOYS HOW TO USE THEIR ENERGIES. THE BUILDINGS, BY MYRON HUNT, ARE MOST INTERESTING AS FARM ARCHITECTURE. THE COTTAGE

CONVENIENT FARM HOMES BULLETIN

A BULLETIN has been issued as the result of the convenient home competition, conducted by the State College of Washington for the women of Washington, with the American Institute of Architects co-operating. It is distributed by the Extension Service of the College. Only farm women who had lived on the farm were eligible.

The competition was divided into three groups: Three or four room bungalows; five, six and seven room bungalows; and two-story houses of six, seven or eight rooms. Each plan was to include bath and men's wash room.

The judges were Professor Rudolph Weaver, Department of Architecture; Miss M. Minerva Lawrence, extension service and Professor L. J. Smith, department of agricultural engineering; all of the State College of Washington. The accompanying first floor plan for a two-story house as well as that published on this page in November are used by courtesy of the Publicity Department of State College.



THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
PRIVATE ESTATE
Requires the most thorough study of the many conditions involved. BE SURE you secure competent service.
Clarence P. Day
LANDSCAPE ∴ ENGINEER ∴ CONTRACTOR
PASADENA



THE GARDEN OF THE PAUL F. JOHNSON HOUSE IN ALTADENA. A PICTURE OF THE HOUSE APPEARS ON ANOTHER PAGE.

Rooms Required

Living Room—Minimum area, 300 sq. ft.
Dining Room—Minimum area, 150 sq. ft.
Bed Rooms (2)—Minimum area, 90 sq. ft.
Kitchen—Minimum area, 75 sq. ft.
Screened Porch—Of a size to accommodate a refrigerator, laundry trays and ironing board.
Bath Room (1)—To contain the standard fixtures. No shower.
Fireplace—In Living Room only.
Basement—Assume an excavated basement of a size to accommodate a gas furnace and water heater. There will be a stairway from the first to basement floor.
Closets—Provide ample linen and clothes closets.

Drawings Required

First Story Plan. Scale, ⅛" to the foot.
Second Story Plan. (If any). Scale, ⅛" to the foot.
Plot Plan. Showing the entire layout of the house, garage and grounds. Scale 1/16" to the foot.
Perspective—Any scale. Two elevations not in perspetcive, at ⅛" scale.

Ownership of Drawings

All drawings selected by the jury for use in developing into working drawings shall become the property of the Architectural Club.

Presentation of Drawings

All drawings are to be in ink. All lettering is to be in ink. Walls of all plans are to be blocked in solid with black ink. A graphic scale and the points of the compass should appear on the drawings. Sizes of all main rooms should be shown on the plans.

All of the drawings listed above are to be presented on one piece of illustration board, or on fairly heavy white paper mounted on white non-flexible board. The size of the board in either case is to be 20x30 inches and is to have a border line ¾" from each edge.

Jury of Award

The jury wil consist of five members, three to be selected by the Board of Directors of the Architectural Club and two by the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

The jury wil place in the order of their merit the ten designs which appear to it to be the most deserving. The architectural conception, economy of construction and efficiency in planning, and such other points as the jury may decide before the judgment, will be the chief considerations in placing the designs.

In order to compete all drawings must be present at the quarters of the Architectural Club, 818 Santee St.

No mark, name or sign shall be placed on the drawings or on the package containing them by which the author may be identified. Each competitor shall accompany his design with a plain opaque sealed envelope containing his name and address.

The Small House Committee appointed by the President of the Architectural Club of Los Angeles, Clifford A. Truesdell, Jr., is composed of the following club members: Mr. Sumner Spaulding, Chairman; Mr. Donald Parkinson, Mr. Walter Davis, Mr. David J. Witmer, Mr. Wm. Staunton, Jr. The prize plan will appear on this page of SOUTHLAND each month.

GARDEN PLANTING MANUAL

RALPH D. CORNELL,
Master in Landscape Architecture

THE USE OF FERNS

THE mere mention of ferns is pleasurable in its suggestiveness of beauty, of coolness, of peace and quiet. Great trees, dappled shade, mossy banks, ferns! It is a joy merely to think of ferns and then to permit one's memory and fancy to wander into the intimate and delightful places of nature's garden.

It is stated that there are twenty or more varieties of evergreen ferns, native to North America. There are others which have come to our gardens from foreign lands, besides both exotic and native species that are not classed as evergreens. All ferns are beautiful and deserve places of recognition in the garden.

It is of interest to note that ferns belong to a group of spore-bearing plants with woody tissues in the stems and leaves. The fern plant, itself, represents an asexual phase of growth. The fern spore is sexlessly formed from one or more epidermal cells of the leaf,



IN THE PATIO OF A BUNGALOW BUILT BY JOHN D. BURNHAM, SANTA BARBARA

being either embedded in the leaf or quite superficial and borne on a tiny stalk. The sexual stage of the life cycle develops from the germinating spore and, after fertilization, the egg develops directly into the young fern plant. Many ferns propagate vegetatively by means of running roots, offsets, bulblet-like buds or the rooting of leaf tips.

The plants are easily handled and transplanted at almost any season, but the dormant periods are better for moving them. If transplanted while in luxuriant growth, the fronds should be removed to prevent evaporation until the roots have become established in their new position. Many species will grow under conditions much different from those in which they thrive in their wild state, and are more tenacious to life than many of the woody plants.

Most ferns like warmth, may even require it, but also demand shade, moisture and good drainage. Gravelly soil is generally the best base for garden ferns, and should be mixed with about one-third its bulk of rotted leafmould. Some varieties, such as the many varieties of Boston and sword ferns and woodwardias will grow in ordinary garden soil. The soil should be covered by leaves, moss or gravel to prevent the spattering of fronds with earth. When planted in the sun the mulch should be heavier and the situation moister than when planted in shade.

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There are a good number of hardy ferns suitable to outdoor culture in California. Most of those native to the state may be cultivated. The Australian tree fern and the Honolulu Brake are two striking examples of exotic, evergreen species that thrive here. There are also the Boston ferns and sworn ferns in many varieties, maiden hair (of which a hardy type is "Adiantum O'Brienii"), the Irish Brake fern and others that are hardy in California. One writer gives the following list as cultivated species that will grow in an outdoor fernery: Adiantum rhodophyllum, Aspidium bulbiferum, Asplenium bulbiferum, Nephrolepis exalta and varieties (the Boston Fern group), and Pteris tremula which is the Irish Brake.

* * * * * *

The December planting calendar should continue the sowing of hardy annuals in the open ground, such as acroclinium, alyssum, bartonia, celendula, candytuft, annual chrysanthemums, clarkia, collinsia, cosmos, eschscholtzia, larkspur, linum, lupinus, mignonette, poppies, sweet peas, pansies and stocks. Transplant coreopsis, centaurea, cineraria, larkspur, pansies and stocks. Continue to sow California wild flowers, and continue to plant Dutch bulbs.

THE LIGHTING OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB

By NORMAN D. BISHOP



William Clark

DETAIL OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, LOS ANGELES. ALLISON AND ALLISON, ARCHITECTS. IN COLLABORATION WITH THEM THE LIGHTING FIXTURES WERE DEVELOPED BY NORMAN D. BISHOP, LOS ANGELES.

HAVING the wonderful setting created by the architects, Allison & Allison in the structure of the University Club was unquestionably an inspiration in the production of lighting fixtures worthy of so fine an example of Early Italian architecture.

As decoration is dependent on lighting conditions for its proper effect, the best and most thoughtfully studied scheme may be nullified by improper placing of lighting fixtures. The quality and quantity of light, though important, is not the only consideration in the proper illumination of a building such as the University Club, but the source of light must be so placed and designed to enrich and enhance the architectural features and at the same time form a part of the decorative furnishings.

A description of some of the more important rooms may be of interest, considered with the various views on the accompanying pages. At the main entrance, suspended from the domed ceiling of the vestibule, is a forged hexagonal lantern with rich panels of fine scroll work. From here the Loggia extends cloister-like to the ladies entrance. At night, the softly subdued light shining through old iron grilles suspended from the ceiling casts fanciful shadows on the brick paved floor, producing an atmosphere of romantic charm.

The main lobby, of generous dimensions, is illuminated from side wall brackets and floor standards, creating interesting highlights and shadows on the walls and lofty, richly decorated ceiling. These fixtures are of finely forged iron, finished in color and texture as they left the hands of the smith. The wall brackets are grilles behind which is draped crimson Italian velvet, the top scrolls enclosing antique bronze seals of the club and from the bottom of the grilles projecting arms support slender candles. The direct light from the lamp bulbs is softened through antique parchment shields.

Old sanctuary lamps in silver repousse are suspended from the vaulted ceilings at the stair, elevators and the corridor to the banquet rooms.

The ladies' lounge and dining room, a delightful apartment with more of the lightness of the late Eighteenth Century Italian, is lighted from delicate, graceful chandeliers of tooled and repousse pewter and gold, with a dash of color on the slender arms and flat "water green" antique glass disks below tall slender candles. The whole is enriched with a scintillating profusion of crystal.

The main dining room, on the third floor, probably the most used room of the club, as it is also the ballroom, is illuminated by six large chandeliers each with twenty-five candles, hanging from the high, richly colored coffered ceiling. These fixtures of heavy brass are antiqued to a golden russet tone, blending with the decorative scheme.

Pacific-Southwest Review

By E. H. TUCKER

Director of Research, The First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank



E.H. Tucker

With the opening of the fall semester at the University of Southern California, the Research Department of The First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank and the First Securities Company and College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University of Southern California are engaged in the preparation of their second series of co-operative studies. The first of these was the basis of the pamphlet dealing with the commerce through Los Angeles harbor. Over 30,000 copies of this pamphlet have been distributed throughout the world to tell the story of the increasing importance of the commercial life and the harbor "Gateway" of the Pacific-Southwest.

The studies now being undertaken cover (1) the expansion and bringing down to date of the harbor information and (2) a study of the potentialities of the cotton industry of the Pacific-Southwest, taking into consideration probable demands, costs of production, land available, etc.

The work is done by the students in the offices of the Research Department, under the general supervision of the Research Department and of the professors of the College of Commerce and Business Administration. A committee composed of the Dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration as chairman and the professor of statistics at the university, of two officers of the banks and of a fifth member representing the public, passes upon the studies to be handled during the current year and the methods of work and the type of reports which are published.

During the present year there will be forty to forty-five of the best of the advanced students in the College of Commerce and Business Administration who will receive this training and it is anticipated that the work will gradually be extended until an increasing number of studies can be handled. When reports, based upon these studies are completed, they are published by the banks and are available to any customer and friends of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank who may be interested in the subject covered in the report.

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TO CALIFORNIA'S CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Following its policy of usefulness to the Secretaries of the many Chambers of Commerce in California, this magazine announces its programme for the coming year as that of a general magazine devoted to the problems and progress of science and art, social life and Industry on the Pacific Coast. The broadening of our field while making special editions for any one town less logical, will not, it is hoped, cause the magazine to falter in its aid to the smallest village in California; for by a carefully thought out programme of interlocking articles each district will be featured in the enterprise which it has most at heart during the year or which it is centering upon as its best line of growth. Thus the general interest of the magazine's many readers, distributed as they are all over the country, will be retained and yet the subjects in each issue be made to cover California's prolific fields in succession.

Last June, at the request of the Realty Board of Pasadena, a special Pasadena Number of California Southland was published and was sent broadcast by that body. Later, because Santa Barbara is doing a very distinctive thing, the September number was devoted to her revival of the Central Spanish Plaza, so vital to any handsome city. Special interests will, in the future, be given such space, but the growth of California Southland is that of a magazine for the general reader. Instead of notes from each subscribing Chamber, therefore, the editor requests this year, personal suggestions from the Secretaries whenever work of general interest or unique plans are being undertaken; and in return each of the subscribing Chambers will be sent a prospectus of coming numbers. This will enable any Secretary to take space and order extra copies or reprints at C. of C. rates in the issue most worth while and when subjects of related interest are to be featured.

With the hope that these hard workers for the development of our State may see accomplishment reward their labors, we send Greetings:—To the Commercial Secretaries of California, A Very Merry Christmas!



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GOOD PRACTICE IN GARDENS

(Continued from page 13)

When you have determined what main features you are going to have, and where placed, such as a formal plan with a little pool, or an arbor, or a series of trellises, or pergola, or a rock garden, for instance, the plants actually needed will be easy to find. They are mere details, at this stage of the game, important as they become when all is ready.

Up to this point we have our exposure arranged for, and our general plan, too, according to the dictates of nature and all in keeping with the house, which we have visualized, if it has not been built. Now, specifically, what are some of the features that a small garden may have and what is the irreducible minimum that a good garden must have? And what are some of the commonest features to be avoided? There is often more gain from being told what not to do, than the opposite. These three questions, in their discussion will round out the present paper. It is always a matter of elimination, of what to leave out, in lectures, in interior decoration, in painting, and in all forms of art, therefore in gardens.

Schiller said, "It is certainly tasteless and inconsistent to desire to encompass the world with a garden wall." So, in taking up the features a garden may have, don't let it be thought that a sample of each should be in every well equipped garden. Good taste is more apt to build a garden around one real feature, everything else being accessory, as in a room well done. Many a charming garden is marred by a multitude of objects, floating about unrelated and unstructural. However, your list to choose from will contain such items as paths, an arbor or pergola, garden seats, a pool or bird-bath, terraces, low retaining walls, various and sundry objects like urns, sun-dials, small sculptured figures in metal, perhaps, and a gazing globe. Last, but not least, there is the garden wall, overtopping and outdoing all the rest in importance. But more of walls later.

In regard to paths, remember that Nature herself makes no paths. They are all man made and are for utility only. The fewer the better. The less obtrusive and the more inconspicuous they can be made, the better. A path being usually a dividing line, one is apt to get queer shapes in turf by careless path location. Worst of all, is the eternal, monotonous use of cement for paths. A hard, white line like this will ruin any yard or garden. Leave the cement to the street pavements, and use gravel, or any of the various stepping-stone ideas, bricks, fieldstone, or tile. Some of these are cheaper than cement, and grass paths are cheapest of all and most charming, especially when assisted in the more used portions by stepping-stones of some kind.

As to arbors, pergolas or indeed summer-houses of any kind or any name, gazebo, casino, loggia or whatnot, there is really no place that is not made more attractive by the use of one, if properly placed as far away from the house as possible, so that there be a feeling of retreat, quiet or complacent satisfaction about it. Provided it be in the right scale and suitable as to materials used, etc., there is no reason for omitting this feature for even the fifty foot lot. However, in so small a place, you would choose between such a covered shelter and a garden seat, for instance and not have both.

(To be concluded in the January number)



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A WESTERN ADAPTATION OF ORIENTAL SKILL

By MARGARET CRAIG

WITH cherished and unchanging memories of the past, the Chinese, for centuries, have devoted their talents to the making of embroidery, laces, rugs, and innumerable art objects of unsurpassing beauty. Apparently bound by their traditions and symbolism of former years, they have developed a civilization genuine and enduring in its character and in its manifold workmanship.

To enter this habit-bound Oriental world and to introduce an entirely different aspect into the very fiber of some of this workmanship, so that it may become more comprehensable to the Occidental world, and yet to retain its intrinsic worth is the task that Beatrice Hubbell-Plummer has successfully undertaken.

Mrs. Plummer, as a singer of note, has always expressed a keen appreciation of design and color. In fact, she believes that color and song are synonymous.

A few years ago, it happened that she was combining some attractively colored fabrics into a design for a pillow cover, when one of the Barker Brothers saw the unusual result and immediately engaged her to join his interior decorators' force, and especially to take charge of the window decoration. Thereupon, with unlimited expense and fancy free she found an outlet for her versatile genius of combining colors and for using her original designs.

The harmonious ideas she expressed in the building of a lamp-shade or in the furnishing of a room were the direct interpretation of poems or of songs. As she said: "I have chosen these lyrics and harmonized them in color, the same way I would harmonize a song, using the diatonic scale which psychologically is bound to satisfy, as color harmony is to the eye what music is to the ear.

"Color is one of nature's orchestras. We can run the entire scale in nature's orchestra, playing a luminous melody with color crescendoes. For instance, the pianissimo color values at dawn, which are of low intensity, finally burst forth into a galaxy of color values of high intensity as day breaks with resounding crescendoes."

Mrs. Plummer also became decorator for Marshall Field in Chicago. It was at this time that she planned a purchasing trip to the Orient.

In traveling over China she observed the Chinese workman in his own environment, away from the rush of a modern civilization. As she recognized the evidence of a skill unknown in America, she visualized a myriad of her own colorful designs upon these hand-woven textiles. She imagined little studios of her own scattered throughout China, employing many Chinese women to work upon these fabrics that would later be transported to America.



YOUNG WOMEN IN CHEER COLOR PAJAMA SUITS AT THE GALLERY ON WESTERN AVE



KOSSU TAPESTRIES. A VASE OF CONVENTIONALIZED FLOWERS IN LUSTROUS BROWNS, YELLOWS AND BLUES

Before many months had passed she won her way into the hearts of groups of Chinese women and as a result of her fine executive ability she has already set the commercial machinery in motion, so that she has established her studios in China and her first gallery to display the finished work in Los Angeles, California.



KOSSU TAPESTRY. POPPY DESIGN IN PASTEL SHADES OF PINK AND GREEN

On one of her trips to China, she met on board the steamer the Chinese delegates on their way home from the Peace Conference in Paris. This meeting came about as she rendered a musical at the official dinner given in honor of the Yokohama passengers when they were about to leave the steamer. Thus, as a result of her singing, she was enabled to meet the men of affairs who made it possible for her later to gain the privilege of having the famous Kossu tapestries woven in her own designs and color combinations. This privilege had never before been granted.

The Kossu tapestry is said to be the mother of stained and leaded glass. They are woven



KOSSU TAPESTRY. TALL IRIS WOVEN INTO A GREY BLUE BACKGROUND



ALL THE SPECTRUM COLORS IN THE HAND-EMBROIDERED DESIGN ON THIS GRAND PIANO COVER, SHOWN AT CHEER COLOR GALLERY, 409 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE, LOS ANGELES

of silk, but no one seems to know of what the warp is composed. Mrs. Plummer playfully remarks: "The celestials may know, but they are not telling us." She has seen the tapestries in the looms, but the weavers will not permit anyone to watch them while weaving.

The word Kossu means pictures woven of silk with space or light all about,—in fact, the pictures are held in place by fine threads like the web of a spider. There are three illustrations of these Cheer Color Tapestries on pages 24 and 25. They were photographed against a window pane so as to show the weave of the silk and the interstices between the flower designs and the main body of the panel. There is wonderful delicacy of blending in the dark and light values in the flowers and in the stems.

The Chinese have woven these marvelous textiles since early history records, and as far back as Solomon's time they were used to decorate the walls of great temples. We are interested to know that the Cheer Color tapestries are an evidence of a revival of a valuable ancient art. The New York Art Museum has already shown appreciation of this unusual work by purchasing a tapestry for its walls.

It was in 1919 that Mrs. Plummer first conceived the idea of introducing her studios in China. In November, 1921, she organized her weavers, embroiderers, lace-makers, and workers in the kindred arts.

She has located nearly all her studios in the interior of China, away from the commercial centers. To reach these faraway work shops she has found it necessary to go over unbeaten paths and to be conveyed by all manner of vehicles.

When asked if she has learned the Chinese language, she laughingly responds that each district has a different dialect and she is compeled to employ a different interpreter for each district.

She has traveled to all places to inspect the silks and satins in order to obtain the best. One family of satin weavers has never woven anything but satins for generations. She found the best crepe workers in the neighborhood of Hangchau and Soochow. Here they weave fine brocades also. Her taffetas come from the Ningpo weavers, who are world famous.

Most of her work is done in by-ways, and it is there she establishes her temporary home. Her love and appreciation of the wonderful qualities of Chinese loyalty and faithfulness and her own joyous and sterling personaity have made possible the success of her work among the Chinese people. Her path has not always been easy, but her tact and firmness have won her way. She tells an amusing incident of her first experience among the Kossu wavers.

She entrusted them with a yellow daffodil and narcissus design to be worked into a light blue background. When she called for the finished product, she discovered that they had woven into her design a huge figure of one of their sacred fierce warriors. He wore long mustaches and chin whiskers and held a huge spear.

Mrs. Plummer purposely showed her displeasure and the natives of the town became greatly excited. Dogs barked, children cried, women darted in and out, while the men shouted and jabbered. She cried: "I am the one that is angry!' Thereupon, she cut the tapestry into pieces. At once they calmed down and responded: "Oh, Miss A Moo. Can do. Can do.' Her chief difficulties were over in that district.

Her studios have provided helpful and profitable employment to hundreds of little children who otherwise would be employed in gunpowder pits. She has taken little children out of the silk filitures or factories where they are required to scald their little hands taking out cocoons, so that their hands are crippled and they are without finger nails.

The influence of this new work on these little orientals is very salutary. Mrs. Plummer tells them that they cannot work upon cheer colors unless they have clean cothes and their faces and hands are immaculate. She takes over with her from this country an abundance of talcum powder and Florida water. She allows them to use the scented water on their hands and then she sprinkles the powder over that and says, "Maha," meaning she is pleased. The children are delighted with this ceremony.

She compels these little people to spend several hours each day in actual study with missionary teachers and she herself often assists in the instruction.

Altogether, the work that Beatrice Hubbell-Palmer has undertaken is very unique and is already showing the possibility of far-reaching results. Although her singing has been an aid to reach the hearts of many, it is her work in color and design that is forming the means of awakening the Chinese women from the dreams of the past to the more practical vision of the future.

Photographs by Margaret Craig at the studios on Western Avenue



A MORNING GOWN IN THE LOVELIEST OF PURPLES AND SAFFRON TONES

THE MONEY MARKET

LESLIE B. HENRY
Blythe, Witter & Co.

HOLDERS of Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway Company securities are experiencing a great uncertainty as to the ultimate future for their holdings, both as to security and marketwise, as a result of the so-called "Dismemberment" proceedings now being had before the Interstate Railroad Commission.

It is the writer's belief that aside from the uncertainty, the holders of these securities have little reason for concern, not only as to the security of their holdings, but even as to their market position, despite the almost frantic effort of the Union Pacific Railway Company to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of the consolidated Southern Pacific-Central Pacific systems. As a matter of fact, virtually all of the uncertainty above mentioned is due to the smoke screens set up by the Union Pacific Railway Company rather than to any set of facts that would affect the situation as it is today and as it has been since 1870, and as it is likely to continue to be.

The exact situation with regard to the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway Companies is this:

That on May 29, 1922, the United States Supreme Court decided that the operation of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railway systems as a joint property was in contravention of the Sherman Anti-trust law and that therefore the Southern Pacific Railway Company should sell the Central Pacific properties—a decision that naturally was based on the law and the transportation situation as it existed in 1914 when the case was submitted, and entirely without reference to the marked change in the interstate transportation situation that has come about during that period;

That, with full knowledge that such changes in transportation conditions had occurred, which the Supreme Court could not regard in rendering a decision in a case submitted eight years previously, the Congress in 1921 passed what is known as the "Transportation Act of 1921," under which the Interstate Railroad Commission was authorized to create such consolidations of railroad companies as would most economically serve the public, and gave the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute right to disregard the Sherman Anti-trust law and Supreme Court decisions under it in creating those consolidations;

That, in August of 1921, in answer to the request of Congress and functioning under the spirit and letter of the newly passed Transportation Act of 1921, the Interstate Railroad Commission submitted a tentative list of railroad consolidations through the country among which was the continuance in effect of the Central Pacific-Southern Pacific consolidation, against which the Supreme Court decision above referred to was directed;

That the Southern Pacific Railway Company, immediately following the handing down of the adverse Supreme Court decision, then properly filed with the Interstate Railroad Commission a request that under the Transportation Act of 1921 the existing consolidation of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific systems be continued, and that during the time previous to the final decision by the Commission on that request that the Central Pacific properties be leased to the Southern Pacific properties so that the joint operation might not be even temporarily interrupted;

That the Union Pacific Railway Company then went before the public through newspaper advertising, inspired news articles, and paid speakers in a preliminary effort to make the people of California feel that the Southern Pacific Railway Company was attempting to evade and defeat a Supreme Court decision—on its face an impossible thing to accomplish, and if in fact that were actually what was being attempted, a criminally unnecessary and absolutely ineffective affront against the dignity and power of the highest court of the land;

That, as a matter of fact, the Southern Pacific Railway Company's action in supporting the Interstate Railroad Commission's tentative consolidation plan of 1921, is not subject to any such charge has been evidenced by the fact that the state of Utah, through its Attorney-General, has become a party to the action before the Interstate Railroad Commission in favor of granting the request of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, despite the fact that the Union Pacific Railway terminus is in Utah;

That, fifteen hundred shippers in California, who pay annually over $250,000,000 of freight bills over all lines serving the State of California, and who are by far the majority of shippers in this state have become participants in the case before the Interstate Railroad Commission on behalf of the continuance of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific consolidation;

That, the State Railroad Commission of California in 1913, when requested by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, then under the necessity of paying off a heavy debt to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and asking for permission to sell its stock ownership in the Central Pacific Railway Company to the Union Pacific,—identically the same situation that exists today with the exception of the element of duress or compulsion which at that time affected the Southern Pacific's action,—refused to permit the sale on the sound ground that ownership of the Central Pacific Railway lines by the Union Pacific Railway Company would only cripple the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific to the sole interest of the Union Pacific and at serious cost to the territory served;

That, acting on identically the same set of facts that are existent in the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific consolidation case now before the Interstate Railroad Commission, that Commission has already ordered in the case of the Reading Railroad Company that a part of its system which was ordered sold in accordance with a Supreme Court decision rendered under the Sherman Anti-trust law, be retained;

A recital of the above facts, and without discussing in the slightest degree the situation that would exist should the Union Pacific be allowed to purchase the Central Pacific properties,—in which case the Union Pacific would then possess direct control of transportation facilities to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles and create costly and inconvenient two line hauls in every portion of the existing Southern properties without in any way injecting an element of competition,—it should appear very evident to the security holders in the Southern and Central Pacific systems that their position is hardly one of danger.

Particularly is this true when after all, even should the unexpected happen and the Union Pacific become the proprietary interest in the case of the Central Pacific properties, the securities issued against those properties would become part of the financial structure of one of the greatest railroad companies in America, while in turn the Southern Pacific securities, through inter-locking with Central Pacific securities in many cases covering joint properties, would be protected not only in their equities in those properties but as well by the extremely heavy severance charges which it is only fair to believe would be made against the Union Pacific's acquisition of the Central Pacific system.

Harmonizing Profit With Safety

Large profits and strong security do not travel together. It is usually true that to make big gains one must take big risks; and, conversely, to insure safety of principal one must be content with a moderate return on the investment.

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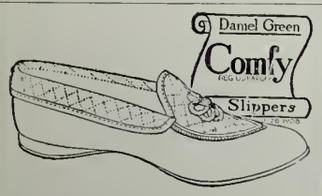
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THE RADIO STORE

SO quickly do we become accustomed to the applications of research in science, that what was last year a marvel for the feature page now takes its place in the advertising columns of the papers. A word about the new store for devotees of radio is not therefore out of place in these columns. Improvements are constantly being made in radio sets for the home and broken or worn out parts must be replaced. Apparatus for enabling more than one person to listen in at a time is now receiving expert attention and various devices are used. All these up-to-date sets and attachments are to be found here at home in Pasadena. Mr. Paul R. Johnson, who has spared no pains to complete his remarkable stock, has shown that no one need send away for anything in this line that is now on the market or at the command of local shops and investigators.

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Lemons 275,622 boxes, revenue	810,749.61
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Total	$6,217,525.88

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